



# Plagiarism and Bibliographic Citations

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by  
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PhD Course in Statistics  
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# The scientific method



Image: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Scientific\\_Method\\_\(simple\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Scientific_Method_(simple).png)



# To plagiarize means

“to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use (another's production) without crediting the source”

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plagiarizing>



# To plagiarize is



Image: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ME\\_109\\_Thief.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ME_109_Thief.png)

- the act of using another person's words or ideas **without giving credit to that person**
- to present as new and original an idea or product **derived from an existing source**

# Cite your sources

- within the body of your paper
- in a bibliography at the end of your paper



Image: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/87913776@N00/5129607997/>

# 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**

Image: <https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/citing>

# 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>



# Correct version with quotation marks

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.**

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

# Recognise it: is it plagiarism?

You read:

We do not yet understand all the ways in which brain chemicals are related to emotions and thoughts, but the salient point is that our state of mind has an immediate and direct effect on our state of body.

(Source: Siegel, B. (1986).  
Love, Medicine and Miracles (p. 69). New  
York: Harper and Row.)

You write:

Siegel (1986) writes  
that **we** still **do not** know **all**  
**the ways in which** brain  
chemistry is **related to**  
**emotions and thoughts, but**  
**the** important **point is that**  
**our** mental state **has an**  
**immediate and direct**  
**effect** on our physical state.

**Yes! Quotation marks are necessary if you use exact words!**

The following examples are from Academic Integrity at MIT, "Avoiding Plagiarism - Paraphrasing"  
<https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/avoiding-plagiarism-paraphrasing>

# Correct version: acceptable paraphrase

You read:

We do not yet understand all the ways in which brain chemicals are related to emotions and thoughts, but the salient point is that our state of mind has an immediate and direct effect on our state of body.

(Source: Siegel, B. (1986).  
Love, Medicine and Miracles (p. 69). New  
York: Harper and Row.)

You write:

Siegel (1986) writes that although the relationship between brain chemistry and thoughts and feelings is not fully understood, we do know that our psychological state affects our physical state..

- ✓ **Used synonyms**
- ✓ **Changed sentence structure**
- ✓ **Changed voice**
- ✓ **Cited source**

The following examples are from Academic Integrity at MIT, "Avoiding Plagiarism - Paraphrasing"  
<https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/avoiding-plagiarism-paraphrasing>

# Common knowledge

- Information widely accessible
- Information that most people know
- Information shared by a cultural or national group
- Knowledge shared by members of a certain field



However, what may be common knowledge in one culture, nation, academic discipline or peer group may not be common knowledge in another.

## When in doubt, cite your source!

Academic Integrity at MIT, "What is Common Knowledge?"

<https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/what-common-knowledge>

Image:

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Knowledge\\_transfer\\_blue.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Knowledge_transfer_blue.svg)



# Is it plagiarism?

You find:



© Mark Sweep Wikipedia. Retrieved March 18, 2010,  
<[http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Roasted\\_coffee\\_beans.jpg](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Roasted_coffee_beans.jpg)>

Your page is:



**Yes! You must write where you found the image**

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

# Images in the web

➤ Remember that **all images have an author!**

➤ Always check for copyright or licences 

➤ Use free images (eg.)

- [Creative commons Search](#)
- [Wikimedia Commons](#)
- [Pixaby](#)
- [Google Images](#) Tools > Usage rights

➤ When in doubt, cite you source!

# Tips and tricks to prevent plagiarism

- Take **effective notes** when you are researching
- Make clear **who said what** when you quote
- Learn to **paraphrase** and summarise
- Present your **own viewpoint**

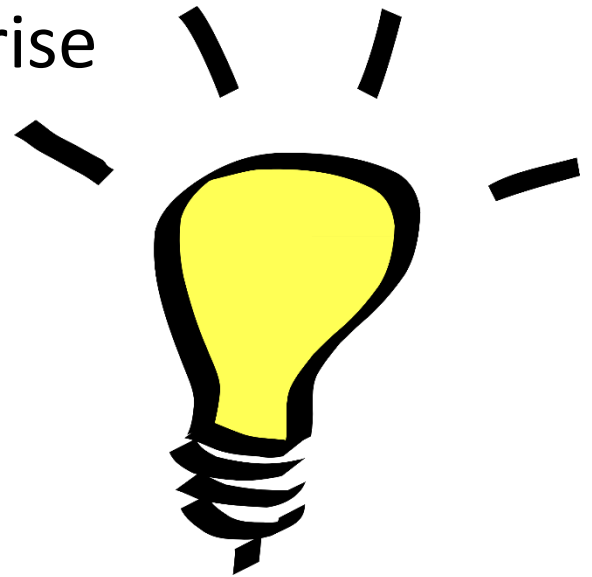


Image: [http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show\\_file.php?id=13920585022559](http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13920585022559)





To recap take a look of the [video](#)  
created by [Brock University Library](#)

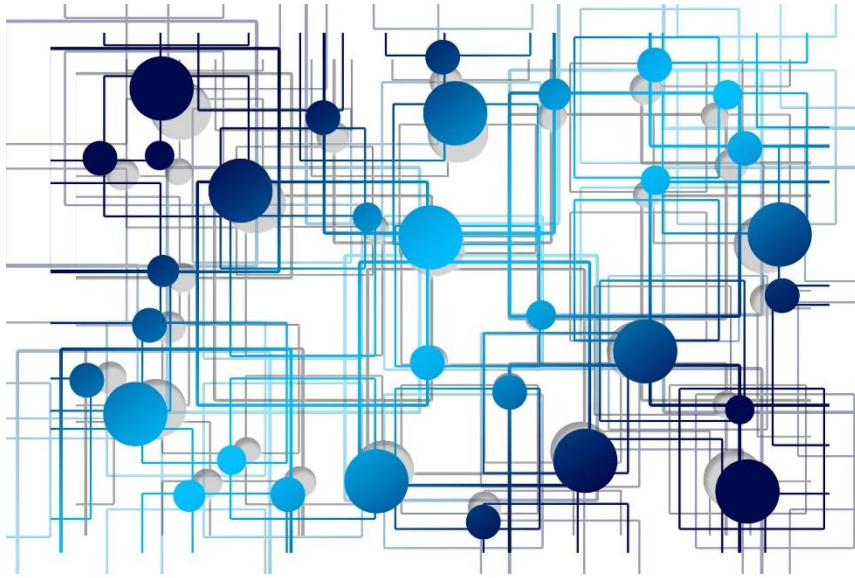


# How to cite?



Foto di [Gerd Altmann](#) da Pixabay

# What is a citation?



Citation is the practice of identifying the sources you have quoted, paraphrased or otherwise used in your writing

Citation: A (Very) Brief Introduction, by NC State University Libraries

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMhMuVvXCVw&feature=youtu.be>

Foto di [Gerd Altmann](#) da Pixabay

# Citing/Referencing

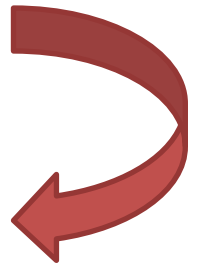
## *Citing*



**To mark within your text** that the information comes from a published source

**To give full publication details** of the sources in a list at the end of your essay

## *Referencing*



Academic integrity and referencing. Monash University

<https://www.monash.edu/rlo/research-writing-assignments/referencing-and-academic-integrity>

# Citation Styles



A citation style is a set of rules that specify **order, syntax and text formatting** of information in a reference.

Image: <https://www.maxpixel.net/Standard-Rule-Command-Instruction-Law-Empty-Board-3772063>

# Citation Styles

- Author-Date System
  - **In the text** are included **very brief details** of the sources often in brackets
  - At the end of the paper there is a reference list or bibliography
- Footnotes or Endnotes
  - **At the bottom** of the page there are **full details** of the reference
  - At the end of the paper there is a reference list or bibliography

# 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) <i>The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism</i> . 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? <i>Reference Services Review</i> . 28 (4). p.369-378.	Trefts and Blacksee (2000) argue that.... "Quotation" (Trefts and Blacksee, 2000, p.376)
Website	BBC NEWS. (2008) <i>Factory gloom worst since 1980</i> . [Online] Available from: <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7681569.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7681569.stm</a> . [Accessed: 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2012].	...as reported by the BBC (2008) "Quotation" (BBC, 2008)



# Final check

*CHECKLIST*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

1. To include **full details** of **all the sources** referred to in your thesis
2. To use punctuation and text formatting in a **consistent manner** in your reference list





# Some links on Plagiarism

- [How to recognize plagiarism](#) - Indiana University
- [Referencing and Plagiarism](#) - The Open University
- [What is Plagiarism?](#) - Academic Integrity at MIT
- [What is plagiarism and how to avoid it](#) – Brock University Library
- [Avoiding plagiarism](#) - University of Leicester

# Some links on Bibliographic Citations

- [Academic integrity and referencing](#) – Monash University
- [Referencing and bibliographies](#) - University of Leicester
- [Citing Sources / Create Your Bibliography](#) – University of Toronto Libraries
- [Citing sources: Overview](#) – MIT Libraries
- [Bibliographic information](#) - Prince George's Community College

# Some links on Harvard Style

- [Harvard referencing handbook \(2nd edition\)](#) - University of Lincoln
- [Harvard system](#) – Anglia Ruskin University
- [Harvard referencing guide](#) – Monash University

Thank you for your attention!