

Citing and Referencing

1. Is this plagiarism?

Original source

In order to communicate effectively with other people, one must have a reasonably accurate idea of what they do and do not know that is pertinent to the communication. Treating people as though they have knowledge that they do not have can result in miscommunication and perhaps embarrassment.

Nickerson, R. S. (1999). How we know - and sometimes misjudge - what others know: Imputing one's own knowledge to others. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125(6), 737-759.

Student's own work

Effective communication depends on a generally accurate knowledge of what the audience knows. If a speaker assumes too much knowledge about the subject, the audience will either misunderstand or be bewildered.

1. Is this plagiarism?

Original source

In order to have a reasonable and pertinent knowledge perhaps

Nickerson
others know
125(6), 7

Student

Effectiveness
of what

knowledge about the subject, the audience will either misunderstand or be bewildered.

Yes, this is plagiarism.

Although the student paraphrased from the original source, **a citation must be provided** in text and a reference at the end of their assignment.

e.g. ...or be bewildered (Nickerson, 1999).

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2. Is this plagiarism?

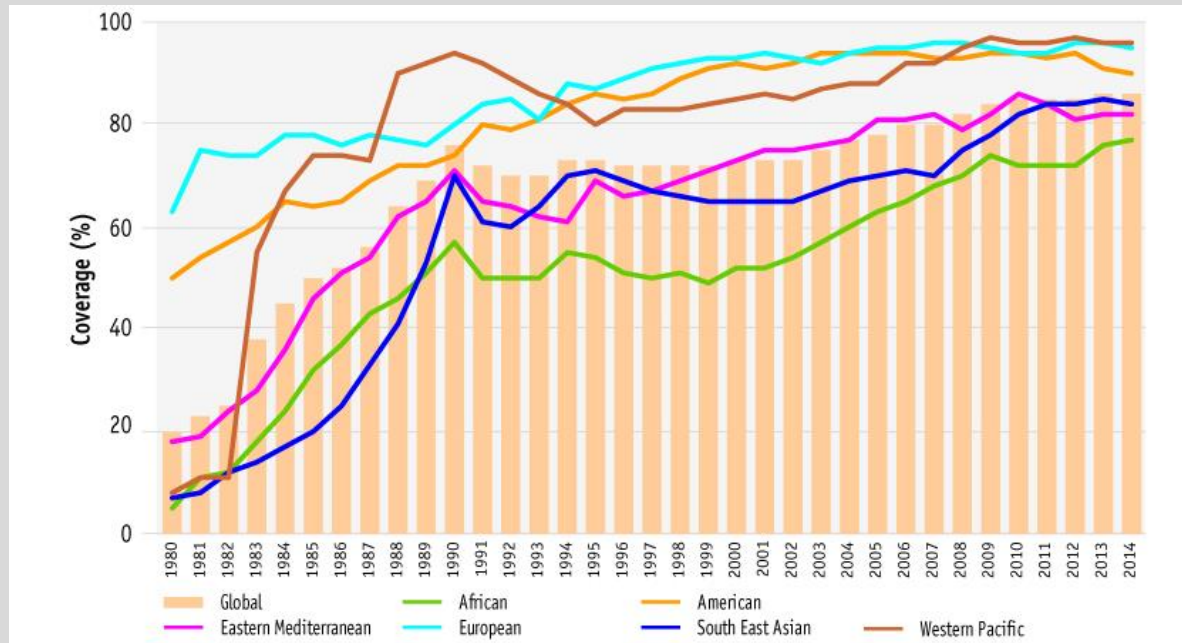


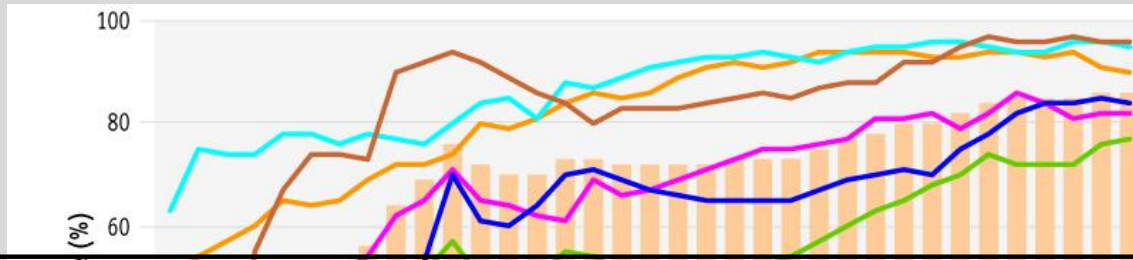
Figure 5. DTP3 % immunisation coverage (WHO, 2015).

Reference list

WHO. (2015). *Immunization*. Retrieved from:
www.who.int/gho/immunization/en/

Cite in both paragraph and title of image.

2. Is this plagiarism?



No, not plagiarism.

As long as you provide a citation and a reference, you can reuse tables, diagrams and images.

Referen

WHO. (2015). *Immunization*. Retrieved from:

www.who.int/gho/immunization/en/

3. Is this plagiarism?

Article 1

Sometimes we have to write long papers, but most of the time, it is unnecessary: the papers often contain long introductions more suitable for doctoral dissertations or review “state of the art” papers apparently designed to provide evidence that the author is well-read.

Krashen, S. (2012). A short paper proposing that we need to write shorter papers. *Language and Language Teaching*, 1(2), 38-39.

Article 2

Sometimes we have to write long papers to treat a topic adequately, but much of the time, it's unnecessary: Papers often contain long introductions more suitable for doctoral dissertations, apparently intended to provide evidence that the author is well-read...

Krashen, S. (2013). Reading and vocabulary acquisition: Supporting Evidence and some objections. *Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research*, 1(1), 27-43.

3. Is this plagiarism?

Article

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Yes, this is self-plagiarism.

Even your own previously submitted work must be cited and referenced appropriately. You could either quote, paraphrase or summarise, providing a citation to the original source.

Check with your course leader for advice on how to handle your own previous works.

What is plagiarism

Plagiarism is defined as presenting someone else's work as your own by:

- **Cutting and pasting** from other sources
- **Quoting** without "..."**or** a citation
- **Paraphrasing****or** **summarising** without a citation
- **Using images, tables or graphs** without a citation
- **Re-using own work** which was previously marked
- **Collaborating** on what should be individual work

Forgetting to cite is still plagiarism.

If in doubt, then cite!

Plagiarism – LSE statement

“All work for classes and seminars [...] must be the student's own work. [...] Infringing this requirement or passing off the work of others as the student's own work, whether deliberately or not, is plagiarism.”

LSE. (2016). *Regulations on assessment offences: plagiarism.*

Retrieved from

http://www.lse.ac.uk/intranet/LSEServices/TQARO/Calendar/RegulationsAssessmentOffences_Plagiarism.pdf

What are citing & referencing

Citing

- notating when you quote, paraphrase, use an idea, or summarise from someone else
- gives the reader the original source

Referencing

- creating a list of sources you have cited
- different from a bibliography, which also includes sources you read but did not use directly in writing your text

Citing demonstrates that you...

- gathered evidence to support your ideas and arguments
- used credible, good quality sources
- read widely and at an appropriate academic level
- allows your marker to differentiate between your own work and the work of others, and to locate your sources.

When and what to cite

Within & at the end of the text when you use ideas from, or refer to, another person's work.

Applies to:

facts, figures, ideas & theories

From:

books, journals, internet, videos, lecture notes etc.

Exception:

common knowledge

Further help

Contact your **Academic Support Librarian**

lse.ac.uk/AcademicSupportLibrarian

Further training lse.ac.uk/LibraryTraining

Contact us



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