

The Craft of Writing a Research Proposal: On Plagiarism and Citation

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On plagiarism and citation

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On plagiarism and citation

Content

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 - How to quote, paraphrase, and summarise?

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Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?



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Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the

- "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of **code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form.**" Stanford University
- "...use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "...using a source's language **without quoting**, using information from a source **without attribution**, and **paraphrasing** a source in a form that stays **too close** to the original." Yale College








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Plagiarism

What types of plagiarism are there?

All of the following is considered plagiarism:

1. CLONE:  An act of submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
2. CTRL-C:  A written piece that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.
3. FIND-REPLACE:  The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.
4. REMIX :  An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.
5. RECYCLE:  The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation; To self plagiarize.

<http://www.plagiarism.org/>








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Plagiarism

What types of plagiarism are there?

All of the following is considered plagiarism:

6. HYBRID:  The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages—without citation—in one paper.
7. MASHUP:  A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.
8. 404 ERROR:  A written piece that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources
9. AGGREGATOR:  The "Aggregator" includes proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.
10. RE-TWEET:  This paper includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure.

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Plagiarism

What are the consequences?

Karl-Theodor
Freiherr zu Guttenberg

Silvana Koch-Mehrin

Annette Schavan

Frank-Walter Steinmeier



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Plagiarism

What are the consequences?

<http://de.vroniplag.wikia.com/wiki/Home>

**VroniPlag Wiki –
collaborative documentation of
plagiarism**

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Plagiarism

Why is it so bad?

Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense.

If we look at the definition again, to "plagiarise" means

- to steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one's own
- to use another's production without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea derived from an existing source

In other words, plagiarism is an act of **fraud**. It involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward.

And yes, words and ideas can really be stolen.

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Plagiarism

Why is it so bad?

A scientific institution needs **scientific** professionals,
 able to **produce** knowledge,
responsible for their own writing,
 of high personal and scientific **integrity**, and
 add to the **reputation** of their institution.

- 2.1 Scientific craftsmanship
- 2.2 Adding to scientific knowledge
- 2.3 Authorship
- 2.4 Integrity
- 2.5 Fairness
- 2.6 Reputation



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Plagiarism

How do we find out about it?

PlagScan

Plagiarism Detection Software



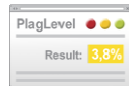
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Plagiarism

How do we find out about it?

1. Plag Level



2. The results list



3. Interactive browser report with direct comparison



4. Markings in the document (MS Word file)



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Plagiarism

How can you prevent plagiarism?

- Consult with your supervisor
- Plan your paper
- When in doubt, cite sources
- Analyze and evaluate your sources
- **Take effective notes (CITAVI)**
- **Make it clear WHO said WHAT → citation**
- **Know how to quote, paraphrase and summarize**

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CITAVI

Information Literacy Reference Editor - Citavi

File Edit View References Citation Lists Tools Window Help

Reference Retrieve by ISBN Online search Search Save project bibliography Print Table Cite Thought

References Knowledge Tasks

Robertson 2005 - 10 principles of effective information

Select by: Go to... (Ctrl+E)

Rader, Hannelore B. (Ed)
Teaching and assessing information skills in the 2002 - Book, Edited

Robertson, James
10 principles of effective information management 2005 - Internet Document

Rogow, Faith
Shifting from Media to Literacy. One Opinion on the 2004 - Journal Article

Ross-Larson, Bruce Clifford
Writing for the Information Age 2002 - Book

Rumsey, Sally
How to find information 2008 - Book

Sant, Erik
Tutorial zur Online-Recherche 2010 - Internet Document

Sharpless Smith, Susan
Web Based Instruction. A Guide for Libraries 2010 - Book

Smith, Jane Bandy; Churchill, Lisa; Mason, Lucy
Teaching & testing information literacy skills 2005 - Book

Snavely, Leanne; Cooper, Natasha
The information literacy debate

97 references total 97 references shown 1 reference selected Citation style: Citavi Basis-Stil #95 Team project

Internet Document

Robertson, James (2005):
10 principles of effective information management.

Step Two Designs. Online verfügbar unter http://www.steptwo.com.au/files/kmc_effectiveim.pdf, zuletzt aktualisiert am 31.10.2005, zuletzt geprüft am 29.09.2010.

Abstract

This article has outlined ten key principles of effective information management. These focus on the organisational and cultural changes required to drive forward improvements.

Keywords:

information management

Categories:

3 Information literacy specifics

Evaluation:

★★★★★

4 quotations:

Key principles of information management
Information systems
Information systems
Prioritise according to business needs

No tasks

Customize overview...

Preview

Information management is not a technology problem

Exploring information management

'Information management' is an umbrella term that encompasses all the systems and processes within an organisation for the creation and use of corporate information. In terms of technology, information management encompasses systems such as:

- work content management (WC)
- document management (DM)
- records management (RM)
- digital asset management (DAM)
- learning management systems (LMS)
- learning content management systems (LCMS)
- collaboration
- enterprise search
- and many more...

(For a brief overview of many of these systems, see the earlier article *Definition of Information Management Terms*.)

Information management is, however, much more than just technology. Equally important, it is about the business processes and practices that underpin the creation and use of information.

It is also about the information itself, including the structure of information ('information architecture'), metadata, content quality, and more.

Information management therefore encompasses:

- people
- process
- technology
- content

Each of these must be addressed if information management projects succeed.

James Robertson is the managing director of Step Two Designs, an internet and content management consultancy based in Sydney, Australia. James specialises in internet strategy, web content management, information architecture and usability.

Citation

What is a citation?

A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again, including:

- information about the author
- the title of the work
- the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
- the date your copy was published
- the page numbers of the material you are borrowing



Citation

Why should you cite sources?

Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other people's work without plagiarizing. But citing is not only good to prevent plagiarizing. Citing a source also strengthens your writing. How? Here are some benefits from citing sources. It reveals:

- more about your ideas and where they came from
- the amount of research you've done
- that you are aware of other researcher's positions on the topic and that you strengthen your position by lending outside support to your ideas
- how you synthesize the findings into your own argument
- not all sources are good or right -- your own ideas may be more accurate or interesting than those of your sources.



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Citation

Why should you cite sources? Example

I think that childhood obesity needs to be prevented because it is bad and it causes health problems.

I believe that childhood obesity must be prevented because it is linked to health problems and deaths in adults (McMillan, 2010).

Georges (2002) explained that there "has never been a disease so devastating and yet so preventable as obesity" (p. 35). In fact, the number of deaths that can be linked to obesity are astounding. According to McMillan (2010), there is a direct correlation between childhood obesity and heart attacks later in their adult lives, and the American Heart Association's 2010 statistic sheet shows similar statistics: 49% of all heart attacks are preventable (AHA, 2010). Because of this correlation, childhood obesity is an issue that must be addressed and prevented to ensure the health of both children and adults.



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Citation

What should you cite?

Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source. The following situations almost always require citation:

- direct quotes
- paraphrased text
- facts and figures
- theories, methods and ideas
- images, graphs, illustrations

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Citation

What do you NOT need to cite?

You do not need to cite everything in your RP. If you are unsure, include the citation anyway:

- common knowledge
- historical dates
- a universal proverb

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Citation

How should you cite?

In most cases, **two parts** are needed to correctly cite a source:

- **References to the source within the text of your RP**

Depending on the citation style you use, this indication within the text may take the form of a footnote [e.g. ¹] or notation within parentheses [e.g. (Walker 1999: 21)]. The in-text citation is a marker that points the reader to the complete citation for the source.

- **A list of works used in your RP**

The final pages of your RP are usually a list of resources you cited or consulted.



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Citation

How should you cite?

Which citation style should you use?

Use the style recommended by your supervisor;
if none is recommended, choose one of the styles below based on your discipline

Some of the main styles of citation are:

[APA](#) (American Psychological Association) for psychology and other social sciences

[Chicago](#)

[documentary-note](#) for history, arts, and humanities

[author-date](#) for sciences and social sciences

[MLA](#) (Modern Language Association) for literature, arts, and humanities

[ACS](#) (American Chemical Society) for chemistry



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Citation

How to quote, paraphrase, and summarise?

What are the differences among quoting, paraphrasing, and summarising?

These three ways of incorporating other writers' work into your own writing differ according to the closeness of your writing to the source writing.



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Citation

How to quote?

Quotations are identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.

Quoted material in your paper is distinguished from your own words by the use of **quotation marks** or by **indenting the quoted text** (if quoting a longer passage). All quoted material should also be cited, using either footnotes, endnotes, or in-text citation.

You should quote material when you believe the way the original author expresses an idea is the most effective means of communicating the point you want to make. But remember that quoting should be done only **sparingly**.



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Citation

How to quote? Examples

Changing quotes

“He tends to serve himself badly [...] by foccusing [sic] his **pursuit of happiness** [emphasis added] on [money].” (Weisberg 2009: 43)

Embedded quotes

As John Archer (1998: 129f.) explains, “The Mountain Coyote has been described as a 'wily' and 'single-minded' predator by zoologist Lma Warner.”



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Citation

How to paraphrase?

To paraphrase is to

include the ideas or information from an original source in your paper by **rephrasing** those ideas or information in **your own words**.

The key to successful paraphrasing is to use as few words as possible from the original text – be mindful not to change the meaning that you are trying to convey as you rephrase – and to cite your paraphrase. Without proper citation, your paraphrase could be construed as plagiarism.



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Citation

How to summarise?

Summarising involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the **main point(s)**.

Once again, it is necessary to **attribute** summarised ideas to the original source.

Summaries are significantly **shorter** than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.



Citation

How to quote, paraphrase, and summarise?

The original passage:

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes (Lester, James D. Writing Research Papers, 2nd ed. 1976: 46-47).

A legitimate paraphrase:

In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

An acceptable summary:

Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).



Citation

How to abbreviate?

Abbr.	Short for	What it means	When to use it
[...]	ellipses	material that has been omitted when quoting someone's words	when removing irrelevant material
anon	anonymous	author is unknown	
e.g., eg	example		
ed., eds.	editor, editors		
et al.	et alii	and others	
fig.	figure		when referring to a graph or image
ibid.	ibidem	in the same work, cited just above	citing the same source as the one immediately above
i.e.	id est	in other words	
n.d.	no date	date is unknown	
op. cit.	opere citato	in the work cited	citation comes from a previously cited source
p., pp.	page, pages		when giving page numbers



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Thank you.

Sources

- <http://www.plagiarism.org/>
- <http://www.virtualsalt.com/antiplag.htm>
- <http://www.rbs2.com/plag.pdf>
- <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/1/>
- Verweyen, Georg (2013): *Scan Scientific Papers for Plagiarism* (unpublished paper).



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