What is a citation?

- making a written connection to a source where you got an idea, a quote, a number, an image....anything made by a person other than yourself

Reasons to Cite

- to give credit where credit is due
- to avoid plagiarism
- to give further resources for interested readers

How can you get ready for citations?

- Take careful jot notes throughout the research process
- Respond to your jot notes with your own thoughts and ideas
- Accurately record quotations, paraphrased information and page numbers
- Cite accurately in the body of your writing...or put a placeholder where you need to put one
- Give yourself enough time to complete the research project

Responding to your own notes:

- Whose perspective is represented? Who is missing?
- What does it remind you of? (Connect to other information source)
- bounce ideas off of someone else
- I've never thought about this idea before....

Other forms of academic dishonesty?

- buying an essay
- reusing an assignment without the teacher's approval
- borrowing a friend's essay

What do you cite?

Which of these examples would you cite?

- directly quoted information e.g.

“Imagination is more important than knowledge.” Albert Einstein

- dates e.g., World War II began in 1939
- simple definitions e.g. diabetes is a disease where the body cannot regulate insulin.
- paraphrased information e.g. Barack Obama said that major cuts to military spending were necessary.
- commonly known observations and facts e.g. Ottawa is the capital of Canada
- statistics e.g. 75% of homes in China are still without electricity

Cite:

- directly quoted information
- paraphrased information
- statistics
- uncommon dates

Don't cite:

- simple definitions
- commonly known observations and facts and dates (unless the author completely disagrees with what is commonly known!)

In doubt? Cite the source just in case!

APA format examples

1) Direct quotation examples:

a) Short quotation (less than 40 words)

Henry Miller (1945) asserted that "The study of crime begins with the knowledge of oneself. All that you despise, all that you loathe, all that you reject, all that you condemn and seek to convert by punishment springs from you" (p. 45).

b) Long quotation (more than 40 words)

At the turn of the century, Emile Durkheim advocated in 1897 that crime was a natural consequence of any society:

> There is no society known where a more or less developed criminality is not found under different forms. No people exists whose morality is not daily infringed upon. We must therefore call crime necessary and declare that it cannot be non-existent, that the fundamental conditions of social organization, as they are understood, logically imply it (p. 3).

2) Indirect quotation example:

Emile Durkheim (1895) refers to social norms when he maintains that divergent behaviour is not criminal, just uncommon in society (Bain, 2001, p. 23).