

WHERE CAN I FIND OTHER SCHOLARLY JOURNALS?

The SBVC Library provides you with access to hundreds of scholarly journals, in a variety of formats.

- Current copies of scholarly journals in print are located on the Main Level of the Library, in the Reading Nook area.
- Older issues in print and on microfilm are stored in varied locations throughout the Library. Ask at the Reference Desk for the journals in print or on microfilm that you would like to see.
- The Reference Databases contain hundreds of scholarly journals available in **full-text** (this means that the complete article is available online, able to be read, copied, and/or e-mailed). The largest collection of full-text scholarly journals is held in the EBSCO databases, but many can also be found in our other great databases.

WOW!

SBVC students, staff, and faculty can now access our Online Catalog and Reference Databases both on campus or from home! Show your current SBVC Library card at the Circulation Desk to obtain passwords and log-on instructions.



WHAT'S A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL?



STAY AHEAD OF THE COMPETITION— HURRY TO THE LIBRARY

LIBRARY HOURS

When Classes are in Session
Monday Through Thursday
7:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Friday and Saturday
7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Closed Sundays
Holidays and Summer Sessions
as Posted

**San Bernardino
Valley College**

SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

When it's time to do research for papers, speeches, or other projects at the college level, you will often be directed to use something called 'scholarly journals,' known also as 'academic journals,' or 'primary sources,' scholarly journals are ideal sources of in-depth data.

So...What IS a Scholarly Journal?

It's a publication that presents the most up-to-date theories, research, surveys, experiments, etc., by and from scientists and scholars in almost every field from around the world. Journals allow you to bypass a writer's interpretation of a topic in order to access the material directly from the scholar.

But Don't Magazines Do That?

Not exactly. Popular magazine articles are written by people who aren't usually experts on the subject—or if they are, they're still basically telling you their own version of the information instead of letting you discover it for yourself. (You might not even agree with their conclusions!) The real purpose of a magazine article is to entertain the reader. Even if some details are included, there still won't be much in-depth, factual data to help you with your research projects.

So How Can I Tell The Difference Between the Two?

Relax! It's really pretty simple. Just learn to look for the following characteristics;

CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

- **Layout:** expressly academic—very sober and serious—not colorful or inviting.
- **Illustrations:** may be graphs, tables, charts, maps, and/or diagrams; should there be photos, they're usually black and white.
- **Advertisements:** not typically found here (financial support comes from the publishing organization, not from paid advertisements). Occasional ads for topic-specific books, professional equipment, or for memberships in scholarly societies may be included.
- **Authors:** the same scientists who did the actual work write the articles. Their names and affiliations (e.g., where they work) appear at the beginning and end of articles.
- **Abstract:** (or summary) usually provided for each article.
- **Bibliography:** (a list of the resources used by the author) included with each article.
- **Publishers:** usually research institutions and academic, professional, scientific, historical, and medical associations.
- **Titles:** often contain the word "journal," or begin with the words "Journal of..." or "Journal of the..." and then finish with the name of the organization that published them.

JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE?

Can You Guess Which is Which?

(Correct answers are listed below)

1. Ad Astra
2. American Scholar
3. Better Homes and Gardens
4. BioScience
5. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
6. Car and Driver
7. Commentary
8. Crime and Delinquency Quarterly
9. Harper's Bazaar
10. JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association)
11. Journal of Asian Studies
12. Lancet
13. Mother Earth News
14. Nation
15. Natural History
16. New Republic
17. Newsweek
18. Journal of Psychosocial Nursing
19. Journal of the West
20. People Weekly
21. People en Español
22. Time
23. TV y Novelas
24. U.S. News and World Report
25. Vogue



Answers: 1.(J) 2.(J) 3.(M) 4.(J) 5.(J) 6.(M) 7.(J) 8.(J) 9.
(M) 10.(J) 11.(J) 12.(J) 13.(M) 14.(M) 15.(J) 16.(M) 17.(M)
18.(J) 19.(J) 20.(M) 21.(M) 22.(M) 23.(M) 24.(M) 25.(M)

The Works Cited List

In the **Works Cited List** or **Bibliography**, you need to list all the sources that you used to find information and ideas for your research paper. The following are tips taken from **The Owl at Purdue** website <http://owl.english.purdue.edu>.

1. Type your paper on a computer and print it out on standard, white 8.5 x 11-inch paper.
2. Double-space the text of your paper, and use a legible font (e.g. Times New Roman). Whatever font you choose, MLA recommends that the regular and italics type styles contrast enough that they are recognizable one from another. The font size should be 12 pt.
3. Leave only one space after periods or other punctuation marks (unless otherwise instructed by your instructor).
4. Set the margins of your document to 1 inch on all sides.
5. Indent the first line of paragraphs one half-inch from the left margin. MLA recommends that you use the Tab key as opposed to pushing the Space Bar five times.
6. Create a header that numbers all pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. (Note: Your instructor may ask that you omit the number on your first page. Always follow your instructor's guidelines.)

For more detailed information, consult your instructor and your English handbook.

Updated 10/09



Sample Works Cited List

Double space between the title and first entry.

The title should be centered 1-inch from top of page.

Use a 1-inch margin all around.

Begin first line of each entry flush with margin.

Indent next line or lines 1/2-inch.

Double-space within and between entries.

Insert the page number and your last name 1/2-inch from top of page.

Garcia 4

WORKS CITED

Environmental Defense Fund. *Environmental Defense Fund*. 8 May 2007. Web. 24 May 2009.

Clinton, Bill. Interview by Andrew C. Revkin. "Clinton on Climate Change." *New York Times*, May 2007. Web. 25 May 2009.

Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 14.1 (2007): 27-36. Print.

Nordhaus, William D. "After Kyoto: Alternative Mechanisms to Control Global Warming." *American Economic Review* 96.2 (2006): 31-34. Print.

MLA Style Citation

How to do a...

San Bernardino Valley College LIBRARY

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is cheating!

The SBVC College Catalog defines plagiarism as the act of presenting someone else's work as one's own.

Examples of plagiarism:

- ◆ Copying and pasting text from websites or other electronic sources and presenting it in an assignment as your own original work.
- ◆ Copying and pasting text from printed sources (including books, magazines, encyclopedias or newspapers) and presenting it in an assignment as your own original work.
- ◆ Using another student's work and claiming it as your own original work (even if you have the permission of the other student).

Cite your sources!!!

Library Hours are Posted

- ◆ Reference Desk Phone Number
909-384-8289
- ◆ E-mail the Librarian
Refdesk@sbccd.cc.ca.us
- ◆ CHAT REFERENCE 24/7
Go to:
<http://library.valleycollege.edu/chat.php>

Click on the words: 24/7 Online Reference Service

Type in your question and fill in the information requested on the right-hand side of the site.

Citing Sources In The Text Of Your Paper

In MLA style, referring to the works of others in your text is done by using what is known as parenthetical citation. This method involves placing relevant source information in parentheses after a quote or a paraphrase.

MLA format follows the author-page method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear on your Works Cited page. The author's name may appear either in the sentence itself or in parentheses following the quotation or paraphrase, but the page number(s) should always appear in the parentheses, not in the text of your sentence. For example:

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263). Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263). Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).

Both citations in the examples above, (263) and (Wordsworth 263), tell readers that the information in the sentence can be located on page 263 of a work by an author named Wordsworth. Given the author's last name, your readers can find complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.

A complete reference to the work should appear in your Works Cited List.

Other parenthetical documentation examples:

- ◆ **Citing from an indirect source:**
Ravitch argues that high schools are pressured to act as "social service centers, and they don't do that well" (qtd. in Weisman 259).
- ◆ **Citing multi-volume source:**
... as Quintilian wrote in *Institutio Oratoria* (1: 14-17).
- ◆ **Citing with no known author:**
We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has "more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change ..." ("Impact of Global Warming" 6).

Basic MLA Citation Formats

New MLA (2009) uses italics rather than underlining (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

BOOKS

The Bible.....*The New Jerusalem Bible*. Ed. Susan Jones. New York: Doubleday, 1985. Print.

One author.....Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. Denver: MacMurray, 1999. Print.

More than one author.....Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000. Print.

3 OR More Authors

Wysocki, Anne Frances, Johnndan Johnson-Elliola, Cynthia L. Selfe, and Geoffrey Sirc. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

OR

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan, UT: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

Corporate author.....*American Allergy Association*. Allergies in Children. New York: Random, 1998. Print.

Editor.....Bronfe, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*. Ed. Margaret Smith. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. Print.

Essay or article in a collection.....Agee, James. "Comedy's Greatest Era." *The Open Forum: Essays for Our Time*. Ed. Al Kazim. 3rd ed. New York: Harcourt, 1970. 339-357. Print.

Multivolume work.....Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Trans. H. E. Butler. Vol. 2. Cambridge: Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. Print.

No author.....*Encyclopedia of Indiana*. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

Poem or short story.....Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." *The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories*. Ed. Tobias Wolff. New York: Vintage, 1994. 306-07. Print.

Subsequent edition.....Crowley, Sharon, and Debra Hawhee. *Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students*. 3rd ed. New York: Pearson/Longman, 2004. Print.

Work in a reference source.....Peterson, Nancy J., ed. *Toni Morrison: Critical and Theoretical Approaches*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1997. Print.

OR Encyclopedias or Dictionaries

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed. 1997. Print.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES (Non-Electronic Sources)

Anonymous article....."Business: Global Warnings's Boom Town; Tourism in

Greenland." *The Economist* 26 May 2007: 82. Print.

Signed article (magazine or scholarly).....Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71. Print.

Signed newspaper article.....Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* 24 May 2007: LZ01. Print.

Less well-known newspaper.....Behre, Robert. "Presidential Hopefuls Get Final Crack at Core of S.C. Democrats." *Post and Courier* [Charleston, SC] 29 Apr. 2007: A11. Print.

NON-PRINT MATERIALS
Personal interview.....Purdue, Pete. Personal interview. 1 Dec. 2000.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

SBVC Library has used the Purdue University website to create this pamphlet and recommends using their online resource for documenting electronic sources.
Go to <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/>.



Do you need to know...

What are the passwords to the SBVC databases? Go to... <https://sbccd.blackboard.com/webapps/login/>. Once you login, look on the bottom right-hand side of the screen for current password information.

When is the Library open?
Go to Library.valleycollege.edu

What's the phone number that I can use to speak with a Librarian?
909-384-8289

What do I need to be able to check out a book or a computer?
Students need a photo I.D. (student ID or valid drivers license) and current proof of registration. If you do not have your registration statement, talk to the Reference Librarian who can help you to provide this information.

Link to Library Resources
Library.valleycollege.edu



E-mail the Librarian Librarians can...

- Answer brief, factual questions
- Direct you to resources
- Assist you in developing online search strategies for the Internet and the Reference Databases. You may contact the Librarian Monday-Friday and a response will be given by 4:00 p.m. the next business day!

To send an email, go to: www.valleycollege.edu and click on the word LIBRARY. Then choose CONTACT US!

**San Bernardino
Valley College
Library**

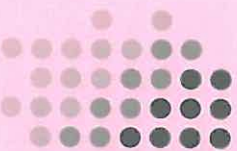
Reference Desk
909-384-8289

Circulation Desk
909-384-4448

Hours are Posted at
Library.valleycollege.edu

Reference Desk Phone:
(909) 384-8289
Circulation Desk Phone:
(909) 384-4448

Can you trust what you find on the Internet?



There are great Internet websites out there, but is there a guarantee that the information you have found is trustworthy? Here are some things you can look for when critically evaluating websites you find on the Internet.

- **Authority.** Ask yourself who is responsible for the information you have found? Is there a way to contact the webmaster or the creator with questions you might have? Are their names and credentials there for you to see with a reference or bibliography available.
- **Bias.** The words being used in the website may be misleading. Sometimes a website that appears to be factual may actually be persuasive and/or deceptive.
- **Content.** Anyone with a computer and access to the Internet can publish a website or electronic document. Most web documents do not have editors, fact-checkers, or other types of reviewers.
- **Currency.** Does the website post the date of when it was last updated or does it seem that the information is outdated? Typically "Last Updated" information can be found at the bottom of the page.

- **Comparison.** Is the information found on the Internet as thorough, valuable, and valid as that found in traditional research sources such as books and journals? Also, how does the material you found on the website compare to that found by other methods.

Some other things to think about....

- Can you easily move around the website and is it logically organized? Are there dead links leading to error messages or perhaps the links are not taking you to where it said it would.
- Does the website offer you free downloads to fully access the information and media it has to offer?
- Does the website look authoritative and professional or is there a mix of fonts and too bright lights and unattractive graphics?
- If you find information that is too good to be true, then it probably isn't! Don't use anything from the Internet that you can't verify!
- Domains ending with .edu, .gov, .org, and .mil may have better information than .com sites.

Searching Google Scholar

An additional link to SBVC's Databases!

Go to <http://scholar.google.com>

Click on "Settings" located on the top-right side of the window. On the left-side of the screen you will look for the words "Library Links" and then click on them. Type in *San Bernardino Valley College* in the find box. Click on the button to *Find Library* and then select the box next to the SBVC Library name. To finish, click on the button named *Save Preferences*. Once you've done this, and you perform a Google Scholar Search, it will include in the results links to the SBVC Databases. Google Scholar can also cite the results! Ask as Librarian about how to do this.

Current passwords for the SBVC Library Databases are located in **BLACKBOARD:**

<https://sbccd.blackboard.com>

Or call

the Reference Librarian:
909-384-8289



Literary Reference Center

This extensive full-text database contains book reviews, literary criticisms, character studies and author biographies and interviews from scholarly journals, books, and newspapers. The *Masterplots Series* and *Magill's Literary Annual* are also available in full-text. Books can be searched by author or title.

EBSCO's

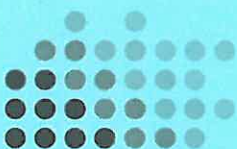
Academic Search Premier

This database contains full-text for over 3,800 periodicals and indexing for 6,000. *Academic Search Elite* is a good place to look for reviews and criticisms of books that have been published in the last 15 years. To locate articles about a book:

- Go to ADVANCED SEARCH
- Type the title into the FIND FIELD
- Change DEFAULT FIELD to SUBJECT
- Click on SEARCH

National Newspapers Five and New York Times-Historical

National Newspapers Five contains full-text of the NY Times, LA Times, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor and Wall Street Journal from 2002 to present. NY Times Historical contains full-text from 1851-2001. The way to find a book review is to click on "More Options" within the database, then select from the "Document Type" by clicking on the arrow and choosing "Book Review." Remember to add to the search the book title or authors name.



Other Notable Reference Titles

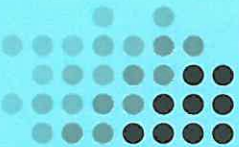
- African American Writer:**
RefPS 153 N5 A344 1993
- American Ethnic Writing**
Ref PS 153 M56 A414 2000
- American Women Writers**
RefPS 147 A4
- American Writers**
RefPS 129 A55
- Black Writers**
RefE 185.96 B545 1989
- British Writers**
RefPR 85 B688
- Children's Literary Review**
RefPN 1009 A1 C5139
- Encyclopedia of Hispanic-American Literature**
RefPS 153 H56 R36 2008
- Encyclopedia of Latin American Literature**
RefPQ 708.L A1 E56 1997
- Epics for Students**
RefPN 56 E65 E67 1997
- Hispanic Writers**
RefPQ 708.L H58 1991
- Identities and Issues In Literature**
RefPS 153 M56 A414 2000
- Latino and Latina Writers**
RefPS 153 H56 L39 2004
- Latino and Latino Voices In Literature for Children and Teenagers**
RefPS 153 H56
- Oxford Companion to African American Literature**
RefPS 153 N5 096 1997
- Poetry for Students**
RefPN 103.L P64 1998
- Short Story Criticism**
Ref PN 3373 S386

Library Hours are Posted

Email the Librarian:
Refdesk@sbccd.cc.ca.us



Book Reviews and Literary Criticisms



Book Reviews provide you with a critique or professional opinion about the quality of a book. Book reviews can be found in many periodical sources including newspapers, magazines and journals. Fortunately, there are print indexes to assist you in looking for a book review.

Book Review Digest provides citations for and excerpts from reviews of current, English language fiction and non-fiction books that have been published or distributed in the U.S. and Canada. Published yearly since 1906, *Book Review Index* is arranged alphabetically by the author's last name.

Book Review Digest and *Book Review Index* are located on the Index Tables on the main floor of the library.

Helpful Hints When Looking for Book Reviews

- Books are typically reviewed in the same year

they were published, so begin your search using the volume from that year. If necessary, expand your search to the years before and after the original publication date.

- *Book Review Digest* and *Book Review Index* do contain citations for periodicals that SBVC Library does not subscribe to. Check the Periodicals Holdings List at the Reference Desk to see if the SBVC Library subscribes to the title you are seeking.

- While *Book Review Digest* and *Book Review Index* are two of the best sources available for locating book reviews, they are not the only ones. *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, *New York Times Index* and *Los Angeles Times Index* can be used to look for general book reviews. For a more detailed analysis or subject specific non-fiction title, try the specialized indexes such as *Art Index*.

Literary Criticisms

Literary criticisms contain summaries and critical analysis of a book. There are many useful resources available in the Reference Department.

Cliff's Notes (RefPN 44 M66 A43) provides

detailed information on about 200 classic books. The information includes chapter summaries and discussion, critical analysis, and character profiles.

Magill's Literary Annual (RefPn 44 M35 2008). Each volume contains essay reviews of notable books published in the U.S. for that year.

Magill Books Index (RefPN 44 M34) indexes the *Masterplots Series* and many other review sources. *Masterplots* contain essay reviews of books that include a summary and critical analysis of the book.

Contemporary Literary Criticism (RefPN 771 C59) and (RefPN 771 G27) Both of these series offer passages from the published criticism of work by well known writers, including novels, short stories, poems and plays. Most volumes include a cumulative index in the back of the book.

Contemporary Literary Criticism includes authors who are currently living or have died since January 1960.

Literary Criticism includes authors who have died between 1900 and 1960.

SBVC

Library Hours are Posted

Email the Librarian: refdesk@sbccd.cc.ca.us

Need more resources?
Try these...

The SBVC Library offers you many historical magazines from its periodical collection to look through for information on the month and year you were born. Some examples are:

- Time Magazine
- Newsweek
- U.S. News and World Report
- Life

Ask the Reference Librarian for assistance in accessing these additional valuable resources.



WHAT HAPPENED
ON THE DAY I WAS BORN?

SBVC Library



Hours of Operation are Posted

Email the Librarian
Refdesk@sbccd.cc.ca.us

Reference Desk Phone
909-384-8289

Update 6/11

Information On The Day You Were Born

Date of Birth

Using newspapers that were written on the day you were born will give you the most in-depth information on your date of birth. SBVC Library offers you the following resources:

- **New York Times Historical**
Electronic databases and microfilm
- **National Newspapers Five**
New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal and Christian Science Monitor
- **Newspaper Source**
Electronic databases

These resources are found using the Reference Databases or are part of the microfilm collection. Remote access is available for the databases. Please see the Librarian for the current passwords.

Reference Books

- The Timetables of History
RefD11 .G78 2005
- From Day-To-Day:
A Calendar of Notable Birthdays and Events
RefD11 .J64 2001
- The Wilson Calendar of
World History
RefD11 .W65 1999
- Chase's 2000 Calendar of
Events
RefD11.5 .C48 2008
- The Encyclopedia of
American Facts and Dates
RefE174.5 .C3 1997
- This Day in American
History
RefE174.5 .G76 2001



Internet Resources

- <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/today.html>
TODAY IN HISTORY from The Library of Congress: American Memory
- <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history.do> THIS DAY IN HISTORY
- <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/ONTHISDAY> (The New York Times On the Web)
- <http://www.scopesys.com/anyday/> Anyday Page
- <http://dmarie.com/timecap/> Time Capsule
- <http://www.kakophone.com/kakorama/EN/Kakorama>: A Ride into the Past
- <http://www.440.com/twtd/today.html> Those Were The Days (click on "Archives" and choose a date)