

Citing, Not Copying Avoiding Plagiarism

Learning Support

What's the common stand?

**FROM
YOURSELF!**



**FROM
OTHERS!**

How do I avoid plagiarism?

- **Quotations**
- **Paraphrase**
- **Summarise**
 - **The most efficient and effective way to include published information in your assignments is to SUMMARISE the information**

Quotations

- **40 or more words**
 - separate paragraph, indented after an original sentence,
 - cite author, date of publication and page number in brackets at end of the quotation
- **<40 words**
 - include in-text within double quotation marks
 - cite author, date of publication and page number in brackets
- **For quotations from webpages in html, cite the paragraph number (e.g., para. NN)**

How do you QUOTE APA style?

Passage 1

The end of the seventeenth century brought a new conception of human nature that was increasingly founded on the rise of modern science. As **Lowry (1982)** stated, **“It was during this century that Western intellectual life first became recognizably modern in mood, temper, purpose and presupposition”** (p. 6).

Passage 2

The starting point for understanding this viewpoint can be found in **Jourard’s (1959)** influential article, in which he argued:

Activities such as loving, psychotherapy, counselling, teaching, and nursing all are impossible without the disclosure of the client. It is through self-disclosure that an individual reveals to himself and others just exactly who, what, and where he is. Just as thermometers, sphygmomanometers, etc. disclose information about the real state of the self. (p. 505)

Over the ensuing years, he advanced his conception of self-disclosure as both a vital feature of healthy personality and as a means of achieving successful personal relationships.

Try Quoting!

This is taken from “Understanding Creativity in Early Childhood” by Susan Wright (2010), p. 85. Singapore: SAGE Publications.

Children incorporate art into their bodies. They extend their senses, imagination, emotion and aesthetics through the use of the tools of the drawing media. Other examples given below show how the body was used to express ideas and feelings through: gestures that describe the movement of objects or figures; marks that leave traces of an object’s movement on the page; finger movements that enact characters or events; body postures that denote emotions; and page-lifting to represent things floating in outer space.

In-text citation – my answer ...

Wright (2010) noted that children “extend their senses, imagination, emotion and aesthetics through the use of the tools of the drawing media” (p. 85).

Block quotation – my answer ...

Wright (2010) pointed out that children use art through body expressions in:

... how the body was used to express ideas and feelings through: gestures that describe the movement of objects or figures; marks that leave traces of an object's movement on the page; finger that enact characters or events; body postures that emotions; and page-lifting to represent things in outer space. (p. 85)

Creativity is expressed in many ways in children's art.

Paraphrasing

- PARAPHRASE the text
- Rewrite the meaning in your own words
 - Change vocabulary
 - Change **sentence structure**
- Usually similar number of words, but written in your own style, with your own words
- Cite **authors** and **year of publication** in **brackets** after the paraphrase
- Start with authors, with year of publication in brackets after authors' surnames

Paraphrase this!

This is taken from “The signal and the noise” by Nate Silver (2012), New York: Penguin Press,

The original revolution in information technology came not with the microchip, but with the printing press. Johannes Gutenberg’s invention in 1440 made information available to the masses, and the explosion of ideas it produced had unintended consequences and unpredictable effects.

My answer ...

The printing press, designed in 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg, was the beginning of communication via mass media. The advent of the microchip enhanced the ability of mass media to provide news and knowledge to the general populace, and enabled ideas to spread without inhibition, giving rise to much incidental and unplanned impacts (Silver, 2012).

How to Paraphrase

- **Read the original and make sure you understand it**
- **Use a dictionary or thesaurus for synonyms**
- **Choose the appropriate/suitable words/synonyms that replace key words in the original**
- **Do not copy down entire sentences; change the structure of sentences**
- **Write the paraphrase without looking at the original**
- **Compare the paraphrase with the original**
- **Changing ‘just a few words’ from the original text is not paraphrasing; you are then committing plagiarism**
- **Strategy – Read the whole text, cover it over, and write down the main points from the text in your own words**

Try paraphrasing!

This is taken from “Expanding Cooperative Learning Through Group Investigation” by Yael Sharan & Shlomo Sharan (1992), New York: Teachers College Press.

Teachers generally feel pressured to emphasize the academic content of the task at hand and pay less attention to the interpersonal process.

My answer ...

Most teachers focus on ensuring students understand the subject matter rather than establishing the necessary social skills for effective cooperation (Sharan & Sharan, 1992).

Summarising

- **Text summary**
- **A concise record of the text in your own words**
 - **Much shorter than original text**
- **When summarising, you should not alter:**
 - . **a. the author's original ideas and intentions**
 - . **b. the meaning and details**
 - . **c. the force with which the ideas are expressed**
- **Cite authors and year of publication in brackets after the paraphrase**
- **Start with authors, and year of publication in brackets after authors' surnames**

A passage to summarise!

This is taken from “Understanding Creativity in Early Childhood” by Susan Wright (2010), p. 166. Singapore: SAGE Publications.

From a very early age, children instinctively make marks to symbolically explore concepts and discover meaning. Indeed, by the time they enter preschool, most children are experienced makers of meaning and have developed a repertoire of signs that they employ with great ease and considerable enjoyment. The art of making marks on any available surface, be it the steamy windows of a car, the surfaces of sand or a blank piece of paper, seems to be as natural to young children as breathing, sleeping and laughing. It is a fundamental form of creativity and expression and a key precursor to learning sign making in other forms of communication. Art allows young children to share their inner worlds in ways that cannot be easily communicated through other forms.

My Answer

Wright (2010) emphasised that, for young children, art is a major mode of expression and connecting with the world.

How to summarise

- Write notes in point form using keywords; this will make it easier to express the ideas in your own words
- Write the summary directly from your notes without re-reading the original passage
- Refer back to the original source to ensure that your summary is a true reflection of the writer's ideas
- Topic sentences provide a quick outline of the topic and the main idea in a paragraph
- When summarising a chapter or article, the introduction and conclusion should provide a good overview of the content

Try Summarising!

“Positive Psychology: The Science of Happiness and Flourishing” by William C. Compton & Edward Hoffman (2013), 2nd edition, Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

In general, people are more engaged with work in which stress is manageable, when they are provided with challenges and opportunities to learn new skills and when they are allowed freedom to achieve their own solutions to problems. A good fit between a person’s personality style and the demands of an organization is also related to engagements. The conventional assumption that everyone wants a job that pays a huge salary for doing minimal work is a myth. Most people have a psychological need to feel competent and to believe their efforts contribute in a meaningful way to their society.

My answer (1) ...

People will experience engagement with their work if they find meaning in what they do (Compton & Hoffman, 2013).

My Answer (2) ...

Compton & Hoffman (2013) believe that people will experience engagement with their work if they find meaning in what they do.

How do I avoid PLAGIARISM?

- **APA Citation Style – 6th edition**
- **Chapter 6 – In-text citations**
 - **In-text citations for quotations**
 - (Emmitt, Zbaracki, Komesaroff, & Pollock, 2010, p. 52)
 - Emmitt, Zbaracki, Komesaroff and Pollock (2010, p. 52)
 - **In-text citations for paraphrases and summaries**
 - (Silver, 2012)
 - Silver (2012)
- **Chapter 7 – References**
 - **Reference list must mirror the in-text citations**

How do I avoid PLAGIARISM?

- **Book reference listing**

References

Silver, N. (2012). *The signal and the noise: Why so many predictions fail – but some don't*. New York, New York: Penguin.

- **Journal article reference listing**

References

Zheng, B., Warschauer, M., Lin, C-H., & Chang, C. (2016). Learning in one-to-one laptop environments. *Review of Educational Research*, 86(4), 1052-1084. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654316628645>

How do I avoid PLAGIARISM?

- Chapter in edited book reference listing

References

Heng, M., & Thaver, T. (2004). Learners with high abilities. In L. Lim, & M. M. Quah (Eds.), *Educating learners with diverse abilities* (pp. 345-367). Singapore: McGraw-Hill Education.

Draft SafeAssign

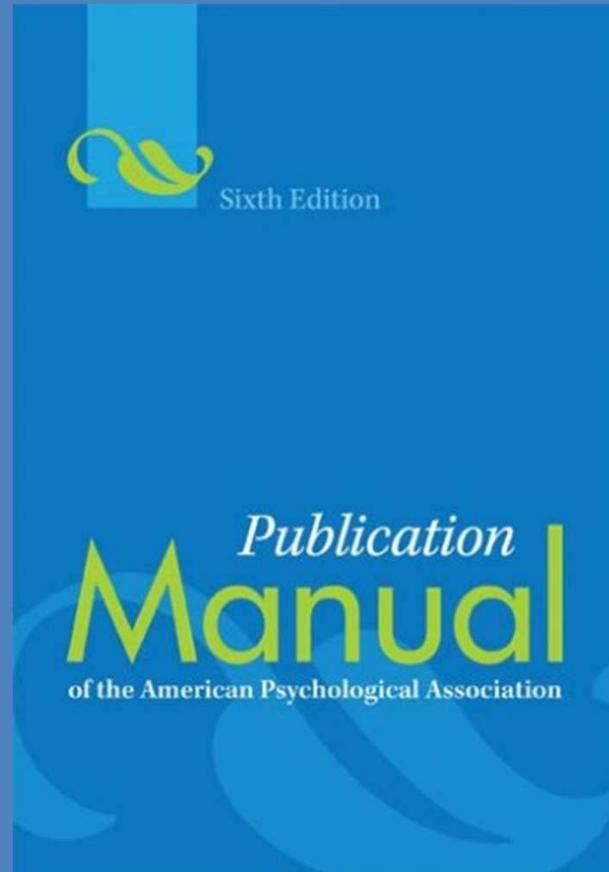
- **Must be activated by lecturer first**
- **Go to LearnJCU (Blackboard)**
- **Click on your subject link**
- **Look for and click the Assessment link in the menu on the left hand side of the webpage**
- **Mouse over the second tab on Assessment page, look for Draft SafeAssign on the drop down menu, and click on it.**
- **Follow the instructions**
- **This will allow you to check if you have unwittingly plagiarised any part of your assignment**
- **Do not include References in draft**

Online APA Resources

- JCU Singapore Learning Support YouTube channel
 - Playlist: APA Referencing
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXcxheyrQLc&list=PL72gU1AOQdyK8zVAwGDofciK--HhMYVsw>
- The OWL at Purdue – APA
 - <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>
- APA Blog
 - <http://blog.apastyle.org/>

Avoiding plagiarism

Nothing beats having the APA Publication Manual (6th edition) as a hardcopy resource, and knowing and understanding the principles underlying the citation guidelines



Feedback on Workshop

- Please go to <http://jcu.sg/LSfeedback>
- Please complete the feedback
- Contact us at learningsupport-singapore@jcu.edu.au

Thank you!