Plagiarism and Bibliographic Citations

by
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PhD Course in Statistics
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According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, to plagiarize is

"the act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person"

What Is Plagiarism?
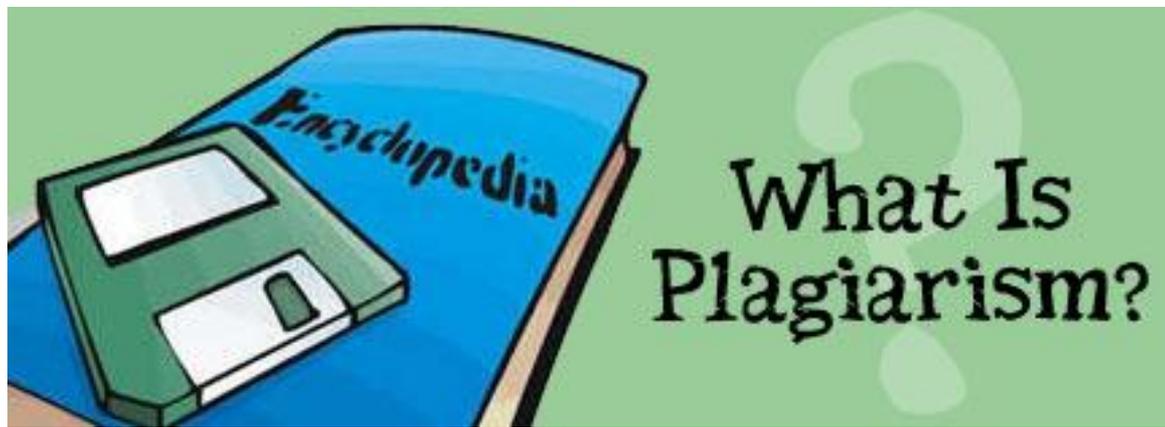
kidshealth.org

- the act of using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person

- To 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 or product derived from an existing source

cite your sources

- both within the body of your paper

- and in a bibliography of sources you use at the end of your paper

Why cite?

We asked 20 U of T instructors and administrators why it's important for students to understand how to cite sources. This is what they told us.

Future source consultation by readers

Future **source consultation** by the author

Fact checking

Respect the academic community's **rules/practices**

Show that **journals aren't web pages** – they're published, numbered, organized

Separate amateurs from professionals

Show students that **referencing has to be accurate & consistent** to be helpful

Demonstrate **author credibility**

Show the **diversity – depth - breadth of sources** consulted

Strengthen author's arguments

Show how **different articles build a single argument**

Demonstrate **independent thinking** by students

guides.library.utoronto.ca/citing

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KINDS OF PLAGIARISM

Intentional Plagiarism

Rewriting from books or articles

Copying and pasting from webpages to create a patchwork writing

Buying, downloading or borrowing a paper

Unintentional Plagiarism

Not knowing when and how to cite

Not knowing how to paraphrase

Not knowing what "common knowledge" means

Recycling an old paper

Recognise it: is it plagiarism?

You read:

Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history. In the broadest sense, the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language. Mime, gestures, grunts, and drawing of figures in the sand with a stick were methods used to communicate -- yes, even to educate.

Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology.* Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation.

You write:

In examining technology, we have to remember that computers are not the first technology people have had to deal with. The first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language.

Yes. You must use quotation marks and cite the full bibliographic reference

The following examples are from "How to recognize plagiarism" Indiana University https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/examples.html

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Correct version

You read:

Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history. In the broadest sense, the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language. Mime, gestures, grunts, and drawing of figures in the sand with a stick were methods used to communicate -- yes, even to educate.

Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology.* Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation.

You write:

In examining technology, we have to remember that computers are not the first technology people have had to deal with. Frick (1991) believes that "... the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language" (p. 10).
Reference:
Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology.* Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation.

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Recognise it: is it plagiarism?

You read:

"Despite the strong public opposition, the Reagan administration continued to install so many North American men, supplies, and facilities in Honduras that one expert called it "the *USS Honduras*, a [stationary] aircraft carrier or sorts." (Walter LaFeber, *Inevitable Revolutions* (New York, 1989), 309.)

"By December 1981, American agents--some CIA, some U.S. Special Forces--were working through Argentine intermediaries to set up *contra* safe houses, training centres, and base camps along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border." (Peter Kornbluh, "Nicaragua," in Michael Klare (ed), *Low Intensity Warfare* (New York, 1983), 139.)

You write:

Despite strong public opposition, by December 1981 the Reagan Administration was working through Argentine intermediaries to install *contra* safe houses, training centres, and base camps in Honduras. One expert called Honduras "the *USS Honduras*, a stationary aircraft carrier or sorts."

Yes! If you paraphrase a text, you must cite you sources

These examples are from Plagiarism - What it is and how to avoid it
http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/guides/engineering/ee/plagiarize.html#ex1

Correct version

You read:

- "Despite the strong public opposition, the Reagan administration continued to install so many North American men, supplies, and facilities in Honduras that one expert called it "the *USS Honduras*, a [stationary] aircraft carrier or sorts." (Walter LaFeber, *Inevitable Revolutions* (New York, 1989), 309.)

- "By December 1981, American agents--some CIA, some U.S. Special Forces--were working through Argentine intermediaries to set up *contra* safe houses, training centres, and base camps along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border." (Peter Kornbluh, "Nicaragua," in Michael Klare (ed), *Low Intensity Warfare* (New York, 1983), 139.)

You write:
In the early 1980s, the Reagan Administration made increasing use of Honduras as a base for the *contra* war. The Administration set up a number of military and training facilities--some American, some contra, and some housing Argentine mercenaries--along the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. The country, as one observer noted, was little more than "a [stationary] aircraft carrier," which he described as "the *USS Honduras*."[2]

2. See Walter Lafeber, *Inevitable Revolutions* (New York, 1989), p. 307-310 (quote p. 309); and Peter Kornbluh, "Nicaragua," in Michael Klare (ed), *Low Intensity Warfare* (New York, 1983), 139.

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Common knowledge

As a general rule, a fact can be said to be 'common knowledge' when:

- it is widely accessible

- it is likely to be known by a lot of people

- it can be found in a general reference resource, such as a dictionary or encyclopedia.

But when in doubt, cite!

Is it plagiarism?

You find:

Roasted coffee beans

© Mark Sweep Wikipedia. Retrieved March 18, 2010,
<http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Roasted_coffee_beans.jpg
>

Your page is:

Plagiarism and coffee…

Yes! You must write where you found the images

https://boingboing.net/2015/09/08/inept-copyright-bot-sends-2600.html

These examples are from Che cos'è il Plagio?, a cura di Roberta Sato. Biblioteca del Dip. di Farmacologia ed Anestesiologia E. Meneghetti, Università di Padova.
Aprile 2010 (http://polodiscienze.cab.unipd.it/system/files/PlagiarismIta.pdf)

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Images in the web

- Remember that all images are protected

- Always check for copyright or licences

- Use free images (eg.)

  http://www.creativecommons.it/
  Wikimedia Commons
  http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licenze_Creative
  _Commons
  http://mediatecacla.wordpress.com

- Cite

Video

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM AND HOW TO AVOID IT

https://youtube/Pmab92ghG0M

How to cite
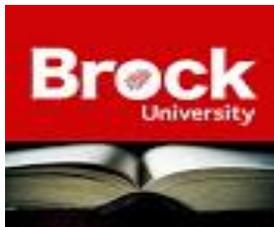
http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/view-image.php?image=2644&picture=parola-aiutare
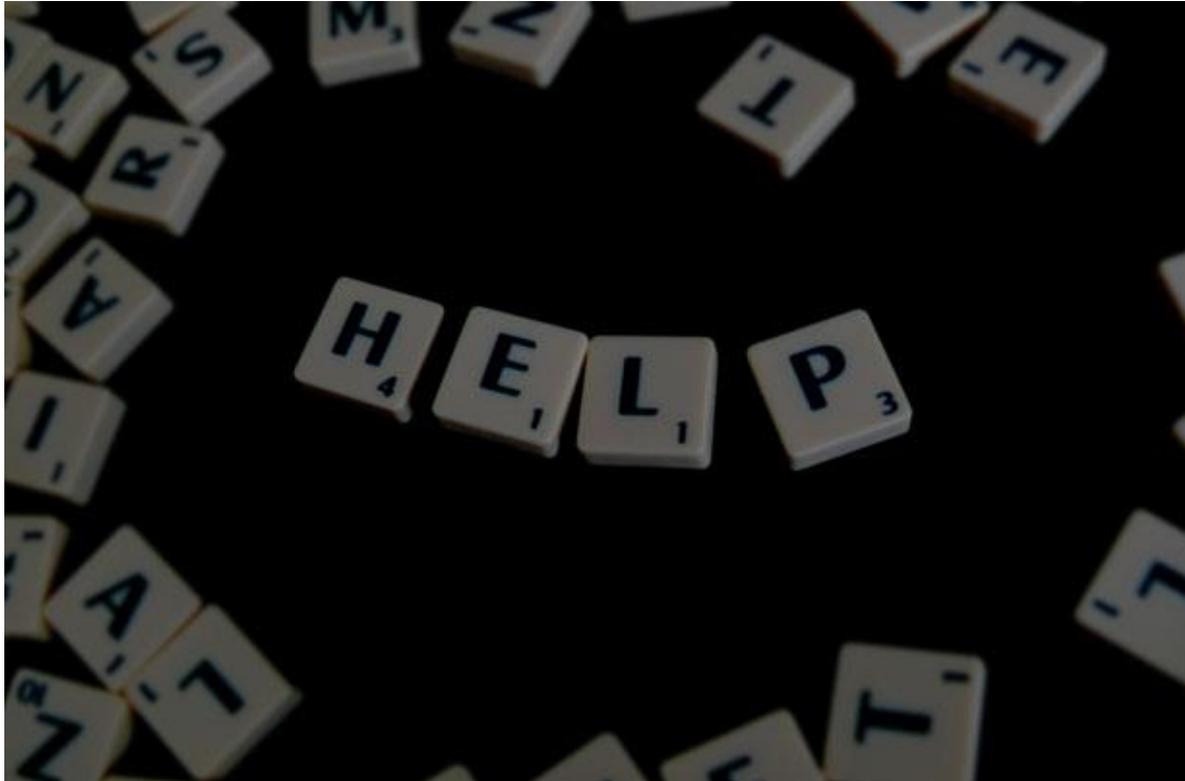
Citing/Referencing

Citing

In-text citations are used when directly quoting or paraphrasing a source. They are located in the body of the work and contain a fragment of the full citation.

A complete list of all the citations used in your text will need to be provided at the end of your assignment. This is called your reference list or bibliography and needs to be presented in alphabetical author/originator order.

Referencing

Citation Styles

- **APA.** APA is an author/date based style. This means emphasis is placed on the author and the date of a piece of work to uniquely identify it.

- **MLA.** MLA is most often applied by the arts and humanities, particularly in the USA. It is arguably the most well used of all of the citation styles.

- **Harvard.** Harvard is very similar to APA. Where APA is primarily used in the USA, Harvard referencing is the most well used referencing style in the UK and Australia, and is encouraged for use with the humanities.

- **Vancouver.** The Vancouver system is mainly used in medical and scientific papers.

- **Chicago** and **Turabian.** These are two separate styles but are very similar, just like Harvard and APA. These are widely used for history and economics.

Harvard Style

Type of source	Bibliography	In-text Citation
Book	NEVILLE, C. (2010) *The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism*. 2nd Ed. Maidenhead: OUP.	Neville (2010) argues that... "Quotation" (Neville, 2010, p.76)
Journal article	TREFTS, K. & BLACKSEE, S. (2000) Did you hear the one about Boolean Operators? *Reference Services Review*. 28 (4). p.369-378.	Trefts and Blacksee (2000) argue that.... "Quotation" (Trefts and Blacksee, 2000, p.376)
Website	BBC NEWS. (2008) *Factory gloom worst since 1980*. [Online] Available from: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7681569.stm. [Accessed: 19th June 2012].	...as reported by the BBC (2008) "Quotation" (BBC, 2008)

Some links on Plagiarism

- [Referencing and Plagiarism](#) - The Open University

- [Citation **Styles: Plagiarism**](#) - University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Library

- [You quote it, you note it!](#) - Acadia University, Vaugan Memorial Library

- [Citing sources: Overview](#) – MIT Libraries

- [Citing Sources / Create Your Bibliography](#) – University of Toronto Libraries

Some links on Harvard Style

- [Your guide to Harvard style referencing](#) – Harvard University Library

- [Harvard system](#) – Anglia Ruskin University

- [Harvard referencing guide](#) – Monash University

Some links to play☺

- https://www.grammar-quizzes.com/wrcite1_book.html

- http://depts.washington.edu/trio/quest/citation/apa_mla_citation_game/mla_book.htm