

Academic Honesty & MLA



The Basics

What is academic dishonesty?

- Copying words from another source and not citing properly
 - online, books, magazines, etc.
- Taking ideas from another source and not citing properly
- Unauthorized assistance
- Resubmission
- Google translating

Citation

When you use words or ideas from another source in your essay or presentation, you have to write where you got it from.

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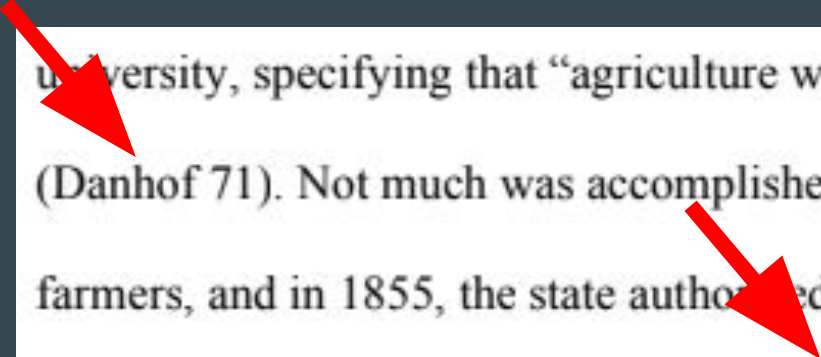
This is called a citation.

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When do we use a citation?

- Words presented in another source
- Ideas presented in another source
- Information gained through interviews
- When you reprint/reuse visuals

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When do we NOT use it?

- Your own lived experiences
- Your own thoughts and observations
- Your own artwork and visuals
- Common knowledge (myths, observations, historical events)
- Generally accepted facts.
 - Pollution is bad for the environment.

What information do we include in a citation?


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Sample Resources

1. “Gender Role Behaviors and Attitudes” by Holly Devor
2. Purdue OWL website <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>

Quoting

...

Devor Article: Print Source from an Anthology

When author is not introduced before the quote:

“Many activities and modes of expression are recognized by most members of society as feminine” (Devor 485).

- Quotes for exact words taken from source
- (last name page #)
- Period after parentheses

Devor Article: Print Source from an Anthology

When author IS introduced before the quote

Devor states, “Many activities and modes of expression are recognized by most members of society as feminine” (485).

- Quotes for exact words taken from source
- (page #)
- Period after parentheses

Purdue OWL: Website with No Author

“The Online Writing Lab (OWL) at Purdue University houses writing resources and instructional material, and we provide these as a free service of the Writing Lab at Purdue” (*Purdue OWL*).

- Quotation marks for exact texts
- First item that appears in Works Cited
- No page or paragraph number necessary
- Period after the parentheses

Paraphrasing/Summarizing

...

Paraphrasing vs. Summarizing

Summary

- shorter than the original
- contains only the main idea
- expressed in different words than the original

Paraphrase

- about the same length as the original
- complete restatement of an author's ideas and key supporting details
- expressed in different words than the original

Example Summary

“Multiple Intelligences and Emotional Intelligence” by David and Myra Sadker.

Original:

The theory of multiple intelligences goes a long way in explaining why the quality of an individual's performance may vary greatly in different activities, rather than reflect a single standard of performance as indicated by an IQ score. Gardner also points out that what is considered intelligence may differ, depending on cultural values. Thus, in the Pacific Islands, intelligence is the ability to navigate among the islands. For many Muslims, the ability to memorize the Koran is a mark of intelligence. Intelligence in Balinese social life is demonstrated by physical grace.

SUMMARY:

Multiple intelligences can help us understand why different cultures have different definitions of intelligence (Sadker and Sadker 79).

Example Paraphrase

“Where Do We Stand” by Lisa Davis.

EXAMPLE:

No matter whether a society operates at arm’s length or cheek-to-jowl, the women look at each other more and stand a bit closer than do the men.

PARAPHRASE:

Regardless of a country’s language of space, compared to men, women tend to make more eye contact and be comfortable standing close to each other (Davis 21).

Steps to Paraphrasing

1. Reread the original passage until you understand its full meaning.
2. Set the original aside, and write your paraphrase on a note card.
3. Check your rendition with the original to make sure that your version accurately expresses all the essential information in a new form.
4. Use quotation marks to identify any unique term or phraseology you have borrowed exactly from the source.

Works Cited Page

...

Works Cited: Journal Article from Print Source

Devor, Holly. "Gender Role Behaviors and Attitudes." *Signs of Life in the U.S.A.*, edited by Sonia Maasik and Jack Solomon, Bedford-St. Martin's, 2015, pp. 504 – 510.

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Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Article Title." *Book Article Is Published In*, edited by book editor's name, Publishing Company Name, Year Published, pp. page numbers of article.

Works Cited: Website with No Author

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue U, 2008, owl.english.purdue.edu/owl. Accessed 23 Apr. 2008.

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- Last page in essay
- Separate page from essay
- Alphabetical order
- Times New Roman 12
- Double spaced
- Lines below the first line in each entry = indented.