Citing Sources
from an academic digital library,
including DAZL.
Today, right here and now, you will learn how to make citing sources a breeze! Here’s what you need to know and will learn:

- **Why** you have to cite your sources.
- **What** the basics are.
  1. In-text citations (parenthetical)
  2. Works Cited (Bibliography)
- **Where** you can go for assistance.
  1. Rio Salado College Library
  2. EasyBib- Citation Infographic
  3. Columbia, Scholastica- tabbed websites
  4. OWL Purdue
  5. Videos in this presentation
Why, oh why, do we need to cite our sources?

- Allows readers to cross-reference your sources easily
- Provides consistent format within a discipline
- Gives you credibility as a writer
- Protects yourself from plagiarism
When you write your research paper, imagine yourself facilitating and contributing to a conversation amongst experts. Share your thoughts but provide evidence and give credit to others for their contributions.

When to give your source...

You must acknowledge in your paper the source of:

- A direct quotation
- A statistic
- An idea
- Someone else’s opinion
- Concrete facts not considered “common knowledge”
- Information not commonly known
- Information taken from the computer (CD ROMS, internet, etc.)
- Illustrations, photographs, or charts – if not yours

Source:
When you use other people’s ideas or discoveries, you need to give them credit in the text (in-text citation) of your paper and at the end (works cited).

In-text citations are placed in parentheses at the end of the idea you are sharing.

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263).

Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263).

Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).
In your paper, someone else’s ideas can be included in a
- quote
- paraphrase
- summary

General Rules:
- No more than 25% of paper is direct quotations
  - Use direct quotations when citing a statistic or original theory
  - Use author’s words if they capture a point exactly
- Paraphrase as much as you can
In-Text Citation – Author & Page No.

(Keeling 125)

Notice there is no “p” and no comma.

The struggle for identity is common during puberty (Keeling 125).

In-Text Citations – Title & Page No.

Her distinctive writing style adds to her mystique (“Plath” 19).

Often, articles, editorials, pamphlets, and other materials have no author listed; thus, give the first distinctive word of the title followed by page #

In-Text Citations – Page No. Only

- If you have already mentioned the author’s name, put a page number only:

Keeling states that Plath’s work stands in stark contrast to other confessional poets (58).

Other forms of In-Text Citations

1. Two authors: (Johnson and Rodriguez 221)
2. Three or more authors: (York et al. 75) “et al.” means “and others”
3. A work with no page numbers (like a webpage): (Miller)

*You add the full title only if it is short. If it is a long title, you only use the first one or two words.
In-Text Citations: Useful guide for writing sentences

Signal Phrases in MLA

Model Signal Phrases:

“In the words of researchers Long and McKinzie…”

“As Paul Rudnick has noted…”

“Melinda Stuart, mother of a child killed by a drunk driver, points out…”

“…, writes Michelle Moore,…”

NOTE: Never use “says”

Verbs in Signal Phrases:

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The urban population (defined as having over 2,500 inhabitants) in the northern states increased rapidly after 1820. This increase accompanied the decrease in rural populations, as farmers who “preferred trade, transportation, or ‘tinkering’” to the tasks of tending to crops and animals found great opportunities in the city (Danhof 7). Trade and transportation thus began to influence farming life significantly. Before 1820, the rural community accounted for eighty percent of consumption of farmers’ goods (Hurt 127). With the improvements in transportation, twenty-five percent of farmers’ products were sold for commercial gain, and by 1825, farming “became a business rather than a way of life” (128).
Works Cited

A list of sources (books, articles, webpages) you used to support the ideas and information you are sharing in your paper.
Works Cited - General Rules

- List *only* those sources that you actually used
- List the complete title of the article, essay, or book
- Alphabetize your list by authors’ last names or the first main word in a title
- Online sources usually follow the print format followed by the URL <URL>. (journals, newspapers, magazines, abstracts, books, reviews, scholarly projects or databases, etc.)
- Format –
  - Author’s last name first
  - Double-space
  - Left Margin
    - Indent second and third lines five spaces
    - Most item separated by periods – leave one space after ending punctuation.
    - Place a period at the end of each entry.
Works Cited


Where to go for assistance!

1. Videos in this presentation
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MLA Citation Style

Rio Salado College Citation Guides

» Rio Salado College MLA Style Sheet
   This resource is designed to serve as a guide for citing sources according to the most recent release (8th ed.) of the MLA Handbook. For further information, refer to the 8th edition or visit What's New at the MLA Style Center: https://style.mla.org/whats-new

Citation Guides

» OWL at Purdue: MLA Formatting and Style Guide
   This resource, updated to reflect the MLA Handbook (8th ed.), offers examples for the general format of MLA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the Works Cited page.

» MLA Citation Style: Works Cited—A Quick Guide
   This resource describes the MLA core elements, the concept of containers, and includes a link to practice templates that will help you create entries in the list of works cited.

MLA Sample Paper

» MLA Undergraduate Sample Paper
   This is a sample paper in MLA 8th edition format courtesy of the Purdue Online Writing Lab.

Citation Generators

» A citation generator will format a citation for you. Always check your results against a citation guide.
   » EasyBib
   » KnightCite
   » Son of Citation Machine
Here are good websites for examples that are easy to access.

Columbia College
Vancouver, Canada

MLA Citation Guide (8th Edition): Welcome

This guide shows you how to cite using MLA 8th edition

Welcome  How Do I Cite?  In-Text Citation  Works Cited List & Sample Paper  Annotated Bibliography  More Help?

What is MLA?
MLA style was created by the Modern Language Association of America. It is a set of rules for publications, including research papers.

There are two parts to MLA: In-text citations and the Works Cited list.

In MLA, you must "cite" sources that you have paraphrased, quoted or otherwise used to write your research paper. Cite your sources in two places:

1. In the body of your paper where you add a brief in-text citation.
2. In the Works Cited list at the end of your paper where you give more complete information for the source.

MLA 8th ed. Core Principles

MLA 8th edition follows these 3 principles:

1. Cite simple traits shared by most works
2. There is often more than one correct way to cite a source
3. Make your citations useful to readers
THE AUTHORITY!

Online Writing Lab

[Image of OWL logo]
Bestul suggests that, “The large number of manuscripts shows that the work was popular and widely read into the 16th century” (92).

“The large number of manuscripts shows that the work was popular and widely read into the 16th century” (Bestul 92).

Bestul has argued that the sheer scale of manuscripts copied must suggest something about the breadth of readership in the 16th century (92).

The sheer scale of manuscripts copied must suggest something about the breadth of readership in the 16th century (Bestul 92).

Now for some practice!
Which of the following examples is a correctly formatted citation for a one author book, where the quoted material comes from page 75?

(Jones, 75)  
(Jones, p.75)  
(Jones 75)  
(Jones page 75)
Correct!

(Jones 75)

In text citations for one author books only contain the author’s last name and the page number. You should not put a comma, “p.” or “page.”
Which of the following examples is a correctly formatted citation for a two author book, where the quoted material starts on page 84 and ends on page 86?

- (Garica and Lo, 84-86)
- (Garica and Lo 84-86)
- (Garica & Lo 84-86)
- (Garica & Lo 84 to 86)
Correct! 😊

(Garica and Lo 84-86)

In text citations for two author books contain the authors’ last names separated by “and”, and the page number. When there is a range of pages, you put the starting page, a dash, and then the ending page.
The example below is what kind of a bibliographic citation?

Correct! 😊

Periodical

Bibliographic citations that have "" quotation marks, automatically should tell you that it is a selection in another publication. Therefore, these types of citations are either journal, magazine, or newspaper articles (all periodicals).
In the following citation, what part of it is incorrect?

Correct! 😊

Bibliographic citations list the first author’s name “last name” first and “first name” last, but all other authors are listed “first name” first and “last name” last.

Begin the first paragraph of your research paper with a half-inch indent. Your first sentence is what should immediately follow the title.

As your paper develops, you will want to incorporate your research. Sometimes you will use direct quotes that “duplicate the original source word for word” (Koltz). Other times, you will put the ideas from your research into your own words, and that paraphrased material must also be cited in-text (Dworkin 3). You cite a website with an author the same way you would an article (Poncelet). Even if your information came from a website without an author, you must cite that source, just using the first word or first couple words of the title in quotation marks.

At the end of your paper, you will list all of your sources in a Works Cited List. The Works Cited List begins on a new page and must be included in every research paper.