PDV Library 101
MLA Style and Plagiarism

INFORMATION LITERACY AND LIBRARY RESOURCES
There are several styles teachers can specify to format papers!

IF YOU CAN LEARN ONE STYLE- THEN YOU CAN MORE EASILY LEARN THE OTHERS. USUALLY VERY SIMILAR IN NATURE, JUST SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS THAT MAKE THEM DIFFERENT.
MLA Style and Plagiarism

• What is MLA?

• Purpose and reason for MLA

• What you need to know
  • How to find all the needed information
  • How to organize the information
  • How to create a citation
  • How to use it when creating reports and papers
*MLA stands for Modern Languages Association

• Has been used for over 50 years- Updated in 2016

• Goal was to establish a set of procedures for academic and scholarly writing

• Believed it would help comprehension

• Clear and Consistent Presentation

• Used primarily in Languages and Social Sciences

*www.mla.org
How to find all the information you need

• Start with the list of what you need:
  • [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/12/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/12/)

• Books
  • Generally found on the “Title Page” just inside the cover

• Periodicals
  • Varies, but most of the key info will be on the “Contents” page
  • Usually found just after opening ads

• Electronic Sources
  • Varies but most commonly found at the bottom of generic websites “contact” info
  • Electronic journal articles usually list it at the top of the article
Organizing the information

• Once you have located- must be put in a particular order
  • Again- Reference https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/

• Regardless of the type of source- the order is generically the same
  • Author (Last Name, First Name) or Editors
  • Title of Article or Work
  • Title of Magazine/Journal
  • Publisher (for books)
  • Location (where published i.e. New York, NY)
  • Date of Publication*
  • Pages
  • Print or Web*

*This is distinctive difference to APA
How to create citations

Several options available-

- **OWL website**: Follow the format - plug in the information in the order specified
  - [https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/)

- **Easy bib website**: Type in information - they generate the citation
  - [http://content.easybib.com/students/#.U_OWysVdWSo](http://content.easybib.com/students/#.U_OWysVdWSo)
  - [http://libguides.fhtc.edu/EasyBib](http://libguides.fhtc.edu/EasyBib)

- Several other websites out there that can help - but not always accurate
How to create your paper:
• Open a word document on your computer
• Follow along with this video to set up an MLA formatted document
  • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22CPQoLE4Uo
• Remember when listing on Bibliography/Works Cited
  • Alphabetical order by first letter of entry!
• Quick step hand outs available
Why does MLA matter?

IT IS YOUR BEST DEFENSE AGAINST BEING FOUND GUILTY OF PLAGIARISM!
What is Plagiarism?

• On a piece of paper write out in your own words what you think plagiarism is.
  • If you compare this to someone else’s it will not be the EXACT same wording

“FHTC Scholastic Honesty”

5.19 Scholastic Honesty

It is the assumption that all students attending FHTC have learning as a primary objective. To that end, FHTC expects students to perform with integrity and in an ethical manner. Therefore, any form of scholastic dishonesty is considered in violation of the basic ethical premise and is counter to the educational goals of the student and the college. Any confirmed student dishonesty in course work or examination will result in the student receiving no credit for the work or the examination and may result in an “F” grade, suspension and/or dismissal from the course or College.

A violation includes, but is not limited to:

1. Cheating on examinations
2. Plagiarism which is defined as the use of another’s work in any form without proper documentation or citation
3. Giving unauthorized assistance to another during an examination
4. Falsifying academic records
5. Obtaining or attempting to obtain copies of tests or test questions.

Effective Date: 10/03/2005
Possible Consequences include (but are not limited to)

• Destroyed student, professional or academic reputation
• Legal repercussions
• Monetary repercussions
• Expulsion/Dismissal from school, loss of funding/scholarships
So, if you use information from others - CITE

• This is where MLA helps protect you

• Give credit where credit is due!
  • The next slide has a handy chart to help you.
  • When in doubt - cite
“Plagiarism Chart”
Proper citation in the text of your paper:
https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/

• Short quotations: (Author last name Page #)
• Long Quotation (40+ words): Free-standing block ½” indent (tab) on all lines of text in the block; (Author last name Page #)
• Summary or Paraphrase: (Author last name Page #)*

*A distinctive difference from APA
Other ways to help you avoid Plagiarism:

• Have someone else read your paper!
• Use online tools like Grammarly
  • https://www.grammarly.com/?q=brand&utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=brand_ fi&utm_co ntent=76996511046&utm_term=grammerly&matchtype=e&placement=&network=g&gclid=CMmnt_3Duc4CFQimaQ odCDcL9Q
• Not sure- better to cite than to plagiarize