



ENGAGING THE LIBERAL ARTS 100

Transitions 1

Myth

Hacker, Diana. *A Writer's Reference*. 7th ed. Boston : Bedford/St. Martin's, 2011.
(hereafter listed as Hacker)

What is your assignment:

Hacker: R1-b, pp.334-336

- read assignment carefully! Is this a long paper, short review, research assignment?

Jot down search terms:

- are there alternative terms, variant words or names, synonyms?
- ex. Odysseus or Ulysses, Zeus or Jupiter
- ex. Athena or Minerva
- ex. Creation -- Mythology
- ex. myths or mythology or legends or folklore

Background reading:

Hacker: R1-f, pp. 345-346

- specialized encyclopedias concentrate on specific subjects and are an excellent starting point
- *Bonus tip*: these can also be used in your bibliography. General encyclopedias, such as *Encyclopedia Americana* or *Encyclopaedia Britannica* should not be used
- print reference books in the Kelly Library [OPAC](#)

Aboriginal Mythology REF GR 365 .M83 1994

A dictionary of Asian mythology REF BL 1005 .L46 2001

Dictionary of Celtic myth and legend REF BL 900 .G78 1992

The dictionary of classical mythology REF BL 715 .G713 1996

The Facts on File Encyclopedia of world mythology and legend REF BL 303 .M45 1988

Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of Folklore, Mythology and Legends REF GR 35 .F82 1984

Guide to the gods REF BL 473 .L43 1992

Handbook of Egyptian mythology REF BL 2441.3 .P56 2002

Handbook of Norse mythology REF BL 860 .L56 2001

Macmillan illustrated encyclopedia of myths and legends REF BL 303 .C67 1989

Mythologies REF BL 311 .D513 1991

National Geographic essential visual history of world mythology REF BL 312 .N38 2008

The new golden bough REF BL 310 .F72

- e-reference sources on Kelly Library's [Journal Articles & Databases](#):

Credo Reference (hundreds of reference books in a broad range of subjects)

Gale Virtual Reference Library (database of encyclopedias, almanacs, and specialized reference sources for multidisciplinary research)

Oxford Reference Online (provides language and subject reference works from one of the world's biggest reference publishers into a single cross-searchable resource)

Finding material in the library catalog (OPAC)

Hacker: R1-d, pp. 340-341

- the OPAC is a shared catalog for the Holston Associated Libraries (HAL), of which Emory & Henry College is a member. It lists the holdings for all of our books, DVDs, CDs, journals and newspapers, and electronic resources
- can be searched by author, title, subject and keyword
- subject searching can be less useful since it requires the use of formalized terms
- keyword searching, which searches words within fields in bibliographic records, can return an overwhelming number of results, vague matches, or mismatches. Fine-tune keyword searching by adding more words or adding limits
- can use * to include variations in endings in one search:
 myth* will retrieve myth, myths, mythology
- books from our circulating collection

Ancient myth and modern man BL 311 .L32

Celtic BL 900 .R644 1985

China and Japan GR 335 .M25 1986

Folktales of Japan GR 340 .S383

German myths and legends BL 860 .M3 1985

Gods and myths of Northern Europe BL 860 .D36 1990

Great figures of mythology BL 311 .C53 1994

Myth and religion of the north: the religion of ancient Scandinavia BL 860 .T8

The mythic image BL 311 .C274 1990

Women of Classical Mythology: a biographical dictionary BL 715 .B455 1991

Finding journal articles:

Hacker: R1-c, pp. 336-340

- search online journal databases in the [Journal Articles & Databases](#)
- some are full text (Yeah!)
- some are indexed only, check [E-Journal by Title](#) to find out if an article is full text in a database the library subscribes to, or if print holdings are listed

Why search for journal articles?

- journal articles are an excellent source of scholarly information
- journal articles are reviewed by experts before publishing so are more reliable than most webpages
- journal articles are more timely than books, especially in the sciences and may be the only place where some research is presented

Scholarly vs. popular

Hacker: R2-b, p.350-352 (good checklist)

- scholarly articles (also known as refereed or peer-reviewed articles) are screened and approved by researchers and experts in the field
- scholarly articles are intended to transmit original research and promote further study
- scholarly articles are written by researchers rather than reporters or paid staff
- Skidmore College's library website has a checklist to help you decide (<http://libguides.skidmore.edu/content.php?pid=405243&sid=3316923>)

Near Eastern Archaeology, *Parabola*, and *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* are scholarly journals

History Today, *The New Yorker*, and the *Smithsonian* are popular journals as they are too general

- *Research hint:* when you find an article that looks relevant check for subject headings or keywords that are applied to the citation - these can be used to focus your search for appropriate information

- selected article databases from [Journal Articles & Databases](#)

Academic Search Complete (full-text documents, indexing, and abstracts and more on topics ranging from astronomy to zoology)

JSTOR (online journal collection that includes back files of journals in classical studies)

Project Muse (full text of scholarly journals in the humanities, the social sciences, and mathematics)

Religion and Philosophy Collection (full text journals with extensive coverage of world religions and major denominations)

Using Interlibrary Loan (ILL) to borrow books and articles:

- the Library cannot possibly provide access to all the resources that students need
- fill in the online form available on the [Library webpage](#) to borrow materials from other libraries
- can take 5-10 days to receive requests so start researching early!

Finding good internet sites:

Hacker: R2-e, pp.341-345

- most scholarly resources are not available for free, especially in the sciences
- scholarly resources cost money because they contain evaluated information
- there are no website police! Anyone can put up a website and make it look official
- learn how to evaluate websites [Evaluating Websites](#) on library webpage

quick check for evaluating web resources

- determine if the address is official or personal
- who is responsible for the content
- is the content personal opinion or documented research
- how current is the site, and when last updated

Google is a great search engine

use advanced search to limit searches to particular domains to maximize chances of getting the most creditable information, i.e. .gov, .edu, .org

http://www.google.com/advanced_search?hl=en

Google Books provides free access to full text images of books and some articles

<http://books.google.com/>

Google Scholar searches specifically for scholarly literature in many formats, concentrating on articles and includes citation links (i.e. who cites whom)

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

Wikipedia – good or bad?

good for pop culture, up to the minute factoids (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factoid>)

standard for inclusion is verifiability (the information appears elsewhere but is not checked for truth)

selected high-quality websites, subscription databases, and print resources are collected under [Subject Resources](#) on library webpage

[Encyclopedia Mythica](#) award-winning internet encyclopedia of mythology, folklore, and religion

[Greek and Latin Classics Internet Resources](#) annotated list of reference websites from Library of Congress

[Mythweb](#) site devoted to the heroes, gods and monsters of Greek mythology

[Virtual Religion Index](#) analyzes & highlights important content of religion-related websites

jk 102910, 102811, 103113, 102114



Documentation and Plagiarism:

- know which documentation style you need to use
Hacker: R4, pp. 366-368
 - MLA (Modern Language Association) for English and some humanities
 - APA (American Psychological Association) for psychology and other social sciences
 - CMS (Chicago Manual of Style) for history and some humanities
- the library has print guides on reserve for all of them. The library's [Research Tips](#) page has links to several helpful sites. The [Hacker website](#) is especially helpful
- documenting sources correctly is critical to avoiding any appearance of plagiarism
Hacker: R3, pp. 357-359
- plagiarism is a serious academic offense
- the **E&H Academic Code** clearly states that it is a student's responsibility to give credit to another person's exact words or unique ideas
- the **Honor Code** reinforces this concept with the statement that one of its elements is "A commitment to abstain from all forms of cheating and plagiarism"

quick check for actions that might be seen as plagiarism (from [OWL](#))

(<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>)

- buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- hiring someone to write your paper
- using a source too closely when paraphrasing
- building on someone's ideas without citation
- copying from another source without citing (on purpose or by accident)
- sloppy documentation

things you don't need to document

- your own opinion or analysis of an idea
- facts that are common knowledge, available from multiple sources

Additional sources for research help:

- [Writing Center](#) in MS 233, call x6225 for hours and contact numbers
 - cannot edit your papers, but can give advice about grammar, organization, or documentation
- [Kelly Library!](#)
 - open [92.5 hours](#) a week during the regular semester
 - a reference librarian is available until 9pm Sunday-Thursday, and all day Friday and Saturday.
 - can reach us by calling the Circulation Desk at **ext. 6208**
 - email askalibrarian@ehc.edu

Circulation Staff

David Lyons
Holly McCormick
Adam Alley
Jennifer Bassett

Reference Librarians

Lorraine Abraham (Director)
Jane Caldwell (Asst. director)
Patty Greany (Public Services)
Jody Hanshaw (Electronic Services)

jk 102910, 102811, 103113, 102114



Janice Snead

Janet Kirby (Technical Services)
Robert Vejnar (Archivist)

jk 102910, 102811, 103113, 102114

