Plagiarism & References

Student Learning Advisory Service
Workshop Agenda

What is plagiarism?
How & what do I have to reference?
Quiz

True or False?
True or False?

1. Submitting the same work, or section, for more than one module constitutes plagiarism.
   True

2. Plagiarism may occur in oral or graphic work as well as in written work.
   True

3. There is no need to cite well-known facts.
   False, this depends on the context

4. Within a group or pair work project students can hand in the same work without worrying about plagiarism.
   False, this depends on the instructions and marking criteria
True or False?

5. If I asked someone to “clean up” my sentences for me… that would be editing, not plagiarising.
   \textbf{False, this depends on how much is changed}

6. It is \textbf{not} plagiarism when I take short phrases from a number of sources and put them together in my own words to make a coherent whole, then acknowledge the sources in the bibliography.
   \textbf{False}

7. All quotes need to be in quotation marks.
   \textbf{False - depends on length of the quote}
True or False?

8. In source A, source B is quoted. When using this quote in my essay I need only acknowledge source A.
   
   False

9. I am allowed to change a quote to make it fit grammatically into my own writing.
   
   True, but you need to indicate the changes

10. When finding information or ideas in several sources, I need to cite all of them.
    
    False, this depends on what you are hoping to demonstrate
What is Plagiarism?

“Academic misconduct”
Presenting other people’s work as if it were your own
Cheating and Deceiving

For further information, see:
It IS plagiarism when you...

- Copy ideas and words from books, journals, websites, etc. and present them as your own
- Copy from unpublished material (e.g. essays by other students or from essay services)
- Resubmit/recycle your own work
- Submit work produced by others
- Fail to reference correctly
  - failing to reference facts (inc. charts, tables, etc.)
  - failing to reference ideas
  - failing to reference paraphrased material

It does NOT have to be ‘cut & paste’ to be plagiarism
It does NOT have to be from a website to be plagiarism
Causes of Plagiarism

- Lack of confidence
- Insufficient English language skills
- Inadequate essay writing skills
- Inadequate note-taking techniques
- Ignorance of academic conventions
- Incorrect/ inadequate referencing
- Time pressure

But sometimes also:
- Intention to deceive
Across the Spectrum....

1. Copying phrases, sentences or paragraphs word for word without acknowledgement. **Plagiarism**

2. Copying phrases, sentences or paragraphs, but making small changes - e.g. replacing a few verbs, replacing words with synonyms; acknowledgement in the bibliography. **Plagiarism**

3. Cutting and pasting words, sentences or paragraphs, but omitting one or two words, putting some sentences in a different order; not using quotation marks but giving in-text reference and including bibliography. **Plagiarism/poor practice**
Varying Degrees of Plagiarism…

3. Composing a paragraph by taking short phrases from different sources and linking them with your own words to make a coherent whole; in-text acknowledgement plus bibliography. **Weak**

4. Quoting a paragraph by placing it in block format with the source cited in text and bibliography. **Fine**

5. Paraphrasing ideas in own words, analysing the argument, avoiding the original language and reorganising the structure; varying detail and using different examples; source in bibliography. **Good**
What is Turnitin?

• Software tool to check for plagiarism

• Used electronically through Moodle

• Checks ‘originality’ – generates report
How to Avoid Plagiarism

The best (only) defence against plagiarism is proper referencing.
Understanding Turnitin (2013/2014)

The purpose of these Moodle pages is to give students on the Understanding Turnitin Workshop an opportunity to use the system for uploading an assignment and then making sense of the Turnitin Report.

Please follow instructions in class for uploading material.

BUT... please do NOT upload ANY coursework or project material you intend to submit for assessment. This is because the Turnitin system will keep a copy of the material you submit for this demonstration, and will use this copy to compare any future work you submit for assessment!

To avoid any potential complications, therefore, please only submit ‘dummy’ work prepared specially for this exercise.

Topic 1

Test Assignment.
Fill in details

'Sign' the Anti-plagiarism statement
This is your TurnitinUK Digital Receipt

TurnitinUK No Reply [jisc_help@turnitin.com]

To: A.A. Le-Geys

Dear A.A. Le-Geys,
You have successfully submitted the paper, "Essay 1" to the assignment "Assignment 1 - Part 1 (Moodle 1039922)" in the class "SLAS Demonstration (Moodle 438044)" on 18-Sep-2012 04:22PM. Your paper id is 18201988. Your full digital receipt can be downloaded from the download button in your class assignment list in Turnitin or from the print/download button in the document viewer.

Thank you for using TurnitinUK,
The Turnitin UK Team
Originality Report: Student View
1. Jung's perspective

Jungian perspective

1. Throughout history, the study of the mind has evolved and expanded, resulting in a rich body of knowledge and understanding. In this section, we will explore the contributions of Carl Jung and how his ideas continue to influence modern psychology.

2. Jung's approach to understanding the mind was rooted in a holistic view of human nature. He believed that the mind is a complex system that includes both conscious and unconscious processes. His theory of the collective unconscious postulates the existence of a universal, archetypal structure that influences human behavior.

3. Through his exploration of the collective unconscious, Jung believed that the mind contains universal symbols, images, and patterns that are shared by all humans. These archetypes represent fundamental aspects of human experience and are believed to be a source of creativity and meaning in life.

4. Jung's work emphasized the importance of understanding the unconscious mind, which plays a significant role in shaping human behavior and experience. His insights into the nature of the unconscious have provided a framework for understanding the deeper aspects of the human psyche.

5. In addition to his work on the collective unconscious, Jung also explored the role of the individual psyche, emphasizing the importance of personal growth and self-discovery. His ideas continue to be influential in the field of psychology and have inspired countless individuals to explore the depths of their own minds.

6. Through his extensive writings and the development of the analytical psychology movement, Jung's ideas have had a profound impact on modern psychology. His work continues to be studied and applied in various fields, including medicine, education, and the arts.

7. In conclusion, Jung's perspective offers a unique perspective on the human mind, highlighting the importance of understanding both the conscious and unconscious aspects of human experience. His ideas continue to provide a valuable framework for exploring the complexities of the human psyche.

8. References


9. Further reading


10. Additional resources

- The Carl Jung Foundation: www.jung.org
- The C. G. Jung Institute: www.jung-institute.org

11. Questions for discussion

- How do Jung's ideas about the collective unconscious relate to contemporary understanding of human nature?
- In what ways does Jung's approach to psychology differ from other perspectives in the field?
- How can Jung's insights into the unconscious mind be applied to personal growth and development?
Why do you need to Reference?

• To develop good academic practice
• To show which ideas are not your own
• To demonstrate your reading/research
• To demonstrate understanding of the topic
• To let the reader know where the facts and ideas have come from
• To allow tutor to check details
• To avoid the problem of Plagiarism!
What Do I Need to Reference?

Basically, **everything**....

Any idea, fact, concept, theory, opinion, snippet, etc...

- It *does not* have to be an exact quotation
  - any idea or piece of information has to be referenced

- It *does not* have to come from a book
  - any source MUST be referenced
    - Journals, websites, CDs/DVDs, Youtube, Moodle, essays....

- You MUST show where **everything** has come from
  - even personal emails or conversations *must* be referenced

*Always* acknowledge the work of other people
Academic Language

• **Citation:** the act of formally recognising, within your work, the resources from which you have obtained (any) information
  – Citations are *usually* indirect summaries

• **Quotation:** reproducing (word for word) another person’s words in your text
  - Quotes MUST be always exact/precise
Academic Language

- **Referencing**: the act of writing out a detailed record of the resource from which you have obtained information.

- **Bibliography**: a list of all the resources you consulted for an assignment *regardless of whether or not you actually used them*. 
Referencing Styles

Author – Date
- APA (psychology)
- Harvard (mainly social sciences)
- MLA (languages and linguistics)

Footnotes
- MHRA (humanities)
- OSCOLA (law)
- Chicago (politics/IR)

Numbered
- IEEE (computing and electronics)
- Vancouver (biomedical)

www.kent.ac.uk/ai
Elements of referencing

Style or format depends on conventions, but you will *always* need information about:

• author
• date of publication
• place of publication
• full title
• PAGE numbers
Under the states of emergency, however, the police detained many labour leaders, and in February 1988 Cosatu was prohibited from engaging in political activities (Baskin, 1991, p.59). Later, in 1989... (Baskin, 1991, p86)

In text:
Under the states of emergency, however, the police detained many labour leaders, and in February 1988 Cosatu was prohibited from engaging in political activities.¹ Later, in 1989....²

______________________________
2. Baskin, *Striking Back* p.90

In Bibliography:
In text:
Under the states of emergency, however, the police detained many labour leaders, and in February 1988 Cosatu was prohibited from engaging in political activities [1].

In List of references:
Harvard Type (Author-Date Style)

Basic approach
1. In the main body of the text:
   - Author’s name
   - Date of publication
   - Page numbers
2. In the bibliography:
   - Author’s name
   - Date of publication
   - Full title
   - Place of publication & publisher
In-Text Citations

*If author’s name occurs in the sentence:*
Cottrell (1999, p23) claims that students …

*If the name does not occur in the sentence:*
Students should not … (Cottrell, 1999, p23)
There was clear evidence in the research of genetic mutations appearing in the plant (White, 2001, cited in Murray and Saint, 2007, p.182).

Harvard Type (Author-Date Style)

Variations:

• Journal articles
  - Author, date, title, Journal, volume, issue number, page(s)

• Chapters in edited book
  - Author, date, title, ‘in’ editors, book title, place of publication, publisher, pages

• eBooks
  - Author, date, title [Internet], place, publisher, available at [web address] (accessed on [date])
Harvard Type (Author-Date Style)

Basic Variations:

• Journal articles
  
  **In text:** (Mayer, 2009, p...)
  

• Chapters in edited book
  
  **In text:** (Crane, 1991, p....)
  

• eBooks
  
  **In text:** (Peterson, 2007, p....)
  
  Peterson, L. (2007) *Computer Networks a Systems approach* (Boston, Morgan Kaufmann) [Online] available at [https://catalogue.kent.ac.uk/Record/758226](https://catalogue.kent.ac.uk/Record/758226) (accessed on 05/01/11)
Harvard Type (Author-Date Style)

Web citations:

1. Known author shown on website
In text: (Grice, 2011) [no page number on website]

2. No named author shown on website: main website name
In text: (BBC, 2009) [no page number on website]

3. Web Pages with organisations as authors
In text: (British Red Cross, 2008)
Harvard: Further Examples

Wikis (usually no named author):

**In text:** (‘Karl Marx’, 2011)

**Bibliography**
- Note inverted commas around article title
- Note also the date: *last updated* date

‘Karl Marx’ (2011) *Wikipedia* [Internet]

Social Networking websites (e.g. Facebook):

**In text:** (KentSLAS, 2010)

**Bibliography**
Harvard: Further Examples

Class Handouts and Lectures

– Tutor, Year, Lecture title, Module, location, date
– E.g. In-text: (Le Grys, 2011)

Moodle

– Author, Year, title, module no., web address, date
Bibliography: Harvard Style

Always arrange alphabetically:

BBC (2011) Activists target Tunisian Government sites [Internet]. Available at http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-12110892 (accessed on 20/02/11)


Preparing to Reference

Referencing takes *time*:

- Spend time to save time
  - *Always* keep detailed bibliographic information
  - Do this *as you go along* – reading, note-taking
  - Keep records of *every* source (including Internet)

- Record *everything*
  - Title of book/journal/webpage, author, pages, etc
  - Only exception: ‘common knowledge’
    - E.g. David Cameron is Prime Minister
    - Key test: did I know this before I started this course?
Preparing to Reference


A Political Use of Psychoanalysis

Film is fascinating, but this gives the medium a powerful political role in controlling understanding – perhaps even playing into traditional stereotypes.

Cinema poses questions about the way the subconscious structures perception. (p14f)
Hollywood at its best works through skilled manipulation of visual pleasure. (p16)
Film is supremely voyeuristic, with the audience in darkness giving the spectator the illusion of looking into a private world. (p17)

Lacan argues that each child goes through a ‘mirror phase’ before they have language, in which they see their own image in a mirror as a more perfect version of themselves – an ego ideal. (p18). It is this misrepresentation which constitutes the first sense of ‘I’-ness.

As you take notes:

• ALWAYS make a note of full bibliographic details
• ALWAYS make a note of the PAGE NUMBERS
You WILL need this information later for your references…..

• By all means develop own shorthand BUT remember you must be able read your notes!
• Note only what you need…..
• Highlight key points
RefWorks

Software

• Download references from databases
• Keep a personal “library” of references
• Insert references into MS Word documents
• Automatically formats citations, bibliographies and references according to selected style (Harvard, MHRA, Vancouver etc.)
Further Help

For further information on both referencing and plagiarism, see:

www.kent.ac.uk/ai