



Plagiarism, Citation & Referencing

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What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism

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 All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition.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.

- *University of Oxford*

<https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism?wssl=1>

What is the concern on Plagiarism?

- In order to understand plagiarism, we first need to know what is involved in research and writing in college.
- When we research into a topic we need to look into what previous research has been carried out, what are the findings and which aspect of the topic require more research in a new light.
- New knowledge is then created from old knowledge which are the building blocks for our findings, proposals and conclusions for our own research.
In this sense there are no real original creation which we can claim as ours.
- We can and should only inform by way of citation that our claims rest on the logic of what our predecessors have worked to achieve.
- Credit must be given where due and not passed off as one's own effort.
Plagiarism is theft and is a crime to be avoided.

How to be plagiarism free?

According to the Writing Center at UNC-Chapel Hill there are 3 things to demonstrate for college assignments:

1. Show that you have a clear understanding of the background reading materials.
2. Refer to your sources/references to support the ideas that you have developed.
3. Distinguish your analysis from the analyses by the authors in the reading materials.

To be **plagiarism free** is to inform where we got the idea from **by citing** even after we:

1. Paraphrase: Read and understand and express the idea in an entirely new way by using our own words and sentence structure.
2. Quote: use quotation marks for direct statements that we use.
3. Refer to author: Mentioned the author's name even though the sentence is in our own words.
4. Refer to author's ideas: Make our own sentence which is based on another person's idea.



What is citing?

To cite
is to refer to (a passage, book, or
author) as evidence for or justification
of an argument or statement, especially
in a scholarly work.

Ref: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/cite>

Why do we need to cite?

We need to cite in academic writing because:

1. We are not expressing personal opinion or viewpoints.
2. We are proposing new ideas based on facts from others' research.
3. These others' research have been selected after reading the material critically and selectively.
4. These reference materials need to be cited to enable readers to examine the basis of our work.

Example from Writing Center, Walden University

1. **Personal view:** I think that childhood obesity needs to be prevented because it is bad and it causes health problems.
2. **Based on another's research statement:** I believe that childhood obesity must be prevented because it is linked to health problems and deaths in adults (McMillan, 2010).
3. **Own statement substantiated by previous research:** 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.

What and what not to cite?

According to UNC University Libraries we should cite:

- Direct quotes, both entire sentences and phrases
- Paraphrases (rephrased or summarized material)
- Words or terminology specific to or unique to the author's research, theories, or ideas
- Use of an author's argument or line of thinking
- Historical, statistical, or scientific facts
- Graphs, drawings, or other such aggregations of information or data
- Articles or studies you refer to within your text

You do not need to document:

- Proverbs, axioms, and sayings ("A stitch in time saves nine.")
- Well-known quotations ("Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.")
- Common knowledge (Thomas Edison invented the phonograph; "Starry Night" was painted by Vincent Van Gogh; Oxygen has the atomic number 8)



Cite, Citation and Citation Style

To **cite** is to refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence for or justification of an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work.

A **citation** is a way of giving credit by naming the author of the source, date published, location of the publishing company, journal title, or DOI (Digital Object Identifier).

A **citation style** is a format on how the details in a citation is laid out.

Different academic disciplines uses different citation styles

such as:

APA

MLA

Harvard

Chicago/Turabian

IEEE

Citation Styles: examples

IEEE for engineering by MurdUniversity

Ref: <http://libguides.murdoch.edu.au/c.php?g=246207&p=1640253>

Basic Legal Citation by Cornell University Law School

Ref: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/citation/>

Harvard by York St. John University

Ref: http://library.yorksj.ac.uk/Harvard_Referencing_2015-16.pdf

APA by University of Greenwich

Ref: http://www.gre.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/611668/APA-guide-Sept-2011.pdf

MLA by The OWL at Purdue University

Ref: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/01/>



Citing & Referencing

Citing

As we argue our points based on others' research we acknowledge the use of these sources by citing every point as we proceed.

This citing inside the body of the paper is called in-text citation

The basic elements of in-text citations are author, date, and page number. These elements are also known as bibliographic information.

Referencing

All the sources cited has to be compiled into a list and placed at the end of the paper. This list is called the References.

Reference lists are arranged in alphabetical order, usually by author's or editor's surname. If the creator's name is unavailable, then the title is used.

Citing: Examples

Harvard citations (Examples from Leeds University Library)

Biggs and Smith (2012) offer a convincing argument...

In contrast, Grayson (2012) identified the main determinant as...

Ramirez (2010), Schneider (2011) and Roberts (2013) discuss the challenges faced by...

There seems to be a correlation between students' use of the library and high degree marks (Stone and Collins, 2012)

The research of Dalton (2012) has been challenged by...

A number of studies have shown that ... (Chan, 2012; Elston, 2011; Graham, 2009; Richards, 2007)

Socio-economic factors such as class and education, as well as "hereditary determinants" (Civaner and Arda, 2008, p.267), can have a detrimental effect on an individual's health.

Referencing: Examples

Harvard Referencing (Examples from SEGi College Subang Jaya Library)

Drury, C. (2015) *Management and cost accounting*. 9th ed. Hampshire, Cengage.

Shore, A. R. & Carfora, J. M. (2001) *The art of funding and implementing ideas: a guide to proposal development and project management*. London, Sage.

Contantin, S. & Ichim, D. (2016) Qualitative analysis of the digital marketing influence on the behaviour of the organizational consumer. *Management* [Internet], 11 (2), pp. 171-184. Available from Business Source Complete, EBSCOhost. [Accessed 12th October 2016].



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**Please connect with the Library should you need
further explanation on this guide.
Thank you very much.**