Part 4. Avoiding Plagiarism. Citing Correctly. Paraphrasing

What is plagiarism?

Students' Handbook of Regulations, University of Huddersfield:

'It is the responsibility of each student to ensure that any work presented for assessment is their own, and that any work (e.g. a collaboration) or opinions of others are appropriately acknowledged.'

Plagiarism

1. Reproduction of published or unpublished (e.g. work of another student or your own work) material without acknowledgement of the author or source;
2. Presenting information from electronic sources such as the internet without acknowledgement of the source;
3. **Paraphrasing by,** for instance, **substituting a few words or phrases or altering the order of presentation of another person's work, or linking unacknowledged sentences or phrases with words of one's own.**

Students' Handbook of Regulations

Accidental or unintentional plagiarism occurs from not knowing

- **What to cite**
- **How to cite**
- **When to quote and when to paraphrase**
- **How to paraphrase**

What is plagiarism?

Word-for-word copying without citing the source

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. In addition, filters are used to remove unwanted frequency components from the input ECG signal (Varatharajan et al., 2018: 10195).	Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. In addition, filters are used to remove unwanted frequency components from the input ECG signal

Word-for-word copying without quotation marks even when the source is cited is still plagiarism

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. In addition, filters are used to remove unwanted frequency components from the input ECG signal (Varatharajan et al., 2018: 10195).	Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input **ECG** signal (Varatharajan et al., 2018)

Add quotation marks and page number to avoid plagiarism

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018)	“Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input **ECG** signal“. (Varatharajan et al., 2018: 10195)

Paraphrase plagiarism

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018: 10195).	Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often comprise undesirable interferences. In order to get rid of these interferences, different image processing filters are used in different studies. In this article, FIR and IIR filters are first employed to eliminate the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018)

Patchwork plagiarism

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018)	Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. Previous research suggested eliminating these noises by applying a selection of image processing filters. In Varatharajan at al (2018), FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018)

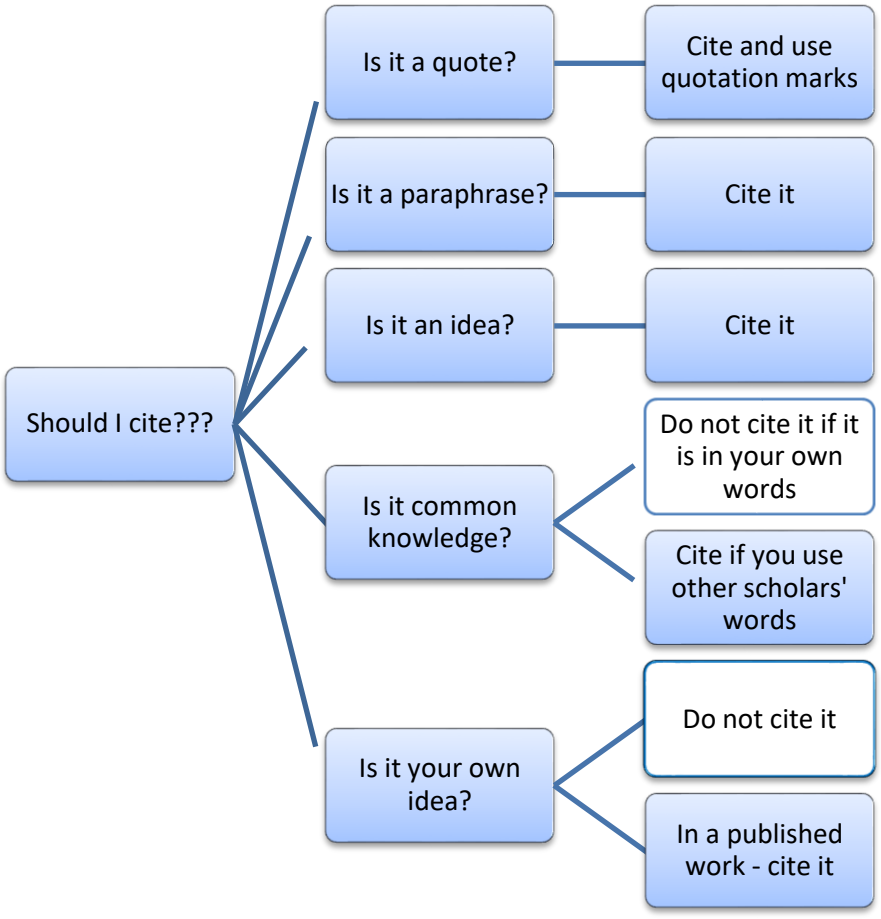
Sources are properly cited but the paper contains almost no original work

Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies. In this paper, FIR and IIR filters are initially used to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal. (Varatharajan et al., 2018)	It is important to note that "Electrocardiographic (ECG) signals often consist of unwanted noises and speckles. In order to remove the noises, various image processing filters are used in various studies". Varatharajan et al used "FIR and IIR filters initially to remove the linear and nonlinear delay present in the input ECG signal". (Varatharajan et al., 2018)

What to cite:

In order to avoid plagiarism you must give credit, by means of referencing, when:
a) You use another person's ideas, opinions, or theories.
b) You use facts, statistics, graphics, drawings, music, etc., or any other type of information that does not comprise common knowledge.
c) You use quotations from another person's spoken or written word.
d) You paraphrase another person's spoken or written word.

Students' Handbook of Regulations



After Cardiff University, 2007; https://ilrb.cf.ac.uk/plagiarism/tutorial/habits1.html

References should be:

Correct: write down the full reference at the time you make notes from a book or an article and double check every detail
Complete: never omit page numbers (especially when making a direct quotation), volume numbers, or date. Remember you are guiding your reader to the source you used
Consistent: stick to the same style throughout

FAQ: Do I need to cite my MA dissertation?

You will still need to reference your dissertation; see: **Guidance on referencing a thesis or dissertation:** https://library.hud.ac.uk/pages/referencing-thesisdissertation/

However, if you wish to reproduce large portions of their MA work, then there are a few questions that need to be considered.

Firstly, what is the context? As the author, you don't need permission to reuse your information but if you are incorporating it in with "new" writing (e.g. in a journal article), it should be made clear that part of the resulting output has been developed from their earlier MA project.

If there are any restrictions on their MA dissertation (e.g. for ethical, copyright or commercial reasons), these must be respected.

More info on copyright and reuse can be found here: http://www.copyrightuser.org/

If this doesn't answer your question(s) then email library@hud.ac.uk

How to cite?

Citation Options According to Discipline

The way in which quotations are used in academic writing varies greatly from discipline to discipline (%).

Discipline	Quotation	Block quotation	Summary/ paraphrase	Generalisation
Biology	0	0	72	38
Physics	0	0	68	32
Electric Engineering	0	0	66	34
Mechanical Engineering	0	0	67	33
Medicine	0	0	61	37
Marketing	3	2	68	27
Education	20	1	55	20

Applied Linguistics	**8**	**2**	**67**	**23**
Sociology	**8**	**5**	**69**	**18**
Philosophy	**2**	**1**	**89**	**8**

(Hyland,1999 Academic Attribution)

Quotations: general principles. Author/Date Citation Method

APA publications use the author/date in text citation system to briefly identify sources to readers. Each in-text citation is listed alphabetically in the reference list. All in-text citations referenced in the body of work must appear in the reference list and vice versa.

In order to quote properly you need to know what referencing system you are using

MLA	Lazer, David, et al. "The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis." *Science* 343.6176 (2014): 1203-1205.
APA	Lazer, D., Kennedy, R., King, G., & Vespignani, A. (2014). The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis. *Science*, *343*(6176), 1203-1205.
Chicago	Lazer, David, Ryan Kennedy, Gary King, and Alessandro Vespignani. "The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis." *Science* 343, no. 6176 (2014): 1203-1205.
Harvard	Lazer, D., Kennedy, R., King, G. and Vespignani, A., 2014. The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis. *Science*, *343*(6176), pp.1203-1205.
IEEE	D. Lazer, R. Kennedy, G. King, and A. Vespignani, "The parable of Google Flu: traps in big data analysis." *Science*, vol.343, no. 6176, pp. 1203-1205, Oct. 2014, doi:

1. Block quotations

For a long passage (40 words or more), use a block quote – indent the whole extract slightly to the right and omit quotation marks.

Wu at al note on application of knowledge in Big Data:

> Semantics and application knowledge in Big Data refer to numerous aspects related to the regulations, policies, user knowledge, and domain information. The two most important issues at this tier include 1) data sharing and privacy; and 2) domain and application knowledge.(Wu, Zhu, Wu, and Ding, 1914)

2. Quotations: whole sentences

According to Thomas et al. (2018, p. 1) '[a] mobile computing device may measure characteristics of electromagnetic (EM) radiation, such as laser light from a laser scanner, received through its camera '.

3. Quotations: parts of sentences and specific words

McKinsey predicts an equally great effect of Big Data in employment, where 140,000–190,000 workers with “deep analytical” experience will be needed in the U.S.

Not surprisingly, the U.S. President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology recently issued a report on Networking and IT R&D22 identified Big Data as a “research frontier” that can “accelerate progress across a broad range of priorities.”

4. Generalisations

TAM has been widely used to underpin e-learning acceptance or use (Al-Gahtani, 2014; Hidayanto, Febriawan, Sucahyo, & Purwandari, 2014; Hsia, Chang, & Tseng, 2014; Lee, Hsiao, & Purnomo, 2014; Motaghian, Hassanzadeh, & Moghadam, 2013; Padilla-Melendez, Aguila-Obra, & Garrido-Moreno, 2013; Tarhini et al., 2014; Wu & Zhang, 2014).

Defects may lead to new physical properties in graphene ribbons, such as magnetism in carbon systems [9,13,14], although the mechanical properties are degraded [15,16]. Since defects are unavoidable, their consequences in graphene ribbons were the subject of recent works [17–20]. The role of defects on thermal conductance [21–24], vibrational properties [25,26], thermoelectric properties [27], electronic transport [28–30], and spin-polarized transport [31–33] in graphene nanoribbons have been reported.

5. Integral and non-integral citations.

In **integral citations**, the name of the author appears in the sentence itself. Consider these examples:

> ***According to Smith (2007),*** *funding is one of the main problems which educators face.*
>
> ***Jones (2009)*** *stated that state governments should do more to address the problem.*
>
> *An opposing viewpoint is* ***expressed by Carlson (2003).***

In integral citations avoid listing authors “*Smith found... Johnson argued... Lee reported...**”***
For better style, try to vary sentence structure
In **non-integral citations**, the name of the author normally appears in brackets after the sentence.

> *Numerous studies have analyzed the use of allusion in Hemingway's fiction (**Giggins 2005; Jensen 2007; Palmer 2008).***
>
> *More recently, advanced calculus has been used as an element in certain analytical models **[8].***
>
> ***After John Swales, 1990***

According to the latest research by Hyland & Jiang (2017) into citation practices in academic papers, **non-integral citation** increased by over a third during the last 50 years and **now represents 85 per cent of all citations.**
“Clearly writers are moving towards a rhetorical style which gives less prominence to other authors. “
Hyland, K., & Jiang, F. K. (2017). Points of Reference: Changing Patterns of Academic Citation. *Applied Linguistics*.

6. Secondary citation

To cite something you have not seen directly, but have read about, you must cite the text you have actually seen, not the one that someone else has mentioned, e.g.

This paradigm indeed finds application in many different domains, such as home automation, industrial automation, medical aids, mobile healthcare, elderly assistance, intelligent energy management and smart grids, automotive, traffic management, and many others (Bellavista et al., cit in Zanella et al.).

In other words, if you have read a work by Zanella et al., who are quoting from another work by Bellavista et al., therefore you would cite Zanella et al. rather than Bellavista et al.

However, be sparing with this type of indirect citation –it can look merely as if you didn't bother to read the original.

7. Citing more than one author within the text

Two authors – Cite both each time a reference is made within the text, e.g**.**

> *Jones **and** Smith (2010) stated that academic writing conventions have changed.OR Academic writing conventions have changed (Jones **&** Smith,2010).*

Three to five authors – Cite all authors the first time that an item is referenced. For subsequent mentions, use the first author followed by et al.
First citation – *Thoburn, Chand and Procter (2005) stated …*
Second and subsequent citations – *Thoburn et al. (2005) stated…*
Six or more authors – use first author followed by et al.: *Stewart et al. (2009) found that…*

Task 2. Consider several examples of integral and non-integral citations and decide which one is the most productive:

1. *Smith (2007) found that funding is one of the main problems which researchers face.*
2. *In [5] Smith stated that funding is one of the main problems which researchers face.*
3. *According to Smith (2007), funding is one of the main problems which researchers face.*
4. *A study of the problems encountered by researchers is presented by Smith (2007)*
5. *Funding is commonly considered to be one of the main problems which researchers face [5].*

http://www.writing-tipstoday.com/info/Thesis-Writing/Organizing-the-Literature-Review.html
http://alliant.libguides.com/content.php?pid=491028&sid=4035635
University of Strathclyde, https://www.strath.ac.uk/media/ps/isd/libraryinformationresources/APA_6.pdf
Applied Linguistics and Language Testing: A Case Study of the ELTS Test Charles Alderson and Caroline Clapham

To reference correctly

1. **Use EndNote or other referencing software**
    - The library offers EndNote training to researchers that is bookable via the staff development website. Go to a course or book EndNote training (via pgrskills)
    - Use reference builder https://www.hud.ac.uk/library/finding-info/apa-referencing/reference-builders/

2. **Get some help from the library**

    - Contact our Librarians who will be able to see you on a 1-1 basis at the main help desk on floor 4 . It is staffed by a professional librarian who will be pleased to help with referencing!
    - Desk opening hours are 8:30 to 19:00 Monday to Thursday, 8:30 to 17:00 Friday, 13:00 to 17:00 Saturday and Sunday!