PRINCIPLES OF WRITING
PLAGIARISM; BIBLIOGRAPHY; REFERENCING

PLAGIARISM

* **Plagiarism** is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work

* Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics

PLAGIARISM

- Plagiarism is not a crime *per se* but in academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense, and cases of plagiarism can constitute copyright infringement

- It is subject to sanctions like penalties, suspension, and even expulsion

PLAGIARISM

- In the 1st century, the use of the Latin word *plagiarius* (literally *kidnapper*) to denote stealing someone else's work was pioneered by Roman poet Martial, who complained that another poet had "kidnapped his verses

- *"Plagiary"*, a derivative of *"plagiarus"* was introduced into English in 1601 by dramatist **Ben Jonson** to describe someone guilty of literary theft

PLAGIARISM

- According to *Bela Gipp,* academic plagiarism encompasses:
  - "The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected."

FORMS OF ACADEMIC PLAGIARISM

- Submitting someone's work as their own.
- Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations.
- Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources.
- Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
- Citing some, but not all passages that should be cited.

FORMS OF ACADEMIC PLAGIARISM

- Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.

- Providing proper citations, but fails to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.

- Using quotations, but not citing the source.

- Inaccurately citing the source.

- Relying too heavily on other people's work. Fails to bring original thought into the text.

SOCIAL PLAGIARISM

- Copying media (especially images) from other websites to paste them into your own papers or websites.

- Making a video using footage from others' videos or using copyrighted music as part of the soundtrack.

- Performing another person's copyrighted music (i.e., playing a cover).

- Composing a piece of music that borrows heavily from another composition

SOCIAL PLAGIARISM

- A photograph or scan of a copyrighted image (for example: using a photograph of a book cover to represent that book on one's website)

- Recording audio or video in which copyrighted music or video is playing in the background.

- Re-creating a visual work in the same medium. (for example: shooting a photograph that uses the same composition and subject matter as someone else's photograph)

- Re-creating a visual work in a different medium (for example: making a painting that closely resembles another person's photograph).

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* Re-creating a visual work in a different medium (for example: making a painting that closely resembles another person's photograph).

* Re-mixing or altering copyrighted images, video or audio, even if done so in an original way.

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WHAT'S A BIBLIOGRAPHY?

- A bibliography is a list of all of the sources you have used (whether referenced or not) in the process of researching your work

- In general, a bibliography should include:
  + the authors' names
  + the titles of the works
  + the names and locations of the companies that published your copies of the sources
  + the dates your copies were published
  + the page numbers of your sources (if they are part of multi-source volumes)

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

* An annotated bibliography is the same as a bibliography with one important difference

* In an annotated bibliography, the bibliographic information is followed by a brief description of the content, quality, and usefulness of the source

REFERENCING

- **Referencing** is a system used in the academic community to indicate where ideas, theories, quotes, facts and any other evidence and information used to undertake an assignment, can be found.

- As a student, it is important that you identify in your assessment when you are using the words or ideas of another author

REFERENCING

- As a part of an academic community, it is important that you show the reader where you have used someone else's ideas or words

- Failure to properly reference using the Harvard system may make the reader think that you are cheating by claiming someone else's work as your own

NOTE TAKING

- When taking notes, use a separate page for each new book, journal article, or electronic source
- At the top of each page, clearly record the following information for future reference.
- For **books**, record:
  - The author's or editor's name (or names)
  - The year the book was published
  - The title of the book
  - If it is an edition other than the first
  - The city the book was published in
  - The name of the publisher

NOTE TAKING

- For **journal articles** record:
  - The author's name or names
  - The year in which the journal was published
  - The title of the article
  - The title of the journal
  - The page number/s of the article in the journal
  - As much other information as you can find about the journal, for example the volume and issue numbers

NOTE TAKING

- For **electronic resources**, try to collect the information on the left if it is available, but also record:
  + The date you accessed the source
  + The electronic address or email
  + The type of electronic resource (email, discussion forum, WWW page, etc)
- In addition to these details, when you are taking notes, if you copy direct quotations or if you put the author's ideas in your own words, write down the page numbers you got the information from.

DIRECT QUOTATIONS

* This is when you copy another author's material word-for-word.

* You should show the reader that it is a direct quote by placing the material in inverted commas

* Traditionally, double inverted commas have been used (") but it is now acceptable, and preferable to use single inverted commas (')

DIRECT QUOTATIONS

* *Direct quote from a book or journal article with one author*

* When organising our time, Adair (1988: 51) states that 'the centrepiece will tend to be goals and objectives'.

* In this example, 'Adair' is the author, '1988' is the year of publication and '51' is the page number where the direct quote can be found

PARAPHRASING

* This is when you take another author's ideas and put them into your own words

* You are still copying someone else's work, so you must reference it

* You do not need to use inverted commas when you paraphrase, but you must clearly show the reader the original source of your information.

PARAPHRASING

- When paraphrasing, use the same referencing style and conventions as you would for direct quotes, but with the material from the source put into your own words, and the inverted commas omitted.

- *By improving your posture you can improve how you communicate feelings of power and confidence (McCarthy and Hatcher, 1996: 111).*

REFERENCING IN SUMMARY

- It is extremely important that students correctly reference all paraphrasing and direct quotations

- In the reference list, it is important that the author's name, the year of publication, relevant titles, and other access information is faithfully reproduced

REFERENCES

- *Central Queensland University ESLS Unit (2001) Referencing: The Harvard referencing system, [Online], Available: http://www.cqu.edu.au/edserv/undegrad/clc/content/resources.htm [14 Aug 2001]*

- *Lewis, D. (ed.) (1999) The written assignment, Brisbane: QUT Publications.*

- *Wells, D. (2001) Harvard referencing, [Online], Available: http://lisweb.curtin.edu.au/guides/handouts/harvard.html [14 Aug 2001].*

- *(Samantha Dhann, 2001)*