The LeDoux Library presents a Minerva Owl production.
“The manner in which you go about obtaining material for research on any single college paper is more important in the long run than the material you obtain.” (Frick 205).
Academic writing [is] the use of primary and secondary sources in the construction of intellectual argument and analysis (Hillard 11).

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ETHICAL RESEARCHERS

--Work with integrity.
--Respect their sources.
--Treat their subjects and their readers fairly.

“Scholarship is a conversation.”

Wisdom is knowledge used for the good.
Acknowledging your sources shows your integrity, contributes to the scholarly endeavor, and helps your readers. The use of unacknowledged sources is plagiarism.
If you look something up, you find it in a “source.”

If you use it in your work, you acknowledge it in a “citation” and list it in a Works Cited.
What do these phrases mean?

• Working bibliography
• Secondary sources
• One single-author book about literary works
• Three articles from scholarly journals (one must be *Studies in Short Fiction*)
• One reference book article
• No abstracts
FINDING AND DOCUMENTING SOURCES

5 Bites for Searching and Citation:

Author
Title
Source ("container" in MLA 8th ed.)
Misc (volume, edition, pages numbers, etc.)
Medium (now "location")

That’s it! (except for the details).
ALL SOURCES ARE NOT EQUAL
THREE WAYS TO LOOK FOR INFORMATION

1. Ask a librarian.
2. Browse the shelves.
3. Use the online book catalog and electronic databases.
WHERE TO LOOK

Image description:
- A webpage from LeDoux Library featuring a menu with options like Research Tools, Online Access, Helpful Information, and At LeDoux.
- The Research Tools section includes Library Catalog, LEDoux Discovery, and Electronic Reference Books.
- The Online Access section includes options for For Students, Faculty, Staff, Films, Maps, and Other, Databases and Indexes, and E-Books.
- The Helpful Information section includes Searching Basics, Plagiarism, Frequently Asked Questions, and Citation Station.
- The At LeDoux section includes options like FDLP (Federal Depository Library Program) and Federal Documents.
MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
WHAT’S WRONG WITH PLAGIARISM, AGAIN?

It’s unfair to your readers, ruins your credibility, and cheats your sources. It may earn you an F or a zero on an assignment or in a course, suspension or expulsion from the university—even get you arrested for stealing intellectual property.

More information is provided in the Code of Student Conduct, in the Student Handbook, pages 13-14. www.lsue.edu>Current Students>Student Handbook (under Student Life)
List all your sources in a bibliography.

Use MLA documentation form (standard in arts and humanities writing).

In your writing, cite all material you either copy, quote, paraphrase, summarize, or refer to.

Put quoted or pasted material in quotation marks.
EXERCISE: LOOK UP THESE ARTICLES


As Jennifer Schuessler reported in the *New York Times*, reading Proust “forces readers to slow down and pay attention. ‘Proust is a cure for attention deficit,’ said Alice Kaplan, the chairwoman of Yale’s French department and an organizer of the reading there. ‘You just cannot hurry through those sentences.’”

What’s the source of this quotation?
Laurie Champion’s article is in a print reference book, so look up the book title in the catalog to get its call number. The Shaw article is in a database, so use the LeDoux Discovery or MLA International Biography to locate its full text.


--Look up Proust in the catalog for more information.


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A PBR Production

Patricia Brown, Ph.D.
Eunice, Louisiana
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