



**Instructions
for Students
how to Avoid
Plagiarism**

Instructions for Students how to Avoid Plagiarism

This guide aims to help you to understand what plagiarism is in the context of academic work and offers guidance on how to avoid it. The best way of avoiding plagiarism is to learn and employ the principles of good academic practice from the beginning of your university career. Avoiding plagiarism is not simply a matter of making sure your references are all correct or changing enough words so the examiner will not notice your paraphrase; it is about deploying your academic skills to make your work as good as it can be.

Plagiarism Definition

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition. Plagiarism may be intentional or reckless, or unintentional. Under the regulations for examinations, intentional or reckless plagiarism is a disciplinary offence.

Many students, particularly those at the beginning of their courses, are unclear about how to use the work of others in a way that does not constitute plagiarism. This resource has been written to give guidance on how to avoid plagiarism and at the same time produce work of better quality.

Forms of Plagiarism

Verbatim (word for word) quotation without clear acknowledgement

Quotations must always be identified as such by the use of either quotation marks or indentation, and with full referencing of the sources cited. It must always be apparent to the reader which parts are your own independent work and where you have drawn on someone else's ideas and language.

Cutting and pasting from the Internet without clear acknowledgement

Information derived from the Internet must be adequately referenced and included in the bibliography. It is important to evaluate carefully all material found on the Internet, as it is less likely to have been through the same process of scholarly peer review as published sources.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing the work of others by altering a few words and changing their order, or by closely following the structure of their argument, is plagiarism if you do not give due acknowledgement to the author whose work you are using.

A passing reference to the original author in your own text may not be enough; you must ensure that you do not create the misleading impression that the paraphrased wording or the sequence of ideas are entirely your own. It is better to write a brief summary of the author's overall argument in your own words, indicating that you are doing so, than to paraphrase particular sections of his or her writing.

This will ensure you have a genuine grasp of the argument and will avoid the difficulty of paraphrasing without plagiarizing. You must also properly attribute all material you derive from lectures.

Collusion

This can involve unauthorized collaboration between students, failure to attribute assistance received, or failure to follow precisely regulations on group work projects. It is your responsibility to ensure that you are entirely clear about the extent of collaboration permitted, and which parts of the work must be your own.

Inaccurate citation

It is important to cite correctly, according to the conventions of your discipline. As well as listing your sources (i.e. in a bibliography), you must indicate, using a footnote or an in-text reference, where a quoted passage comes from. Additionally, you should not include anything in your references or bibliography that you have not actually consulted. If you cannot gain access to a primary source you must make it clear in your citation that your knowledge of the work has been derived from a secondary text (for example, Bradshaw, D. Title of Book, discussed in Wilson, E., Title of Book (London, 2004), p. 189).

Failure to acknowledge assistance

You must clearly acknowledge all assistance which has contributed to the production of your work, such as advice from fellow students, laboratory technicians, and other external sources. This need not apply to the assistance provided by your tutor or supervisor, or to ordinary proofreading, but it is necessary to acknowledge other guidance which leads to substantive changes of content or approach.

Use of material written by professional agencies or other persons

You should neither make use of professional agencies in the production of your work nor submit material which has been written for you even with the consent of the person who has written it. It is vital to your intellectual training and development that you should undertake the research process unaided. Under Statute XI on University Discipline of Georgian Institute of Public Affairs, all members of the University are prohibited from providing material that could be submitted in an examination by students at this University or elsewhere.

Auto-plagiarism

You must not submit work for assessment that you have already submitted (partially or in full), either for your current course or for another qualification of this, or any other, university, unless this is specifically provided for in the special regulations for your course. Where earlier work by you is citable, i.e. it has already been published, you must reference it clearly. Identical pieces of work submitted concurrently will also be considered to be auto-plagiarism.

Definition of Terms

“Scholarly work” – Scholarly work is peer-reviewed, written by an authority on the subject at hand, or is produced by a reputable association. Books and journal articles should include an author, information about the author, and be published by a known journal, association, or corporation. If there is no author listed, there is a good chance that the resources are not considered scholarly. Scholarly work is most often available through the library, rather than exercised in the process of reading the contents on an article before referring to them in your own work. The process of an article undergoing a peer-review is meant to promote the validity and reliability of the content. However, not all scholars who perform peer-reviews are rigorous in their analysis of another scholar’s work, therefore proceed with an open and analytical mind by reviewing the methods used to conduct a study in journal article and verify those findings with those of other researchers. It is common to find articles with different results on a given topic, but there should be sound logic, a persuasive argument, and most importantly reliable research methods to support a scholar’s findings.

“Source” – There are two types of sources: primary and secondary.

Primary Sources - The term *primary source* is used broadly to embody all sources that are original. Primary sources provide firsthand information that is closest to the object of study.

Original reports of research found in academic journals detailing the methodology used in the research, in-depth descriptions, and discussions of the findings are considered primary sources of information.

Other common examples of primary sources include speeches, letters, diaries, autobiographies, interviews, official reports, court records, artifacts, photographs, and drawings.

Secondary Sources - A *secondary source* is a source that provides non-original or secondhand data or information. Secondary sources are written about primary sources.

Research summaries reported in textbooks, magazines, and newspapers are considered secondary sources. They typically provide global descriptions of results with few details on the methodology. Other examples of secondary sources include biographies and critical studies of an author's work.

Inadmissibility of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is prohibited for the personnel and students of the University, including misappropriation and dissemination of the result of other person’s intellectual work, text, idea, concept, visual or audio materials, any data, without the reference to the author, as well as forgery of the data, information or quotations in an academic work (falsification, fabrication, compilation) and destruction thereof.

The personnel and students of the University are prohibited to exploit other person’s work without the proper reference to the work performed by other person/persons.

Mechanisms of Identification of Plagiarism

In order to identify plagiarism, the appropriate electronic software is used at the University, with which the paper is checked for plagiarism in an automatic mode.

Mechanisms of Response to the Cases of Plagiarism

If plagiarism is identified during the learning process during mid-term and final examinations, the student will be given unsatisfactory evaluation in the subject.

If plagiarism is identified at the stages of preliminary review/defense of the Bachelor's, Master's or Doctoral thesis, the student's/doctoral student's thesis will be evaluated as unsatisfactory.

If plagiarism is identified in the thesis of the graduate of the University, the Academic Board of the respective School of the University, and in case of the Doctoral program – the Scientific Board, shall review the issue of deprivation of the awarded academic degree.

In case of identification of plagiarism, on the basis of the application of the respective School administration and, in case of the Doctoral program, on the basis of the application of the Head of the program, the Disciplinary Commission (the activities of which are regulated by the Code of Ethics and Conduct) shall have the right to carry out the following disciplinary measures:

- Notice;
- Reprimand;
- Termination of the student status;
- Other liabilities.

The author of the work may attend the meeting of the Disciplinary Commission in relation to the issue of identification of plagiarism and express his/her opinions and evidence (see more details in the following document - Regulations of the Educational Process: chapter VII, p.41-45)

How to Avoid Plagiarism

In case of using other author's material, indicate the source:

Avoid a little "cosmetic" changes:

State your opinion with your own words:

There is no need to cite your "general knowledge":

When in doubt, indicate the source.

Examples of Plagiarism

There are some helpful examples of plagiarism-by-paraphrase and you will also find extensive advice on the [referencing](#) and [library skills](#) pages. The following examples demonstrate some of the common pitfalls to avoid. These examples use the referencing system prescribed by the History Faculty but should be of use to students of all disciplines.

Source text

From a class perspective this put them [highwaymen] in an ambivalent position. In aspiring to that proud, if temporary, status of 'Gentleman of the Road', they did not question the inegalitarian hierarchy of their society. Yet their boldness of act and deed, in putting them outside the law as rebellious

fugitives, revived the ‘animal spirits’ of capitalism and became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London, a serious obstacle to the formation of a tractable, obedient labor force. Therefore, it was not enough to hang them – the values they espoused or represented had to be challenged.

(Linebaugh, P., *The London Hanged: Crime and Civil Society in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1991), p. 213. [You should give the reference in full the first time you use it in a footnote; thereafter it is acceptable to use an abbreviated version, e.g. Linebaugh, *The London Hanged*, p. 213.]

Plagiarized

1. Although they did not question the in egalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London, posing a serious threat to the formation of a biddable labor force. (This is a patchwork of phrases copied verbatim from the source, with just a few words changed here and there. There is no reference to the original author and no indication that these words are not the writer’s own.)
2. Although they did not question the in egalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen exercised a powerful attraction for the working classes. Some historians believe that this hindered the development of a submissive workforce. (This is a mixture of verbatim copying and acceptable paraphrase. Although only one phrase has been copied from the source, this would still count as plagiarism. The idea expressed in the first sentence has not been attributed at all, and the reference to ‘some historians’ in the second is insufficient. The writer should use clear referencing to acknowledge all ideas taken from other people’s work.)
3. Although they did not question the in egalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen ‘became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London [and] a serious obstacle to the formation of a tractable, obedient labor force’.¹ (This contains a mixture of attributed and unattributed quotation, which suggests to the reader that the first line is original to this writer. All quoted material must be enclosed in quotation marks and adequately referenced.)
4. Highwaymen’s bold deeds ‘revivified the “animal spirits” of capitalism’ and made them an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London.¹ Peter Linebaugh argues that they posed a major obstacle to the formation of an obedient labor force. (Although the most striking phrase has been placed within quotation marks and correctly referenced, and the original author is referred to in the text, there has been a great deal of unacknowledged borrowing. This should have been put into the writer’s own words instead.)
5. By aspiring to the title of ‘Gentleman of the Road’, highwaymen did not challenge the unfair taxonomy of their society. Yet their daring exploits made them into outlaws and inspired the antagonistic culture of laboring London, forming a grave impediment to the development of a submissive workforce. Ultimately, hanging them was insufficient – the ideals they personified had to be discredited.¹ (This may seem acceptable on a superficial level, but by imitating exactly the structure of the original passage and using synonyms for almost every word, the writer has paraphrased too closely. The reference to the original author does not make it clear how extensive the borrowing has been. Instead, the writer should try to express the argument in his or her own words, rather than relying on a ‘translation’ of the original.)

Non-plagiarized

1. Peter Linebaugh argues that although highwaymen posed no overt challenge to social orthodoxy – they aspired to be known as ‘Gentlemen of the Road’ – they were often seen as anti-hero role models by the unruly working classes. He concludes that they were executed not only for their criminal acts, but in order to stamp out the threat of insubordinacy.¹ (This paraphrase of the passage is acceptable as the wording and structure demonstrate the reader’s interpretation of the passage and do not follow the original too closely. The source of the ideas under discussion has been properly attributed in both textual and footnote references.)
2. Peter Linebaugh argues that highwaymen represented a powerful challenge to the mores of capitalist society and inspired the rebelliousness of London’s working class. (This is a brief summary of the argument with appropriate attribution.) Example: Linebaugh, P., *The London Hanged: Crime and Civil Society in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1991), p. 213.

APA and Chicago Citation Systems

Georgian Institute of Public Affairs uses APA and Chicago citation systems as most relevant ones related to the subjects of social sciences.

A formal paper, such as dissertation or a thesis, requires you to follow several formatting rules. The rules provide a structure for the paper, giving instructors the ability to work through the paper’s ideas and to judge the validity of your arguments. Such rules also give you a standard, acceptable method for citing the sources that you’ve used to create your paper, and thereby avoiding inadvertently plagiarizing some material. Determining which set of formatting rules, or styles, to follow is a decision you and your instructor will need to make.

Generally, you select the style to follow based on the subject matter of the paper you’re writing. Each style treats the formatting of the paper a little differently to meet the citation need for the subject matter. In this article we’ll compare APA Style and Chicago Style.

Quite a few formatting differences exist between Chicago Style and APA Style, including those listed here. Choose the style that will allow you to format your paper and deliver the information to your readers in the most efficient manner.

IN-TEXT CITATIONS. Most of the differences between Chicago and APA Style involve in-text citations. Both styles include the last name of the author and a page number in parentheses for the in-text citation. APA Style also includes the year of publication of the source, but Chicago Style does not. Chicago Style also allows the use of footnotes, rather than in-text citations, to cite your sources. With a footnote, you link the material that need to be sourced with the source information, usually thought superscript Arabic numerals. A footnote lists far more information about each source than does an in-text citation. Footnotes appear only on the page that contain the information that you need to cite. When using footnotes, you don’t necessarily have to include a bibliography, although most people use both. With Chicago Style, you may use either footnotes or in-text citations. APA Style only allows in-text citations.

An in-text citation, meanwhile, provides only a little basic information about the source. Readers use the in-text citation to find the full source information in the bibliography or reference list.

PAGE NUMBERS. With both styles, the page number appears in the upper right corner of each page. With APA Style, you must include a running title to the left of the page number on each page. A running title is a two-or-three-word summary of the title of your paper. With Chicago Style, you only list the page number. If a chapter heading appears on the page in Chicago Style, you should list the page number along the bottom of the page, instead of in the upper right corner.

Reference List Formatting According APA Style and Chicago Style

With both styles, when listing each of your sources on the reference list page or in a bibliography, use the full last name of the author(s) in each entry. In APA Style, you also list only the initials of the first and middle name of each author. In Chicago Style, you spell out the entire first and middle name of each author. (The middle name information is optional).

In APA Style the reference list is called – references, while in the case of Chicago Style the reference list is called – bibliography. Reference list formatting procedure within the systems is given below separately.

Reference List Formatting According Chicago Style

This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources using The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition. Citations for Electronic Sources: URLs are required for online sources. If a DOI (digital object identifier) number is available, this should be inserted in the place of the URL preceded by “doi:”

BOOKS

Book: One Author

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. Title. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Welch, Kathleen E. 1999. *Electric Rhetoric: Classical Rhetoric, Oralism, and a New Literacy*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Book: Two or More Authors

Format: Author Last, First, and Author First Last. Year of Pub. Title. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

[Note: If a book is credited to 4 to 10 authors, include all authors in the bibliographic citation. In the parenthetical citation, include the first author’s name followed by “et al.” If more than 10 authors are cited, include the first 7 authors in the bibliographic citation followed by “et al.”]

Sample Citation: Lunsford, Andrea, and Lisa Ede. 1990. *Singular Texts/Plural Authors: Perspectives on Collaborative Writing*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. Patten, Michael A., Guy McCaskie, and Philip Unitt. 2003. *Birds of the Salton Sea: Status, Biogeography, and Ecology*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Electronic Book

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Publication. Title. Location of Publisher: Publisher. URL.

Sample Citation: Welch, Kathleen E. 1999. *Electric Rhetoric: Classical Rhetoric, Oralism, and a New Literacy*. Cambridge: MIT Press. <http://www.netlibrary.com>.

Chapter in a Book

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. "Title of Chapter/Article." In Title, edited by First Last, inclusive page numbers. Location of Publisher: Publisher, Year.

Sample Citation: Wells, Ida B. 1995. "Lynch Law in All its Phases." In *With Pen and Voice: A Critical Anthology of Nineteenth-Century African-American Women*, edited by Shirley Wilson Logan, 80-99. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.

Translated Book

Format: Original Author Last, First. Year of Publication. Title. Translated by First Name Last. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Eisenstein, Sergei. 1968. *Film Sense*. Translated by Jay Leyda. London: Faber and Faber.

Specialized Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, & Multi-Volume Works

[Note: The Chicago style suggests that only specialized encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works be included in the list of References.]

Format: Author Last Name, First. Year of Publication. Title of Book. Ed. First Name Last of editor if necessary. Edition information if available. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Murphy, Bruce F. 1999. *Encyclopedia of Murder and Mystery*. New York: St. Martins.

JOURNALS

Journal Article: Print

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. "Title." Journal Name volume # (issue #): inclusive page numbers. [Note: Day, month or season of publication are rarely included if an issue number is present.]

Sample Citation: Haraway, Donna J. 1994. "A Game of Cat's Cradle: Science Studies, Feminist Theory, Cultural Studies." *Configurations* 2 (1): 59-71

Journal Article: Two or More Authors

Format: Author Last, First, and Author First Last. Year of Pub. "Title." Journal Name volume # (no. issue #): inclusive page numbers.

[Note: If an article is credited to 4 to 10 authors, include all authors in the bibliographic citation. In the parenthetical citation, include the first author's name followed by "et al." If more than 10 authors are cited, include the first 7 authors in the bibliographic citation followed by "et al."]

Sample Citation: Gautreau, Ronald, and Jeffrey M. Cohen. 1997. "Birth and Death of a Black Hole." *American Journal of Physics* 65: 444-446.

Pridmore, William, Mitchell Chamlin, and Adam Trahan. 1997. "A Test of Competing Hypotheses about Homicide Following Terrorist Attacks: An Interrupted Time Series Analysis of September 11 and Oklahoma City." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 24 (December): 381-96.

Journal Article: From a Full-Text Database

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. "Title." Journal Name volume # (issue #): inclusive page numbers if available. URL or doi number.

Sample Citation: Ferrell, Robert H. 1990. "Truman's Place in History." *Reviews in American History* 18 (1): 1-9. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2702718>.

Journal Article: Online

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Publication. "Title." Journal Name volume #, no. issue # (Month Day of Pub): inclusive page numbers, URL.

[Note on page numbers: If online articles do not include page numbers, leave this space blank in the citation. See the sample. Note on dates: If a season is provided instead of a publication date, include the season in place of the Month and Day. See sample.]

Sample Citation: Jobe, Karen D. 2000. "Women and the Language of Hackerdom: The Gendered Nature of Hacker Jargon." *Kairos* 5, no. 2 (Fall), <http://english.ttu.edu/kairos/5.2/binder.html?coverbweb/jobewomen&hackerdom.htm>.

MAGAZINES

Magazine Article: Print

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. "Title." Magazine Name, Month Day.

[Note: Chicago Notes style does not require page numbers for a magazine article, although these may be included. Page numbers should be included in parenthetical citations.]

Sample Citation: Swartz, Mimi. 2002. "An Enron Yard Sale." *New Yorker*, May 6

Magazine Article: Two Authors

Format: Author Last, First, and Author First Last. Year of Pub. "Title." Magazine Name, Month Day.

Sample Citation: Silver, Marc, and James M. Pethokoukis. 2002. "Attack of the Cloned Light Sabers." U.S. News & World Report, May 13.

Magazine Article: from a Full-Text Database

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Pub. "Title." Magazine Name, Month Day. URL or doi.

Sample Citation: Swartz, Mimi. 2002. "An Enron Yard Sale." New Yorker, May 6. <http://search.ebscohost.com>.

Magazine Article: Online

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Publication. "Title." Magazine Name, Month Day. URL.

Sample Citation: Leonard, Andrew. 2005. "Embracing the Dark Side of the Brand." Salon, May 18.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Multi-Page Internet Site: Entire Site

Format: Last Name, First of Author. Year of Pub. Title of Site. Last modified or Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Sample Citation: Weissmann, Anne. 2006. Ernest Haeckel: Art Forms in Nature. Accessed January 14, 2007. <http://www.mblwhoilibrary.org/haeckel/index.html>.

Multi-Page Internet Site: Single Page on Site

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Publication. "Title of Page." Title of Site. Last modified or Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Sample Citation: Sun, Yee-Fan. 2005. "Shacking Up." DigsMagazine.com. Accessed March 2, 2005. http://www.digsmagazine.com/lounge/lounge_shackingup.htm.

Multi-Page Internet Site: Corporate Author

Format: Corporate Author Name. Year of Publication. Title of Site. Last modified or Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Sample Citation: Miller Center of Public Affairs. 2005. American President. Last modified 2010. <http://www.americanpresident.com>

Personal Home Page

Format: Author Last, First. Year of Publication. Title of Site. Last modified or Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Sample Citation: Harvey, Billy. 2004. Billy Harvey Has Had Hair Longer Than Yours. Accessed May 24, 2008. <http://billyharvey.com>.

Bibliography Formatting According APA Style

This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources using the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed.

Books

Book: One Author

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Title. Publisher Location: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Welch, K.E. (1999). *Electric rhetoric: Classical rhetoric, oralism, and a new literacy*. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Book: Two or More Authors

Format: Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). Title. Location of Publisher: Publisher.

[Note: If an article has seven or fewer authors, all names should be included in the reference list. If there are more than seven authors, list the first six in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.]

Sample Citation: Lunsford, A., & Ede, L. (1990). *Singular texts/plural authors: Perspectives on collaborative writing*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. Masters, W.H., Johnson, V.E., & Levin, R.J. (1974). *The pleasure bond: A new look at sexuality and commitment*. Boston: Little, Brown.

Electronic Book

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. Available from doi: or URL

[Note: The doi (digital object identifier) number should be used any and all cases where it is available.]

Sample Citation: Dickens, C. (1910). *A tale of two cities*. Retrieved from <http://books.google.com/books?id=Pm0AAAAAYA>

Chapter in a Book

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Pub). Title of Chapter/Article. In Editor's First Initial Last (Ed.), Title (pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Wells, I.B. (1995). Lynch law in all its phases. In S.W. Logan (Ed.), *With pen and voice: A critical anthology of nineteenth-century African-American women* (pp. 80-90). Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press.

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, & Other Reference Works

Format: Editor Last, First Initial (Ed.). (Year of Pub.) Title (# of edition ed., Vols. total # of volumes). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

Sample Citation: Shally-Jensen, M., et al. (Eds.). (2004). *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004 ed., Vols. 30). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.

An Entry in an Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Works

Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), Title of Work (# of edition ed., Vol. # of volume, pp. inclusive page numbers). Location of Publisher: Publisher.

[Note: If the entry has no author listed, place the title in the author position.]

Sample Citation: Stout, J.J. (2004). Hydroelectric power. In M. Shally-Jensen, et al. (Eds.), Encyclopedia Americana (2004 ed., Vol. 14, pp. 646-651). Danbury: Scholastic Library Publishing.

An Entry in an Electronic Encyclopedia, Dictionary, or Other Reference Work

Format: Entry Author Last Name, First Initial. (Year of Pub.) Title of Entry. In First Initial Last Name of editor (Ed.), Title of Work. Retrieved from URL

[Note: Use the doi number instead of the URL when available.]

Sample Citation: Kania, A. (2007). Philosophy of music. In E.N. Zalta (Ed.), The Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy. Retrieved from <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/music/>

JOURNALS

Journal Article: Print

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. Journal Title, volume number(issue number) inclusive page numbers.

[Note: If a journal is paginated by issue instead of volume, the issue number should be included in parentheses immediately after the volume number. Example: 42(3). The sample below does not require the inclusion of the issue number.]

Sample Citation: Haraway, D.J. (1994). A game of cat's cradle: Science studies, feminist theory, cultural studies. *Configurations*, 2, 59-71

Journal Article with DOI

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. Journal Title, volume #(issue number), start page-end page. doi: alphanumeric string

[Note: See the published APA Style Guide to Electronic References for more information on the use of digital object identifiers (doi).]

Sample Citation: Welch, K.E. (2005). Technical communication and physical location: Topoi and architecture in computer classrooms. *Technical Communication Quarterly*, 14(3), 335-344. doi: 10.1207/s15427625tcq1403_12

Journal Article without DOI

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year of Publication). Article title. Journal Title, volume number (issue number), start page-end page. Retrieved from URL

Sample Citation: Fisher, D., Russell, D., Williams, J., & Fisher, D. (2008). Space, time & transfer in virtual case environments. *Kairos*, 12(2), 127-165. Retrieved from <http://kairos.technorhetoric.net/12.2/binder.html?topoi/fisher-et-al/articleIntro.html>

Journal Article: Multiple Authors

Format: Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year). Title. Journal Title, volume number (issue number), inclusive page numbers.

[Note: If there are more than seven authors, list the first seven in this format and complete the author section of the citation with et al.]

Sample Citation: Gautreau, R., & Cohen, J.M. (1997). Birth and death of a black hole. *American Journal of Physics*, 65, 444-446.

Richardson, J.R., Aldridge, A.E., & Endersby, I.D. (2007). Post settlement behavior of brachiopods on hard and soft substrates. *New Zealand Journal of Zoology*, 34(1), 43-4

MAGAZINES

Magazine Article: Print

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. Magazine Name, volume number (issue number), inclusive page numbers.

Sample Citation: Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker*, 78(10), 50-52.

Magazine Article: Online

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. Magazine Name. Retrieved from URL

Sample Citation: Leonard, A. (2005, May 18). Embracing the dark side of the brand. *Salon*. Retrieved from http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2005/05/18/star_wars_lego/index_np.html

Magazine Article: from a Full-Text Database

Format: Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. Magazine Name, volume number(issue number). Retrieved from URL

[Note: As of 2009, database names are not required in APA citations for magazines. Instead, include the doi if available. If a doi is not available, provide a link to the home page of the publication. See sample.]

Sample Citation: Swartz, M. (2002, May 6). An Enron yard sale. *New Yorker*, 78(10). Retrieved from <http://www.newyorker.com/>

Magazine Article: Multiple Authors

Format: Author Last, First Initial, & Author Last, First Initial. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title. Magazine Name, volume number (issue number), inclusive page numbers.

Sample Citation: Silver, M., & Pethokoukis, J.M. (2002, May 13). Attack of the cloned light sabers. U.S. News & World Report, 132(16), 63.

Burnsed, B., Gloeckler, G., Grover, R., Lawyue, M., Lowry, T., & Polek, D. (2008, October 13). The power 100. Business Week, (4103), 52-57.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Multi-Page Internet Site: Entire Site

Format: Corporate Author Name or Last Name, First Initials of Author. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of Site. Retrieved from URL

[Note: Retrieval dates are only necessary when it is likely that the information will change, as in a Wikipedia entry.]

Sample Citation: Bird Studies Canada. (2005). Avibase: The world bird database. Retrieved from <http://www.bsc-eoc.org/avibase/avibase.jsp?pg=home&lang=EN>

Multi-Page Internet Site: Single Page on Site

Format: Author Last, First Initials or Corporate Author Name. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of Page. In Title of multi-page site. Retrieved from URL

Sample Citation: Lileks, J. (2008). Comic sins: Lesser examples of a long-beloved medium. In The Institute of Official Cheer. Retrieved from <http://www.lileks.com/institute/funny/index.ht>

Personal Home Page

Format: Author Last, First. (Year, Month Day of Pub). Title of home page. Retrieved from URL

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