

# Copyright Guidelines

[Cite a Source: How and Why You Should Do It \(video\)](#)

[Copyright Guidelines for Students Link](#)

**What is copyright and why must I cite (quote and document) my sources?** "Copyright is a form of protection provided by the laws of the United States (title 17, U.S. Code) to authors of "original works of authorship." including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works. This protection is available to both published and unpublished works. Section 106 of the 1976 Copyright Act generally gives the owner of copyright the exclusive right to do and to authorize others to use or reproduce works." For a complete pdf please click on the following link [U.S. Copyright Office](#).

## MLA General Guidelines (Note the reverse indent)

### Books:

Author surname, Author first name. *Complete title of Book (italicized or underlined)*. Name of editor. Series. Edition if other than the first. Place, publisher and date of publication. Number of volumes. Page numbers.

### Magazines or Journals:

Author's surname, Author's first name. Full title of article (in quotation marks). *Name of magazine (italicized or underlined)*. Date of publication. Volume number. Page numbers (without "p." abbreviation).

### Web Page (Include pictures and graphics):

Author's surname, Author's first name. Full title of the page or document. Title of site or larger work. Date of electronic publication, last update or date of posting. Name of association (if any), date of download. URL <http://address/filename>

### Free Citation Generators:

[Bibme](#) (fully automatic bibliography maker), [Citation Machine](#) (interactive generator - APA or MLA), [Easy Bib](#) (APA or MLA), [Style Wizard](#)

The image contains two screenshots. The left screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "Citation Generators and Guidelines" with a YouTube video player at the top. The text in the document discusses copyright and lists several free citation generators: Bibme, Citation Machine, Easy Bib, OttoBib, OWL (Purdue - APA), and Style Wizard. It also includes a section on plagiarism and a link to the U.S. Copyright Office. The right screenshot shows the EasyBib website interface, which includes a search bar, navigation tabs for Research, Notes & Outline, Bibliography, Citation guide, and Educator blog, and a list of citation options for various sources like Website, Book, Newspaper, Journal, Database, etc.

## For More Information

**Plagiarism** (unauthorized use of language or thoughts)- [Plagiarism Checker](#), [Turnitin.com](#), [Plagiarismdotorg](#).  
**Teachers Guidelines based on copyright law and fair use** - Stamford University <http://fairuse.stanford.edu/>  
**U.S. Copyright Office** -<http://www.copyright.gov>

- [10 Big Myths About Copyright Explained](#)
- ALA [Copyright for Teachers and School Librarians](#)
- [Copyright Website](#)
- [Creative Commons Licenses](#)
- [K-12 Copyright Law: A Primer for Teachers](#)
- [Plagiarism.org Learning Center](#)
- [Purdue Online Writing Lab \(OWL\)](#)

## Vocabulary

- **Creative work:** any idea or artistic creation that is recorded in some form, whether it's hard copy or digital.
- **Copyright:** a law that protects your control over the creative work you make so that people must get your permission before they copy, share, or perform your work.
- **Creative Commons:** a kind of copyright that makes it easier for people to copy, share, and build on your creative work, as long as they give you credit for it.
- **License:** a clear way to define the copyright of your creative work so people know how it can be used.
- **Fair use:** the ability to use copyrighted work without permission, but only in certain ways and in specific situations (schoolwork and education, news reporting, criticizing or commenting on something, and comedy/parody).
- **Parody:** a creative work that is a funny imitation of something and pokes fun at an original work.
- **Public domain:** creative work that's not copyrighted and therefore free for you to use however you want.
- **Remix or mash-up:** editing together clips of video, sound, images, and text by "remixing" or "mashing" different parts together to create something new.
- **Rework:** to reform, reuse, or remix copyrighted work into something else.

## Need More Help!

Your Library Media Specialist, public librarian or college librarian are always available to help answer any additional questions that you may have.