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Using sources

O Week

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Marie Reay Teaching
Centre



1-2pm Mon-Fri
Room 5.02



5-6pm Mon
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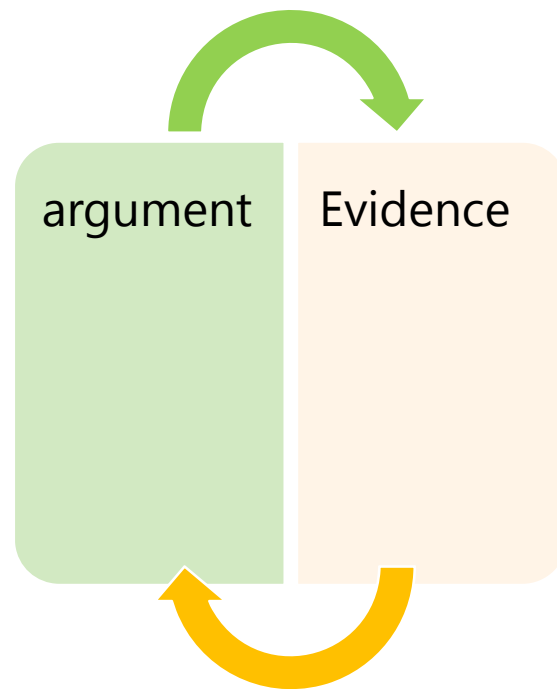
Missed some of our OWeek talks?

**ENROL IN OUR WATTLE SITE:
ACADEMIC SKILLS
ORIENTATION 2020**

for key resources and a recap of all of
our talks.

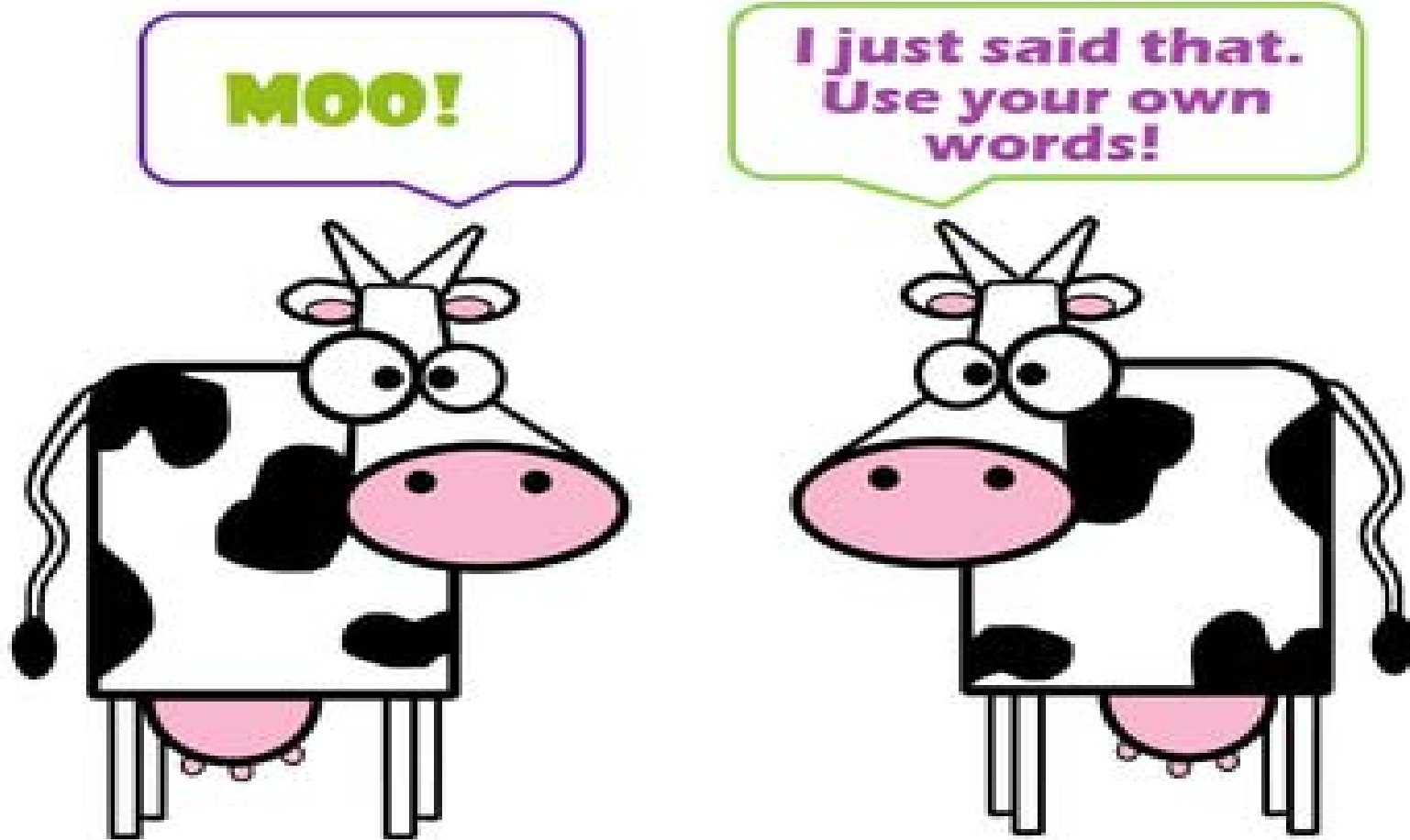
Incorporating academic sources

- Is an essential element of academic writing because it helps you to develop a persuasive and reasoned argument



Argue from a
position of
authority

How do you incorporate sources in your writing? How do you do it with academic integrity?



Ways to incorporate sources into your writing

Quote

- Copy others' words exactly
- Use sparingly when you want to highlight a key idea or key researcher/scholar

Paraphrase

- Explain someone's idea in detail using your own words
- Use when you need to provide specific detail/evidence of an author's argument

Summarise

- Succinctly explain someone's argument using your own words
- Use to capture the essence of an argument by so focusing on the main ideas only

Synthesize

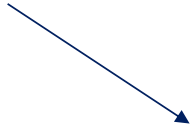
- Combine multiple sources that have a similar argument
- Use to summarise multiples sources or to strengthen your argument

Quote selectively...

- When the original text is a well written, key point that would be difficult to reword
- Quotes must:
 - match the original exactly
 - be formatted correctly
 - include a citation + page number
 - have some of your own words before and/or after to explain what the quote means in the context of your answer

A sample quote

Introductory text



Research has shown that it is possible to “avoid processor idle time by allowing the processors to continue to make progress even if not all progress made by other processors has been communicated to them” (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta 2015, p. 1).



Citation that includes the authors, year and page

Indent and introduce long quotes

Although the formula bad painting/ good art was codified during the 1970s with Maria Tucker's 'Bad' Painting exhibition, the painting/ art distinction is especially prevalent a decade before with the development of non-traditional mediums and conceptual approaches. In the American context, Joseph Kosuth presented this as the logical next step in modernist reflexivity, famously writing:

Being an artist now means to question the nature of art. If one is questioning the nature of painting, one cannot be questioning the nature of art. If an artist accepts painting (or sculpture) he is accepting the tradition that goes with it. That's because the word art is general and the word painting is specific. Painting is a kind of art. If you make paintings you are already accepting (not questioning) the nature of art. One is then accepting the nature of art to be the European tradition of a painting-sculpture dichotomy.[FN]

Bowman, M 2018, 'Indiscernibly bad: the problem of bad painting/good art', *Oxford Art Journal*, vol. 41, no. 3, p. 321.

Paraphrase vs summary

Both require rewriting someone else's idea(s) in your own words

Paraphrase	Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually one idea from the text• Usually around the same length as the original• Uses some of the important terminology but wording and order are changed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually taken from a much longer piece of text• Much shorter than the original text• Covers the main point of what the original author is saying / arguing.

Paraphrasing is harder to do correctly!

Summary of the author's main argument



Whilst asynchronous methods have been researched and compared for 50 years, there remains limited understanding of how to avoid processor idle time (Avron, Druinsky & Gupta 2015).

Citation that includes the author and year

A confusing extended summary

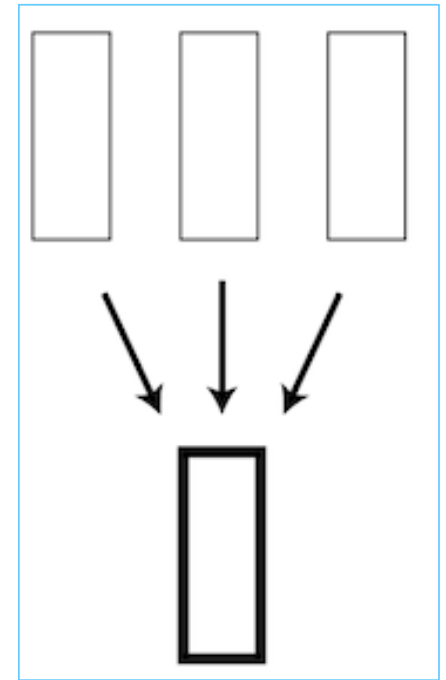
One paper (2009) examines three theories that have been put forward linking autism to vaccines. One theory is that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine causes autism by triggering gastrointestinal symptoms including intestinal inflammation. Here, Wakefield's controversial 1998 study is demolished, putting in doubt the rigor of his research. This shows that Wakefield's findings are not possible as they are inconsistent with other well-known research. Another popular theory that vaccines overwhelm children's immune systems is also untrue. 20 epidemiological and biological studies from around the world have consistently found no evidence in support of these claims that vaccines cause autism. Moreover, it is untrue that vaccines weaken the immune system, and besides, autism does not travel through the immune system.

An improved extended summary

Gerber and Offit (2009) critically examine three theories that have been put forward linking autism to vaccines. One such theory is that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine causes autism by triggering gastrointestinal symptoms including intestinal inflammation. Here, the authors demolish Wakefield's controversial 1998 study, questioning the rigor of his research and showing that Wakefield's findings are not possible as they are inconsistent with other well-known research (pp. 456-57). Gerber and Offit also convincingly argue against another popular theory that vaccines overwhelm children's immune systems. They draw on 20 epidemiological and biological studies from around the world that have consistently found no evidence in support of these claims that vaccines cause autism. Moreover, they argue that it's "biologically implausible" (p. 458) that vaccines weaken the immune system, and that "[a]utism is not an immune-mediated disease" to begin with (p. 460).

Synthesis

- combine multiple sources to develop and strengthen your argument(s)
- demonstrate that you have read widely on the topic
- use and cite multiple sources



A sample synthesis

Synthesis of the authors' shared argument

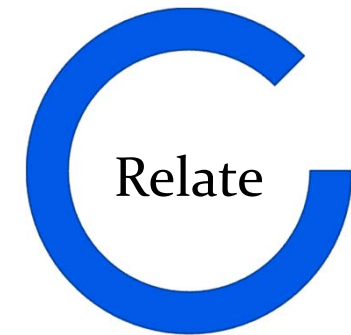
```
graph TD; A[Synthesis of the authors' shared argument] --> B[Economists and behavioural scientists have documented cross-sectional evidence for an approximately U-shaped path of happiness and well-being over the majority of the human lifespan (Warr, 1992; Clark & Oswald, 1994).]; B --> C[Citation that includes respective authors and years];
```

Economists and behavioural scientists have documented cross-sectional evidence for an approximately U-shaped path of happiness and well-being over the majority of the human lifespan (Warr, 1992; Clark & Oswald, 1994).

Citation that includes respective authors and years

Don't just summarise, synthesise!

Identify similar studies and/or contrasting studies



Plot the relatedness of information:

- Where is there agreement?
- What are the authors' different viewpoints?
- How can these differences be explained?

Tip: look for relationships and contradictions between different sources/ideas

Another example of synthesis

Mahmood's work [has inspired](#) some sociologists to consider how the process of becoming a religious subject can be agentive. [Avishai \(2008\) draws on](#) Mahmood's work as well as on the sociological "doing gender" literature (West and Zimmerman 1987) [to argue that](#) Orthodox Jewish women are actively "doing religion" with the aim of becoming good religious subjects. [Similarly, Winchester \(2008\) examines](#) how Muslim converts produce new moral selves through embodied religious practices.

Rinaldo, R 2014, 'Pious and critical: Muslim women activists and the question of Agency', *Gender & Society*, vol. 28, no. 6, p. 828.

When summarising/paraphrasing/synthesising

- Use your notes
- Change
 - Structure
 - Wording
- What you include depends on the purpose of the task

Activity 1



Choose two excerpts from handout (HASS or STEM) and compare and contrast how sources are used in the essay paragraphs.

- Identify sentences that are the **students'** own ideas and words, and those **taken from sources**.
- How do the students integrate sources into their work? Do the students use quotations, and/or paraphrase or summarise others' ideas in their own words?

Putting it into practice

Practice question:

How successful is Woolworths compared to its competitors in the Australian supermarket industry? What are the challenges to its market position?



Analysing the question:

- What is Woolworths' market position?
- What possible challenges?
- Who are its competitors?

Pick out relevant ideas/information

Original:

The Australian supermarket industry is worth around 80 billion dollars annually. It is a highly concentrated industry with its top three players controlling around 90% of market share. Woolworths leads with around 40% of market share, followed by Coles and IGA approximately 30% and 20% of market share, respectively (The Courier Mail 2011).

Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

Pick out relevant ideas

Original:

The Australian supermarket industry is worth around 80 billion dollars annually. It is a highly concentrated industry with its top three players controlling around 90% of market share. Woolworths leads with around 40% of market share, followed by Coles and IGA approximately 30% and 20% of market share, respectively (The Courier Mail 2011).

Key points:

- Woolworths is number one in the Australian supermarket industry
- Controls 40% of A\$80 billion industry
- Coles and IGA are its biggest competitors

Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

Is this a good paraphrase?

Original:

The Australian supermarket industry is worth around 80 billion dollars annually. It is a highly concentrated industry with its top three players controlling around 90% of market share. Woolworths leads with around 40% of market share, followed by Coles and IGA approximately 30% and 20% of market share, respectively (The Courier Mail 2011).

Woolworths leads Australia's 80 billion dollar supermarket industry, controlling 40% of market share compared to competitors, Coles which controls approximately 30% and IGA with 20% (The Courier Mail, cited in Dwivedi et al. 2012, p. 527).


Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

Similar language and structure

Original:

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Dwivedi et al. (2012, p. 527) cite statistics from The Courier Mail to show that Woolworths is at the apex of Australia's supermarket industry worth around 80 billion dollars annually.

Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.


Same phrasing as the original

Original:

The Australian supermarket industry is worth around 80 billion dollars annually. It is a highly concentrated industry with its top three players controlling around 90% of market share. Woolworths leads with around 40% of market share, followed by Coles and IGA approximately 30% and 20% of market share, respectively (The Courier Mail 2011).

Right word?

Dwivedi et al. (2012, p. 527) cite statistics from The Courier Mail to show that Woolworths is at the apex of Australia's supermarket industry worth around 80 billion dollars annually.



Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

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Woolworths dominates Australia's 80 billion dollar supermarket industry, holding 10% more of market share than its closest rival, Coles (The Courier Mail, cited in Dwivedi et al. 2012, p. 527).

Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

Different structure and wording

Original:

The Australian supermarket industry is worth around 80 billion dollars annually. It is a highly concentrated industry with its top three players controlling around 90% of market share. Woolworths leads with around 40% of market share, followed by Coles and IGA approximately 30% and 20% of market share, respectively (The Courier Mail 2011).



Woolworths dominates Australia's 80 billion dollar supermarket industry, holding 10% more of market share than its closest rival, Coles (The Courier Mail, cited in Dwivedi et al. 2012, p. 527).

Dwivedi, A, Merrilees, B, Miller D & Herington C 2012, 'Brand value and relationship equities and loyalty-intentions in the Australian supermarket industry', *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 527.

Activity 2: Putting it into practice: your turn

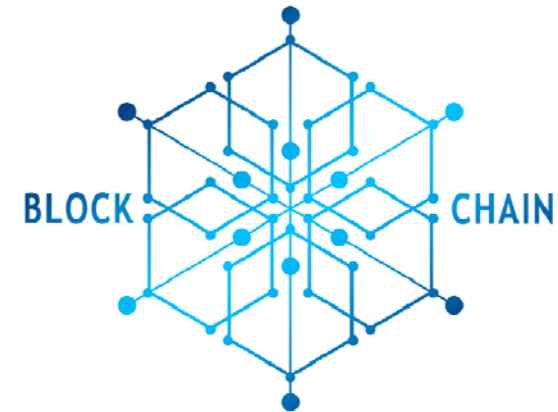


Practice question:

Can blockchain technology (BT) provide an opportunity for a more secure and private internet?

Analysing the question:

- How secure is blockchain technology?
- What mechanisms does it have to ensure security?
- What possible threats does it pose?



Pick out relevant ideas/information

Original:

In the case of public BT, transactions may appear private because they are not directly tied to a user identity. However, they are recorded in a public ledger. Thus, transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address. A major contribution of BT is the degree of transparency and decentralization that it provides along with an adequate level of security and privacy that was previously deemed impossible. However, no solution for transaction privacy is perfect.

Hasanova, H, Baek, U, Shin, M, Cho, K & Kim, M 2019, 'A survey on blockchain cybersecurity vulnerabilities and possible countermeasures', *International Journal of Network Management*, pp. e2060.

Are these the key ideas/relevant information you've picked out?

Original:

In the case of public BT, transactions may appear private because they are not directly tied to a user identity. However, they are recorded in a public ledger. Thus, transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address. A major contribution of BT is the degree of transparency and decentralization that it provides along with an adequate level of security and privacy that was previously deemed impossible. However, no solution for transaction privacy is perfect.

Key points:

- BT transactions not directly linked to user but are kept in a public ledger
- Patterns in user transactions can be detected and this can link to a particular user
- BT provides transparency and decentralization
- BT appears secure but no solution is perfect

Hasanova, H, Baek, U, Shin, M, Cho, K & Kim, M 2019, 'A survey on blockchain cybersecurity vulnerabilities and possible countermeasures', *International Journal of Network Management*, pp. e2060.

Did you come up with a similar paraphrase?

Original:

In the case of public BT, transactions may appear private because they are not directly tied to a user identity. However, they are recorded in a public ledger. Thus, transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address. A major contribution of BT is the degree of transparency and decentralization that it provides along with an adequate level of security and privacy that was previously deemed impossible. However, no solution for transaction privacy is perfect.

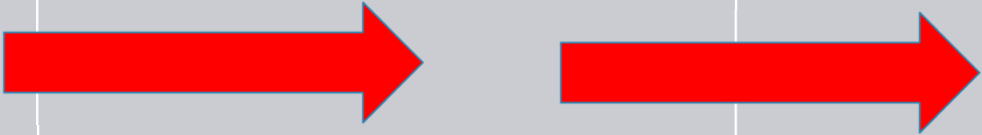


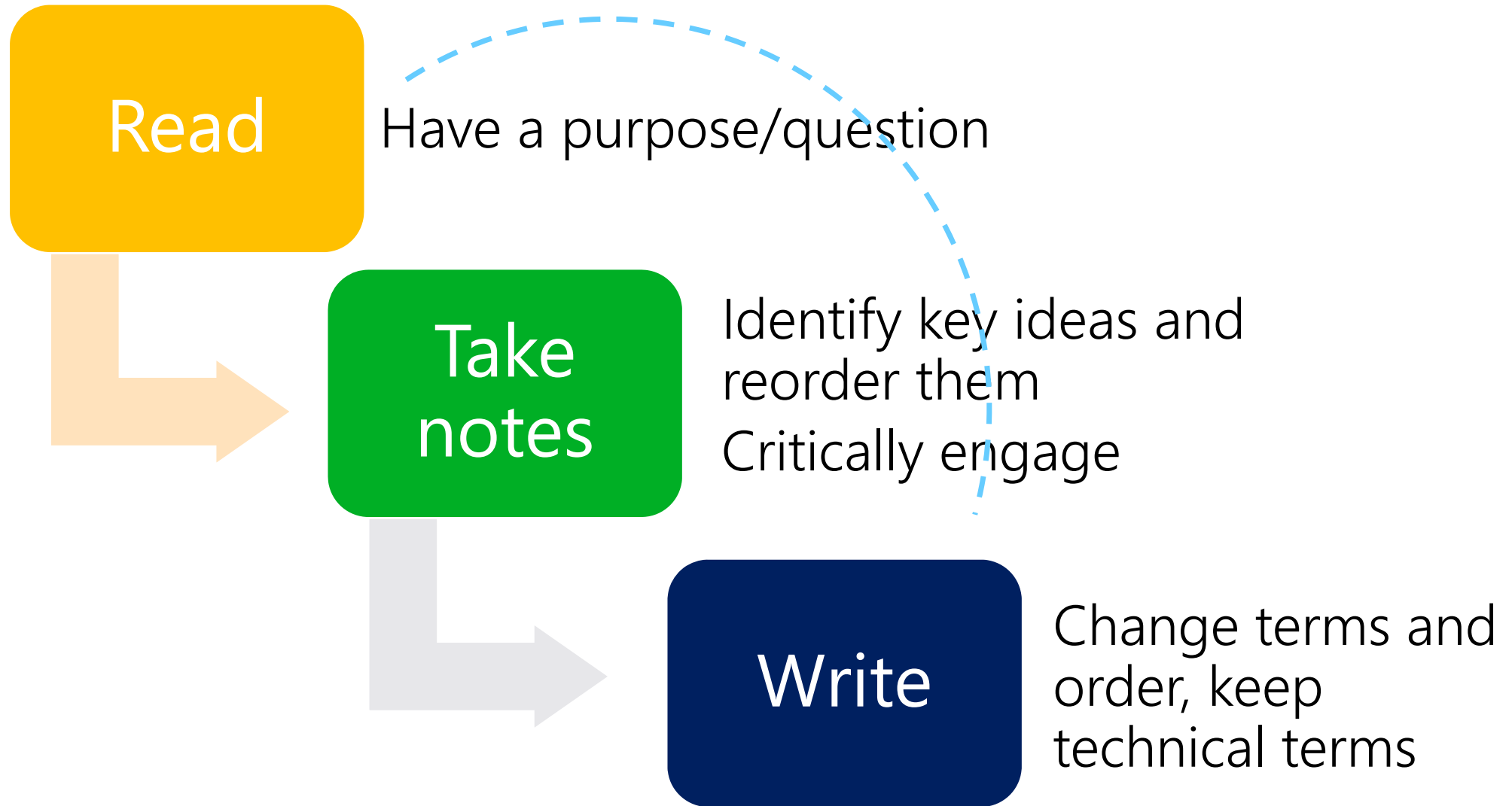
According to Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25) whilst BT technologies promise privacy and security, it is possible to trace a user by observing the pattern of transactions they make.

Hasanova, H, Baek, U, Shin, M, Cho, K & Kim, M 2019, 'A survey on blockchain cybersecurity vulnerabilities and possible countermeasures', *International Journal of Network Management*, pp. e2060.

From original text to paraphrase

Original text	Notes	Paraphrased sentence
In the case of public BT, transactions may appear private because they are not directly tied to a user identity. However, they are recorded in a public ledger. Thus, transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address. A major contribution of BT is the degree of transparency and decentralization that it provides along with an adequate level of security and privacy that was previously deemed impossible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BT provides transparency and decentralization• BT transactions not directly linked to user but are kept in a public ledger• Patterns in user transactions can be detected and this can link to a particular user• BT appears secure but no solution is perfect	According to Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25) whilst BT technologies promise privacy and security, it is possible to trace a user by observing the pattern of transactions they make.





Try drawing a diagram



Check list

- Use only relevant material / ideas which show your understanding and relate to the assignment.
- Don't look at the source, instead rely on your notes.
- Compare what you have written to the original:
 - Have you conveyed the same meaning?
 - Used different words?
 - Changed the original sentence structure?
 - Provided a citation?



Good summaries, paraphrases and syntheses

- Pull together (condense and synthesise) the text's main ideas
- Show their relevance/connection for your task
- Make it clear to readers where you stand on the specific issues.

Is this a good summary?

Tow and Taylor (2010) argue that a security architecture does not currently exist in the Asian region nor elsewhere. For there to be one, it needs to be a unified regionally defined structure that has a comprehensive security agenda.

What makes this better?

Tow and Taylor (2010) argue that a security architecture does not currently exist in the Asian region, nor elsewhere. They insist that for there to be one, it needs to be a unified regionally defined structure that has a 'comprehensive' security agenda (p. 96). This aspect of their argument is problematic as it assumes that an entire region can have a singular set of 'policy concerns' or 'security objectives' (p. 96, emphasis in original). This is not the case in East Asia, where security concerns and objectives are highly contested and yet...

Signs of critical analysis

Tow and Taylor (2010) argue that a security architecture does not currently exist in the Asian region, nor elsewhere. They insist that for there to be one, it needs to be a unified regionally defined structure that has a 'comprehensive' security agenda (p. 96). This aspect of their argument is problematic as it assumes that an entire region can have a singular set of '*policy concerns*' or '*security objectives*' (p. 96, emphasis in original). This is not the case in East Asia, where security concerns and objectives are highly contested and yet...

Finding your voice



Stance - how
you convey
your analysis
and view



Voice - how
you
distinguish
your ideas
from others'

Your choice of
words, phrases
and how you put
them together
creates your
voice and stance

Clear position and voice

The compliant agency perspective has been criticized for defining agency too broadly (Burke 2012; Lazreg 2013), with some scholars arguing that agency should be defined as acting against domination (Moghissi 2011). In my view, Mahmood's work has helped social scientists to see that agency may include different capacities for action, including not aimed at liberation. However, this conception of pious agency as compliant or docile has its limits...'

Rinaldo, R 2014, 'Pious and critical: Muslim women activists and the question of Agency', *Gender & Society*, vol. 28, no. 6, p. 828.

Adjectives, verbs, adverbs and nouns

"Evans' rigorous approach **highlights** the *limitations*..."

"To remedy this *drawback*, preprogramming of..."

"This is **further** **supported** by the *observation* that

"Edson et al. (1993) **showed** that..."

"Baumgartner and Bagozzi (1995) **strongly** **recommend** the use of..."

"The thorough research by Preston et al. (2018) and Carr (2016) **illustrates**..."

"Although West's (2017) speculative proposition has its *merits*..."

Contrasting or qualifying ideas

- “Franklin’s position, however, **contrasts** with...”
- “There is good reason, **however**, to question the results of Franklin’s study.”
- “**Although** there is much to learn from Franklin’s analysis, it is important to acknowledge...”

More of these examples on the academic phrase bank:

<http://www.kfs.edu.eg/com/pdf/2082015294739.pdf>

Activity 3

Analyse the two sample essay paragraphs that you chose earlier:

- How do the students introduce and cite/reference each source?
- Is it clear what the students think about the sources used?
- What strategies do they use to indicate whether they agree or disagree with their sources?



Use your voice

Decide what point you wish to make about the text



Make your argument clear

- Can the reader easily identify when you are paraphrasing and when you are making your own comments?
- Use verbs and adjectives to show your analysis (positive or negative)
- Use language to express your stance

Blockchain technology offers opportunities for increasing security and privacy on the internet but there are some serious limitations. Blockchain technology has opened up a potential way of conducting transactions where less personal information needs to be shared (Bauerle nd). Researchers such as Zyskind, Nathan and Pentland (2015) suggest that by removing third parties from the transaction, blockchain provides an opportunity for users to have better control and ownership over their own data. However, critics caution that there are some serious challenges in terms of accountability when machines control transactions (Hutton 2017). Moreover, there are a number of ways in which the security of blockchain transactions can be compromised such as code-based attacks, double spending and dust attacks (Bradbury 2013). Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25), point out "transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address". Additionally, Bassina and Kasra (2017) highlight a key flaw in the security blockchain technology where privacy keys can be lost, just like real currency. It is early days but analysis so far is indicating that there may be a number of issues that need to be considered before there is wider adoption of blockchain technology.

← Topic sentence

← Paraphrase

← Summary

← Summary

← Quote

← Paraphrase

← Concluding sentence

In computer science, various papers around blockchains have been published in recent years and have, e.g., analyzed consensus algorithms (e.g., Eyal and Sirer 2014) or proposed novel concepts to tackle issues regarding privacy of smart contracts (e.g., Kosba et al. 2016). However, besides a lot of industry whitepapers on blockchains, academic papers in information systems around blockchain currently primarily focus on crypto-currencies. Besides significant benefits, there are also drawbacks and potential risks which are discussed in this stream of literature. Barber et al. (2012) highlight several weaknesses of Bitcoin, such as theft or loss of Bitcoins (malware attacks, accidental loss), scalability issues (e.g., delayed transaction confirmation, data retention, and communication failures), and structural problems (e.g., deflationary spiral). At the same time, Barber et al. (2012) suggest solutions for improving the existing Bitcoin technology. For instance, a “fair exchange protocol” might improve the user’s anonymity. Privacy implications of Bitcoin have also been discussed by other authors (e.g., Androulaki et al. 2013; Bonneau et al. 2014; Miers et al. 2013). In the current Bitcoin world, privacy can only be protected by using pseudonyms. As an extension to Bitcoin, Miers et al. (2013) therefore developed Zerocoin, which allows for trading cryptocurrencies completely anonymously. In 2016, Zcash, the successor of Zerocoin was launched.

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Student 9182DCE8A5725

-- /100 < 309 of 347 > ?

Shows the matching text in the original source

Click here to swap views between originality report and markers comments

Bitcoin and blockchain security and privacy

Huru Hasanova, Ui-jun Baek, Mu-gon Shin, Ky...

Publication

transactions may appear private because they are not directly tied to a user identity. However, they are recorded in a public ledger. Thus, transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address. A major contribution of BT is the degree of transparency and decentralization that it provides along with an adequate level of security and privacy that was previously deemed impossible. However, n

BT systems have some major privacy limitations because transaction patterns can be observed. This will link a user identity to an address (Hasanova et al. 2019).

Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25) argue that although BT transactions appear private, "transaction patterns can be seen, and it is possible to match a user identity to an address".



Match Overview

34%

Match 2 of 4

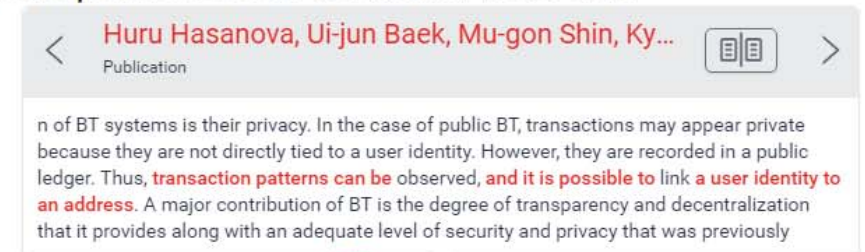
1 Huru Hasanova, Ui-jun ... 34% >
Publication

Overall similarity percentage. It is meaningless by itself – you need to check each match

Colour-coded detail about sources that match

Too close to the original (paraphrase)

BT systems have some major privacy limitations because transaction patterns can be observed. This will link a user identity to an address (Hasanova et al. 2019).



Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25) argue that although BT transactions appear private, “transaction patterns can be seen, and it is possible to match a user identity to an address”.

Not the same as the original (quote)

According to Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25) whilst BT technologies promise privacy and security, it is possible to trace a user by observing the pattern of transactions they make.

Correctly paraphrased and referenced

Blockchain technology offers opportunities for increasing security and privacy on the internet but there are some serious limitations. Blockchain technology has opened up a potential way of conducting transactions where less personal information needs to be shared (Bauerle nd). Researchers such as Zyskind, Nathan and Pentland (2015) suggest that by removing third parties from the transaction, blockchain provides an opportunity for users to have better control and ownership over their own data. However, critics caution that there are some serious challenges in terms of accountability when machines control transactions (Hutton 2017). Moreover, there are a number of ways in which the security of blockchain transactions can be compromised such as code-based attacks, double spending and dust attacks (Bradbury 2013). Hasanover et al. (2019, p. 25), point out “transaction patterns can be observed, and it is possible to link a user identity to an address”. Additionally, Bassina and Kasra (2017) highlight a key flaw in the security blockchain technology where privacy keys can be lost, just like real currency. It is early days but analysis so far is indicating that there may be a number of issues that need to be considered before there is wider adoption of blockchain technology.

Remember

- Don't try to summarise everything; only relevant material for completing your task
- Don't lose sight of the bigger picture when paraphrasing. Ask yourself: where does this idea fit within the author's overall argument?
- Synthesise shared ideas
- Quote only if really needed
- It's not enough to simply describe sources – lecturers focus on your ability to critically analyse and interpret sources.
- Always provide a reference