

Week 4 RESEARCH METHOD

PLAGIARISM and REFERENCING

Academic writing relies on **more than just the ideas and experience of one** author. It also uses the ideas and research of **other sources**: books, journal articles, Websites and so forth. Failure to properly acknowledge sources is called **plagiarism**, and it can carry **significant academic penalties**. Fortunately, plagiarism is easy to avoid by following a few basic principles.

Plagiarism Presenting as one's own work the work of another, including the: Copying or paraphrasing of another's work without acknowledging it as another person's work through full and accurate referencing.

There are several common mistakes that can lead to plagiarism:

1. Copying a **series of words** without telling the reader where those **words came from**
2. Copying a series of words without putting them inside quotation marks
3. Paraphrasing (**rephrasing**) another source, but only **changing a few words**
4. Using the **facts or ideas** from another source without telling the reader **where they came from**.
5. Copying **images, in whole or part**, without including captions or telling the reader where **they came from**

Examples of plagiarism


The following sentences are taken from Lazar (2006, p. 81):

There are many advantages to using electronic surveys. It's possible that targeted users will respond more quickly to electronic surveys than to paper surveys (because they do not have to worry about finding a stamp and a mailbox).

Plagiarism means copying words from another source

 *Using the wording of a source without including **quotation marks or a citation is plagiarism:***

Surveys can be conducted in person, by post, or electronically. It's possible that targeted users will respond more quickly to electronic surveys than to paper surveys (because they do not have to worry about finding a stamp and a mailbox).

 *If you are quoting directly, and a **citation is included but not quotation marks**, the result is still **plagiarism:***

Surveys can be conducted in person, by post, or electronically. However, it's possible that targeted users will respond more quickly to electronic surveys than to paper surveys (because they do not have to worry about finding a stamp and a mailbox) (Lazar, 2006, p. 81).


 *If an assignment uses the wording of a source, **both quotation marks and a citation must be included:***

Surveys can be conducted in person, by post, or electronically. However, "it's possible that targeted users will respond more quickly to electronic surveys than to paper surveys (because they do not have to worry about finding a stamp and a mailbox)" (Lazar, 2006, p. 81).

Plagiarism doesn't just mean copying words from another source, however.

 **Using the ideas of a source you have read, even if you write it in a different way, is still plagiarism:**

Paper surveys take longer than those conducted online, because of practical considerations.

 **Quotation marks are not necessary if you have changed the wording (paraphrasing), but an in-text citation is still necessary:**

Paper surveys take longer than those conducted online, because of practical considerations (Lazar, 2006).

What needs to be referenced?

Whenever an assignment uses **words, facts, ideas, theories, or interpretations** from other sources, that source **must be referenced**. Referencing is needed when:

- You have **copied words from a book, article, or other source exactly (quotation)**
- You have used an **idea or fact from an outside source**, even if you haven't used their exact wording (**paraphrasing and summarizing**)

The only **exception** to this is when the information is **common knowledge**, which is something that anyone is likely to know. If you are **uncertain** whether to reference something or not, it is better to reference it.

Citations and references

There are two elements used in referencing:

1. A citation **inside the body** of the assignment

The citation contains only **enough information** for the reader to **find** the source in the **reference list**. Usually, this is the name of the source's author and the year the source was published. For **example**:

When testing the usability of a website, it is necessary to gather demographic information about the users (Lazar, 2006).

In this example, “**(Lazar, 2006)**” tells the reader that this information has **come from** a source **written by Lazar**, which was **published in 2006**. This is a signpost, pointing the reader to the **reference list**.

2. An entry in a **reference list** or bibliography at the end of the assignment

The reference list is a list of **all the sources used (and cited)** in an assignment. It is usually **alphabetized** according to **the names of the authors**. Each entry in the reference list contains detailed information about one source. This can include the **author's name**, the **year** of publication, the **title** of the source, and other **publication details**. For example:

References

Lazar, J. (2006). *Web usability: A user-centered design approach*. Boston, MA: Pearson Addison Wesley.

Referencing styles

There are several different styles of referencing:

1. APA style: American Psychological Association (APA).
2. Harvard style
3. MLA style: Modern Language Association (MLA).
4. Oxford style
5. Vancouver
6. Chicago style

APA style

This section describes the referencing style of the **American Psychological Association**.

An in-text citation for one author looks like this:

- *The full stop only comes after the closing bracket and that only the surname (family name) of the author is used.*

When testing the usability of a website, it is necessary to gather demographic information about the users (Lazar, 2006).

- *The author's name can also be incorporated into a sentence in the assignment, in which case it is moved outside the brackets:*

Lazar (2006) notes that a fundamental part of usability testing is understanding the demographics of the users.

- *Direct quotations are usually put inside quotation marks (“ ”), followed by the reference. Whenever a source has been quoted word-for-word, a page number must be provided. If a quotation is longer than 40 words, no quotation marks are used:*

When gathering data it is important to remember that “only relevant types of demographic information should be requested” (Lazar, 2006, p. 52).

The reference list

The reference list appears at the end of the assignment, under the heading “References”. It lists **detailed information** about each source that has been **cited** in the assignment. Every source mentioned in an in-text

citation should be listed in the reference list. If a source **doesn't have an in-text citation, it should not be listed here.**

Example of reference list:

Books:

Rountree, K., & Laing, T. (1996). *Writing by degrees: A practical guide to writing theses and research papers*. Auckland, New Zealand: Addison Wesley Longman.

Chapter in an edited book

Order: author(s), year of publication, chapter title (not in italics), book editors, book title (in italics), page number range of the chapter, city of publication, publisher name.

Markusen, A. R. (1996). The economics of postwar regional disparity. In S. S. Fainstein & S. Campbell (Eds.), *Readings in urban theory* (pp. 102–131). Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.

Edited book

Order: Editor, year of publication, book title (in italics), city of publication, publisher name.

Fainstein, S. S., & Campbell, S. (Eds.). (1996). *Readings in urban theory*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.

Online book

Order: author(s), year of publication, book title (in italics), subtitle (optional), URL or DOI.

Maclean, H. (1932). *Nursing in New Zealand: History and reminiscences*. Retrieved from <http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-MacNurs.html>

Journal article

Order: author(s), year of publication, article title (not in italics), journal name (in italics), volume number (in italics), issue number, and the page number range of the article.

Castles, F. G., Curtin, J. C., & Vowles, J. (2006). Public policy in Australia and New Zealand: The new global context. *Australian Journal of Political Science*, 41(2), 131–143.

Online journal article

Order: author(s), year of publication, article title (not in italics), journal name (in italics), volume number (in italics), issue number, page number range of the article (if available), URL or journal home page.

Hsing, Y., Baraya, A., & Budden, M. (2005). Macroeconomic policies and economic growth: The case of Costa Rica. *Journal of Applied Business Research*, 21(2), 105–112. Retrieved from <http://journals.cluteonline.com/index.php/JABR/>

Web page

Order: author(s), year of publication, page title (in italics), URL address.

Benson, A. & Kipp, R. M. (2012). *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*. Retrieved from <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?SpeciesID=1008>

Encyclopedia entry online

Online encyclopædias should be treated like **printed encyclopædias**, with the addition of the date of **retrieval and URL address** at the end of the reference.

Order: entry title, year of publication, site name (in italics), date of retrieval (optional), URL address.

Leiopelmatidae. (2012, July 26). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved July 26, 2012, from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leiopelmatidae>

2 authors

When there are 2 authors, ‘**and**’ or ‘**&**’ is used before the final author's name.

*If the authors' names are **part of a sentence**, the word ‘**and**’ is used:*

According to Samson and Daft (2005), the ...

*If the authors' names are in **brackets or the reference list**, the symbol ‘**&**’ is used instead:*

... from the influence of pressure groups (Samson & Daft, 2005).

If there are 3 or more authors, some of their names are replaced by ‘*et al.*’ (an abbreviation of the Latin *et alii*, meaning “and others”).

In-text citations:

(Cunningham et al., 2004)

In the reference list:

Cunningham, B. M., Nikolia, L. A., & Bazley, J. D. (2004). *Accounting: Information for business decisions* (2nd ed.). Mason, OH: Thomson/South-Western.

Harvard referencing

Harvard referencing style (also known as **author-date style**) is a generic description for any referencing style that uses in-text citations with an author and date. In that sense, **APA style is a type of Harvard referencing**. However, many individual styles describe themselves as Harvard. They vary from source to source in small details (such as **reference punctuation**).

In-text citations

Harvard in-text citations do not put a comma between the author(s) and year of publication:

...**common at the time (Jones 2005)**.

secondary sources (works cited inside other works) use both authors' names:

...**some uncertainty” (Nguyen, cited in Jones 2005, p. 22)**

Reference list

The individual parts of a reference list entry (title, place of publication, etc.) are separated with a comma.

Book

Order: author, year, book title, publisher, place of publication.

Wallace, A, Schirato, T, & Bright, P 1999, *Beginning university: Thinking, researching and writing for success*, Allen & Unwin, St Leonards, NSW.

Chapter in an edited book

Order: author, year, chapter title, editors, book title, publisher, place of publication.

Amin, A 2000, 'The economic base of contemporary cities', in G Bridge & S Watson (eds), *A companion to the city*, Blackwell, Oxford.

Journal article

Order: author, year, article title, journal title, volume and/or issue number, page range.

Castles, FG, Curtin, JC, & Vowles, J 2006, 'Public policy in Australia and New Zealand: The new global context', *Australian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 131-143.

Web page

Order: author, year, document title, site controller/sponsor, location of controller/sponsor, date of viewing, URL address.

Benson, A 2006, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*, United States Geological Survey, USA, viewed 5 August 2006, <<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?SpeciesID=1008>>