

Academic Writing Referencing

Plagiarism: What does this mean?

What words spring to mind?

The oxford dictionary defines plagiarism as

“the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.”



Image 1.

Source :<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/plagiarism>

Image 1 :<http://www.parentscountdowntocollegecoach.com/2016/11/09/what-is-plagiarism-and-how-do-you-avoid-it/>

There are many ways this can happen.

Here are a few

- **If you buy an essay and hand it in as your own work**
- **If you have incorrect or inadequate referencing,**
- **If you do not say where your information came from, so it seems it is from you.**
- **If you use the exact wording of someone else and do not put it in inverted commas**
- **If you change some words but still have some of the same sentence.**

Not only is plagiarism a serious academic offence but there are very serious consequences if you plagiarise.

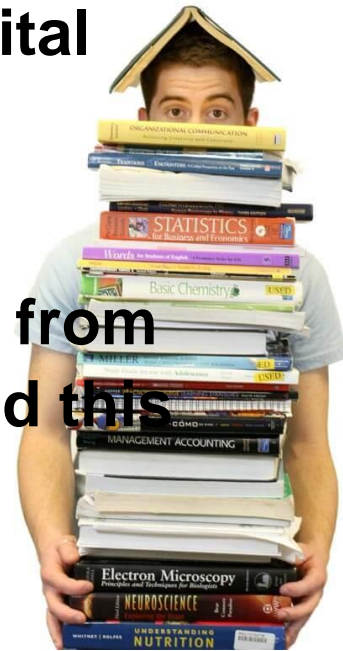


Source: <http://sowhatfaith.com/2014/06/14/pulpit-plagiarism/> Write notes

Academic writing has an expectation that you use other writings, research, ideas and results to validate your arguments and verify your findings.

You will be using a wide range of information from books journals the internet etc and this is a vital part of tertiary education.

However, when using any information gained from these sources you need to acknowledge it and this is called referencing.



Source: <http://depositphotos.com/11375950/stock-photo-man-carrying-heavy-books.html>

What is referencing?

- Referencing is an ordered method of showing the sources of your information in your assignment or any other written work. It is a very easy way for the person who is reading it to see where the information came from.
- Most assignments will expect you to use a minimum amount of references as it will show that you have read the literature required for that topic or assignment.
- Referencing is also called citation.



Source: <http://www.malkinware.com/referencetracker/>

When do you need to reference?

- You will need to reference anything that is **not your own thought/s**
 - If you are **quoting any person word for word** (direct quotation). It doesn't matter whether it is a phrase, sentence or paragraph, you will need to provide a reference to the source
 - If you are **paraphrasing or summarising ideas** or data obtained **from other sources**
 - If you are using use statistics in your work obtained from other sources
 - If you are using tables, figures, diagrams or pictures/images from someone else.
- So the key is - **if it is not yours then it must be referenced!**

Types or styles of referencing commonly used

There is no need to panic as there are several specific styles of referencing available.

All you need to do is find the one that is required and then ensure that it is used correctly throughout your assignment.

Source: <http://www.insidermonkey.com/blog/10-worst-jobs-for-people-with-anxiety-and-panic-attacks-521805/>

There are four common referencing types

- The **APA (American Psychological Association)** style
- **Harvard Style**

These two styles above both require *in-text citations* in your assignment, and *a reference list* at the end of the text.

- **Oxford**
- **Chicago**

These two styles use *in-text numbering* with *page end footnotes*

There are other styles that are specific to certain fields such as medicine or law.

The most important thing is to choose one style and then ensure that is the only one used in the assignment

➤ **DO NOT** mix styles

Today we will focus on the first APA style (Harvard is very similar)

In-text referencing

This is the way that you reference any outside information or ideas in the written text of your assignment.

You will need the following information

- All Authors
- Year of Publication
- Page or pages if quoting directly

(Jones, 2014) or (Jones, 2014, pg35)

In text Citations – Paraphrase

APA Format: (Author, date, page)

Hip hop music originated in New York. It often includes a rap performance accompanied by DJs (Talley, 2011, p. 38).

Source:<http://www.relatably.com/q/apa-style-citing-quotes-in-text>

➤ End-Text Referencing

- This is a single list at the end of the assignment or text, of all the sources that you have referenced in-text. It will be headed “References”
- It is usually in alphabetical order according to authors.
- You will need the following information
 - All Authors
 - Year of Publication
 - Title of Book or article
 - City of publication
 - Publisher

Dwyer, J. (2013). Communication for business and the professions: Strategies and skills (5th ed.). Frenchs Forest, New South Wales: Pearson.

Tips for referencing

- **Avoid copying words directly into your assignments. Try to put it into your own words (paraphrasing) first.**
- **As you find information you might like to use, make notes of the information source next to it such as the author, the title, the page number or the website. This will ensure you remember to reference that information and it will save you time finding the source later.**
- **It is important to acknowledge all sources whether it be printed matter such as books or electronic matter.**



Source: <http://www.ciker.com/clipart-do-not-copy-stamp.html>

Source: <https://twilightinsight.wordpress.com/challenges/depression-social-isolation-kindness/>

Other useful links

Students can go to the EIT library portal to get access to the reference guide:

For the reference guide-

- <http://www.apastyle.org/learn/quick-guide-on-references.aspx>

For the citation generator-

- <http://www.citethisforme.com/citation-generator/apa>

For a complete guide to all types of referencing APA style this is a useful webpage. It has ALL types of media referencing examples.

It gives you both the in text and reference list entries for all media types.

➤ <http://libguides.murdoch.edu.au/c.php?g=246190&p=1639843>

Example

Books

Material Type	In-Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Book: Including Page Numbers	(Wells, 2009, pp.225-226)	Wells, A. (2009). <i>Metacognitive therapy for anxiety and depression in psychology</i> . New York, NY: Guilford Press.
Book: Single Author	(Matthews, 1999)	Matthews, J. (1999). <i>The art of childhood and adolescence: The construction of meaning</i> . London, England: Falmer Press.
Book: Two Authors	(Colcough & Colcough, 1999)	Colclough, B., & Colclough, J. (1999). <i>A challenge to change</i> . London, England: Thorsons.
Book: 3-5 Authors	First citation: (Rosenthal, Rosnow & Rubin, 2000) Subsequent citation: (Rosenthal et al., 2000)	Rosenthal, R., Rosnow, R. L., & Rubin, D. B. (2000). <i>Contrasts and effect sizes in behavioral research: A correlational approach</i> . Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.