What is Scholarship?

Scholarship builds upon the work, words, facts, or ideas developed by others. It is part of an intellectual continuum.

Scholars acknowledge the contribution of others to the development of their own work.
What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is when you use someone else’s ideas, work, or words as if they were own.

Plagiarism is when you don’t give credit where credit is due.
If you had to read to know it, you have to cite it.
Reasons to Cite

- to give credit to the work of others
- to add authority to your claims
- to be honest about your contribution
- to avoid plagiarism
Where Do You Cite?

In-line citations
- in the text of your work
- sometimes called parenthetical citation

Example:

This does not necessarily mean that further economic growth is impossible, but it does mean that growth should be achieved by better use of resources and improved environmental management (Daly, 1987) rather than by the traditional method of increased throughput.
Where Do You Cite?

Reference List citations
also called Bibliography or Works Cited

Example:

**Basic Citation Elements**

**Books**
- surname of author
- first name and initials of author
- full title, including subtitle
- place of publication
- name of publisher
- year of publication

**Journals**
- surname of author
- first name and initials of author
- title of article
- name of journal
- volume number
- issue number
- years
- page numbers

dapeople@owu.edu
Basic Citation Elements

Web Sources

- surname of author (or statement of responsibility)
- first name and initials of author
- date of publication
- full title of page, including subtitle
- complete URL
- name of information provider, if applicable
- date of access
### Decoding Citations - Book


<table>
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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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Decoding Citations – Chapter

In Mairota, P., Thornes, J.B. and Geeson, N. (eds),
Decoding Citations - Article

Decoding Citations – Article from an Electronic Database

Decoding Citations - Web Page

### Common Abbreviations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>Conf.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ed. or Eds.</td>
<td>Editor or Editors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et al.</td>
<td>and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>appears in the work...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proc.</td>
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<td>vol.</td>
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Common Abbreviations - cont.

- cf. compare
- e.g. for example
- Ibid same as before
- i.e. that is
- N.B. note well
- [sic] as written