How to Cite Your Sources...

What does this mean?

When someone is reading your research, you need to let them know where you found your information.

You also need to give credit to the author of the information you found for your paper or project. If you make it look like you thought of it and wrote it yourself, it is dishonest and considered cheating.

CITATIONS

When you are writing a paper, you will be required to cite your sources by providing

In-text citations or footnotes

and creating a
Works Cited or Bibliography
page.

There are a few different styles of citation:

MLA: (Modern Language Association) most often used for the humanities and the Arts: English, Cultural Studies, Drama, Film, etc.

APA: (American Psychological Association) most often used for social sciences: psychology, sociology, social anthropology, folklore

Chicago (or its shorter cousin, Turabian): most often used for History and Economics

Bibliography or Works Cited

MLA:

Owocki, Gretchen. The RTI Daily Planning Book, K-6: Tools and Strategies for Collecting and Assessing Reading Data & Targeted Follow-up Instruction. Portsmouth: Heinemann, 2010. Print.

APA:

Owocki, G. (2010). The RTI daily planning book, K-6: Tools and strategies for collecting and assessing reading data & targeted follow-up instruction. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Chicago/Turabian

Owocki, Gretchen. The RTI Daily Planning Book, K-6: Tools and Strategies for Collecting and Assessing Reading Data and Targeted Follow-up Instruction. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 2010.

Whenever you use a <u>direct quote</u>, an <u>idea from a</u> <u>source</u>, or <u>paraphrase</u>, you should use in-text citations or footnotes.

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MLA: ...the end of your sentence (Owocki 252).
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Chicago: (footnote): ...the end of your sentence1
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1. Gretchen Owocki, The RTI Daily Planning Book, K-6: Tools and Strategies for Collecting and Assessing Reading Data and Targeted Follow-up Instruction (Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann, 2010),252.

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APA: ...the end of your sentence (Owocki, 2010, p.252).
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This is what an in-text citation looks like:

According research, "the most effective read-alouds are those in which children are actively involved asking and answering questions and making predictions rather than passively listening...repeated interactive read-aloud technique is a research-based approach to comprehension and vocabulary development in preschool and kindergarten "(McGee 742). Encouraging children to ask or answer questions about the story, picture walks, allowing children to predict the ending, or reading two stories to compare and contrast, are ways in which a read aloud can become enhanced literacy instruction.

What a footnote looks like:

Finally, I will consider how the way Yeats reads and rereads himself functions both to authorize and undermine the authority of his poetic voice, and the relation of these dynamics to those romantic tensions I will have outlined. In the end I shall suggest that the myth of himself Yeats took such great pains to manufacture, and which is repeatedly and faithfully taken up in biographical studies of his poetry, is itself the golden bird of his "Byzantium," that artificial monument in which he figures his own immortality. ¹

II. Yeats's Myth of Himself: The Influence of the Romantics

Yeats intentionally and explicitly leads his readers to interpret his poetry in terms of his imaginative and intellectual development, so as to unify them according to his conception of "unity of being." The result is that nearly every major study has attempted to synthesize his life and work, suggesting some kind of unified, comprehensive vision toward which the narrative of his career leads. Ellman writes: "We have seen how his life and work had converged... now he wanted to fuse life, work, and country into one dissoluble whole." 3

¹ David Young, in his chapter on "Byzantium," also emphasizes reads the poem as a working out of the artist's desire for immortality. He argues that "Sooner or later readers must consider that this poem is about the relation between artis: and work of art. The later can be perfect and changeless, while the former is subject to decay and mortality." (Young, David. in <u>Troubled Mirror: A Study of Yeats's The Tower</u> (Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1987), 17.)

² Norman A. Jeffares, Yeats's Poems (London: Papermac, 1989), 580.

³ Ellman, Richard, <u>Yeats: The Man and the Masks</u> (New York E.P. Dutton & Co., 1958), 265.

Great... how do I create Citations? There are citation generators which make it easy!

NoodleTools (link located on Databases page)

Citation generator paid for by the District

Advantage: free to use with password, saves multiple projects, download to

Google Docs, electronic notecards

Drawback: must have a username/password

EasyBib (easybib.com)

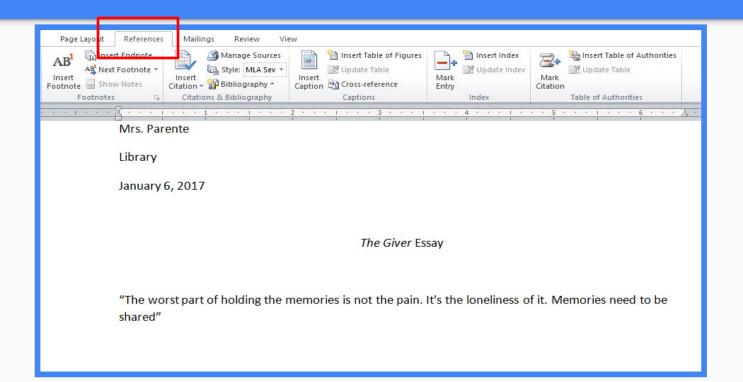
Citation generator found on the Web:

Advantage: free, no password

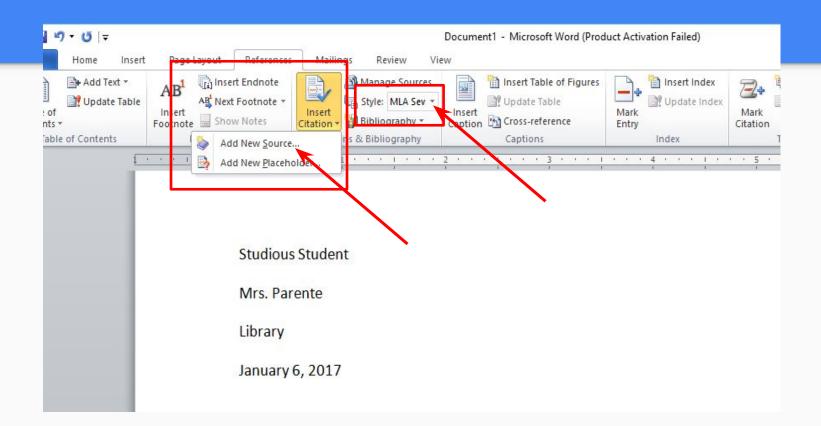
Drawbacks: pop-up ads, commercials, not able to save

If you are not connected to the internet, there is another way...

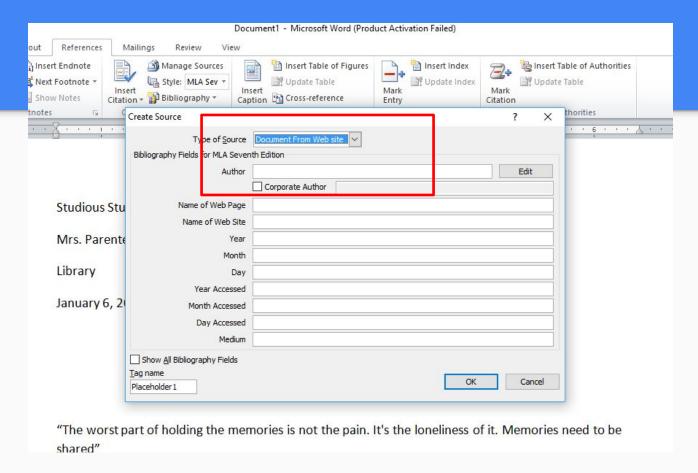
Word Documents have a tab for you to cite your paper.



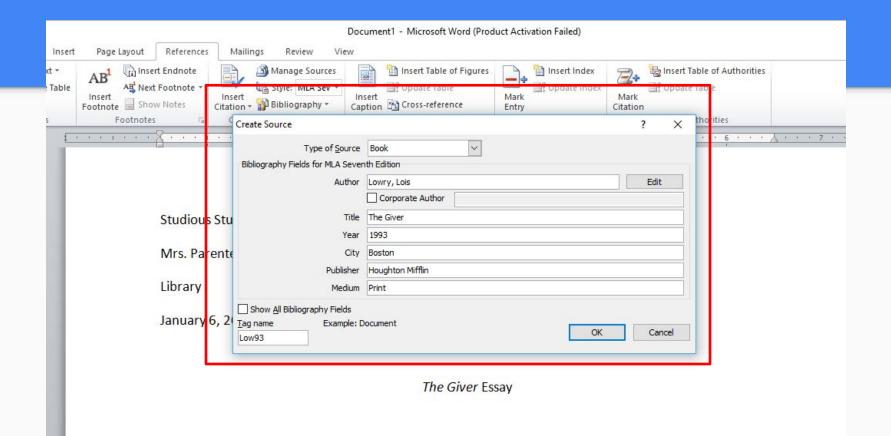
Choose Citation Style, then Insert Citations, then Add New Source



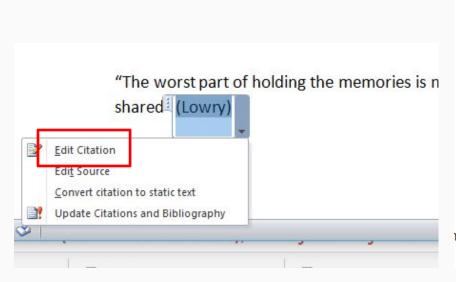
Choose the type of source: book, website, interview, etc.

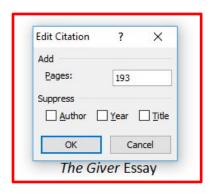


Fill in the Information and click OK



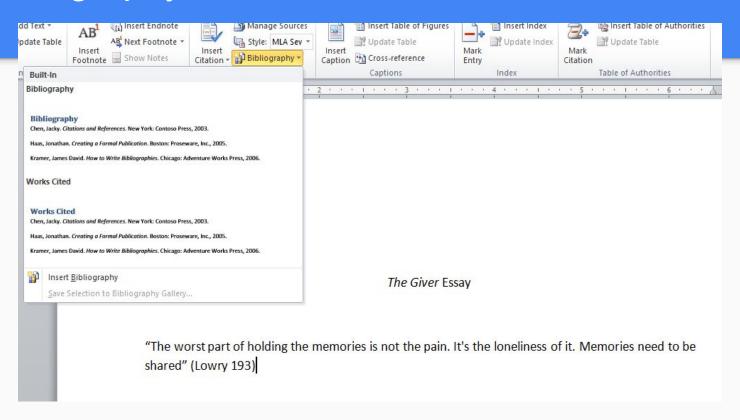
Edit the Citation to insert a page number





ne memories is not the pain. It's the loneliness of it. Memories need to be

At the end of your essay, insert a "Works Cited" or "Bibliography"



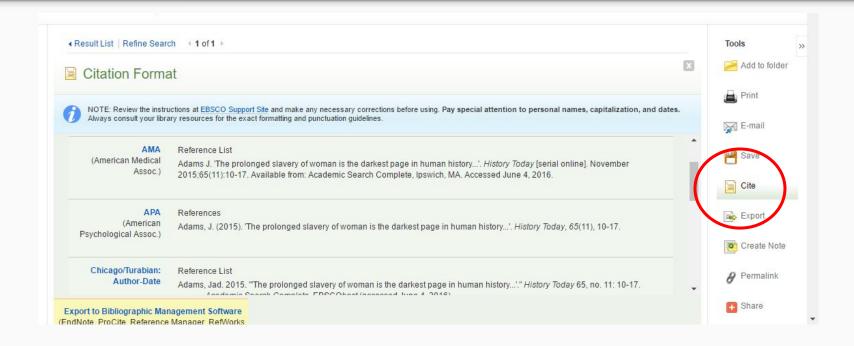
This is what a "Word" Works Cited page looks like

Works Cited

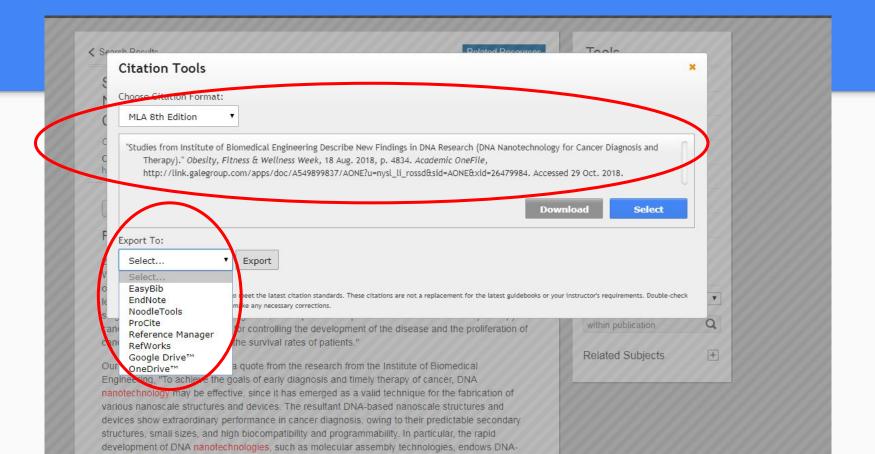
Hintz, Carrie. *Utopian and Dystopian Writing for Children and Young Adults* . New York: Routledge, 2003. Print.

Lowry, Lois. The Giver. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993. Print.

Another way is to use the Databases– They have their own Citations



Look for the "Tools" tab



Why is it important to cite your sources?

