Avoiding Plagiarism
and
Citing Sources of Information

MARCH 2019
Objectives

By the end of the workshops, you will be able to:

- Define what plagiarism is and identify ways to prevent plagiarism
- Recognise how to document sources properly in APA format
What is Plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is “the action or practice of taking someone else's work, idea, etc., and passing it off as one's own; literary theft.” (“Plagiarism”, 2018)

- You will commit plagiarism if you fail to include quotations or acknowledge the sources in your paper.

- Articles increasingly available as electronic text in the Internet, has made the physical act of copying the work of others much easier, imply increasing risk of plagiarism.
What is Plagiarism?

- Famous plagiarism cases

Mrs. Trump’s speech heavily borrowed from Mrs. Obama

For more cases sharing:
https://unicheck.com/blog/plagiarism-scandals-infographic-unplag
About Plagiarism

- Is it plagiarism if I just copy a few words from other’s work?
  - Yes. The quantity of words being copied is not the main concern. The important point is that you have copied other’s work and made no acknowledgement.

- Is it an act of plagiarism if I copy from an unpublished work?
  - Yes. It doesn't matter whether the work which is copied has been published or not. The key point is that it was copied from someone else without making acknowledgement.
About Plagiarism

■ What is the result if you found commit plagiarism in EdUHK?
  
  - Refer to “Chapter 8 Academic Honesty and Copyright” of Student Handbook 2018/19:

    “Any proven acts of academic misconduct may result in the imposition of penalties which include but not limited to suspension of studies for a period of time; deferment of graduation for a period of time; lowering the award classification; and/or dismissal from the University.”

    https://www.eduhk.hk/re/student_handbook/main.html

■ Is plagiarism the same as copyright infringement?
  
  - They are closely related but not exactly the same. Plagiarism is an act of academic dishonesty while copyright infringement is legal offence.
How to Avoid Plagiarism

- Manage your notes properly, including sources of your readings
- Feature the original works
- Cite the sources properly, including all kind of materials like media, blog post and talk
- List those citations at the end of your work as references
- Paraphrase the source instead of quote too much
- Quote any exact statement or exact phrase from other works that directly stated in your works
- Be original
Functions of Citing References

- Giving credit to the original authors without plagiarising
- Provides documentation for all facts and figures that are not common knowledge
- Strengthens your works by lending support to your arguments
- Provides the source information for others who want to find out more about your ideas
- Accurately prepared references help establish your credibility as a careful researcher
- Able to build up academic network based on proper citation
Reference List vs Bibliography

- A **Reference List** (also stated as **References**) consists of all sources cited in the text of a paper listed alphabetically by authors’ surname.

- A **Bibliography** may include resources that were consulted but not cited in the text as well as an annotated description of each.

- Bibliography can be organised chronologically, or subject, rather than alphabetically.
Common Citation Styles

Author-Date
- APA
- MLA
- Harvard

Numeric
- Vancouver
- IEEE

Author-Date & Numeric
- Chicago
Citation System of EdUHK

- Details of the requirement of citation system of EdUHK
  - Chapter 14: Citation System
  - Largely based on APA

Chapter 14: Citation System

The University places utmost importance in upholding the principles of academic honesty. As students of the University, it is in your responsibility to avoid any possibilities of committing an academic offence of plagiarism. You are strongly advised to read the Chapter 9 on Academic Honesty and Copyright in this Handbook. In case of doubt, consult your tutor. There are a number of ways to make proper referencing in academic writing. The following provides you with a general guide which is largely based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (commonly referred to as the APA style). Examples used to illustrate the referencing are mainly taken from the works of the academic staff of the University. You may find the bibliographic management tool RefWorks at the EdUHK Library website: http://www.lib.eduhk.hk/refworks useful for generating citations and bibliographies. You may also refer to the Library online tutorial: Citing Information for additional information.

Writing a reference for a printed material

The following are common types of citing sources:
- Book
- Chapter in a book
- Article in a journal/newspaper/magazine
Brief to APA Referencing Style

- Developed by the American Psychological Association
- Widely used in Psychology & Social Sciences journals
- Students and staff of EdUHK are required to use APA style for their reference list or bibliography, unless otherwise stated
APA: In-Text Citation
About In-Text Citation

- References are cited in text with author-date system
- Each reference in a work must correspond to an entry on the reference list, with the exception of the following two kinds of work:
  - Classical works: Bible, Qur'an, Dao De Jing, etc.
    - (2 Cor. 5:17 New International Version)
    - (Qur'an 5:3-4)
  - Personal communications (non-recoverable data)
    - B.H Philips (personal communications, May 11, 2001)
- Footnotes are **not required** in APA referencing style in both in-text or reference list, unless
  - Provide additional content
  - Acknowledge copyright permission status
In-Text Citation

- Paraphrase the materials
- Citation should include:
  - Author(s)
  - Year
  - ***Page number is not required, apart from in-text quotation***

- Two common formats
  - Parenthetical
    - Author’s name is not included in the narrative
  - Incorporated
    - Author’s name appears as part of narrative

**Parenthetical**

Interpersonal conflict has been associated with higher levels of emotional reactivity, particularly in adolescent girls versus adolescent boys (Cook, Buehler, & Blair, 2013).

**Incorporated**

Hsu and Cheung (2013) demonstrated that children cannot distinguish between white lies and strategic lies unless they have developed an interpretative theory of mind.
In-Text Direct Quotation – Quotation **Fewer** Than 40 Words

- Use double quotation marks to quote the direct text
- Citation should include
  - Author name(s)
  - Year
  - Page number(s)
- If no page number found, use paragraph number
  - *para. as the abreaction of paragraph*

### Citing Direct Quotations: Option 1
Research on the effects of material possessions on happiness has suggested that “certain properties of trips to Disney World may affect happiness in ways that differ from the properties of Rolex watches” (Caprariello & Reis, 2013, p. 199).

### Citing Direct Quotations: Option 2
Hall, Chipperfield, Heckhausen, and Perry (2010) found that “older individuals who use self-protective strategies to respond to health crises are less likely to require physician visits, hospitalization, and surgery” (p. 443).

### Citing Direct Quotations With No Page Number
There is a need for a new “intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (Basu & Jones, 2007, para. 4).

Verbunt, Pernot, and Smeets (2008) found that “the level of perceived disability in patients with fibromyalgia seemed best explained by their mental health condition and less by their physical condition” (Discussion section, para. 1).

The NCES (2011) reported that “older students (ages 20 through 24) are at a greater dropout risk than students aged 15 through 17” (“Who Is Dropping Out,” para. 1).
In-Text Direct Quotation – Quotation More Than 40 Words

- Use block quotation for the direct text
  - Double-spacing
  - Indent the block ½ inch from left margin

- Citation should include
  - Author name(s)
  - Year
  - Page number(s)

- More then 400 words may require copyright permission on footnote

Comas-Díaz (2012) addressed the importance of recognizing the role of culture in therapy:

Culture is the proverbial elephant sitting in the middle of one's consulting room. If one ignores the elephant, he or she runs the risk of collision. Notably, if one approaches culture from a reductionistic perspective, he or she may reenact the fable of the blind men touching different parts of the elephant and misidentifying the animal. In other words, the clinician ends up misinterpreting the effects of culture on clinical practice. Instead, when one recognizes the role of culture, he or she develops an approach to clinical care that examines the impact of context on clients, ourselves, and the world. (p. 3)

Indirect speech may serve a number of purposes:

We suspect that the strategic use of indirect speech to keep certain problematic facts out of common knowledge can be extended to a variety of emotionally fraught social phenomena, including hypocrisy, taboo, tact, euphemism, piety, mock outrage, ostensible invitations, political correctness, and other examples of emperor’s new clothes and elephants in the living room. (Lee & Pinker, 2010, p. 802)
# In-Text Citation – Format of Citing Sources with Single or Multiple Authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>Parenthetical</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Author</td>
<td>(Salvia, 2007)</td>
<td>Salvia (2007) ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Authors</td>
<td>(Smith &amp; Baker, 2016)</td>
<td>Smith and Baker (2016) ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to Five Authors</td>
<td>(Lang, Heyes, Jameson, &amp; Parker, 2016)</td>
<td>Lang, Heyes, Jameson, and Parker (2016) ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Lang et al., 2016)</td>
<td>Lang et al. (2016) ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six or More Authors</td>
<td>(Wang et al, 2017)</td>
<td>Wang et al. (2017) ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(WTO, 2017)</td>
<td>WTO (2017) ......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In-Text Citation – Format of Citing Multiple Sources

- Citing Multiple Works:
  - Stated alphabetically

- Citing Multiple Works by Same Author:
  - Stated chronological order

- Citing a Source Multiple Times:
  - Include date for the first citation
  - Mention the same source again using incorporated format
    - you can omit the year in the subsequent one when it is not confused with other
  - Always include year for parenthetical format

**Citing Multiple Works**

Several studies (e.g., Franklin & Combs, 2012; Michigan State University, 2010; Miller, Rodriguez, & Shafer-Brown, 2009; “Study Finds,” 2007) have demonstrated the importance of this matter.

**Citing Multiple Works by the Same Author**

A number of guidelines address this issue (American Psychological Association [APA], 2003, 2005, 2006; Greene et al., n.d., 2007). Furthermore, Smith’s (2012, in press) research lends further insight.

**Citing a Source Multiple Times**

Among epidemiological samples, Kessler (2003) found that early onset social anxiety disorder results in a more potent and severe course. Kessler also found . . . The study also showed a high rate of comorbidity with alcohol abuse or dependence and major depression (Kessler, 2003).
In-Text Citation –
Same or Insufficient Information of Sources

- Multiple Sources with Same Author(s) and Dates:
  - Differentiate by putting lowercase letter after the year in both in-text and reference list entry; e.g. (Mikati, 2015a, 2015b)

- Authors with Same Surnames:
  - Always includes their initials

- No Given Date:
  - Works in-press OR with no date, insert “in press” or “n.d.” instead of date

- No Given Author:
  - Use double quotation marks around the title or shorted title of an article, chapter, or web page
  - Italicise the title of a periodical, book, brochure, or report
APA: Reference List
Basic of Reference List Order

- Arrange by authors in **alphabetical order** by the surname of the first author
  - *Followed by the initials of the author’s given name*
- Reference with the same author(s)
  - *Chronologically by year of publication*
  - *No date publication put first, and in-press publication put last of same author(s)’ works*
  - e.g. Jones, T., & Nelson, R. (n.d.)
        Jones, T., & Nelson, R. (in press)
- Multiple-Author Entries with Same First Author
  - e.g. Baker, T.C., & Davis, L. (2010)

**Principle:**
first “alphabetical order of author(s)” then “year”
Author Name Presentation in Reference List

■ Up to 7 Authors
  - List all of authors

■ More than 7 Authors
  - List the first 6 authors
  - Omit all subsequent authors except the last, and replaced with ...
  - List the last author
  - e.g.

1  2  3  4  5  6  ↓ last
Author Name Presentation in Reference List

- Institutional Author / Editor
  - Full name of the institution

- Publication with no author
  - Move the title of the book to the author position
  - Italicise the title of the book

- Hyphenated First Name
  - Retain the hyphen
  - e.g.
Formats of Reference Entry

- Formats are slightly different depending on type of reference material
  - i.e. books, journal articles, online video clips, etc.

- Essential elements:
  - Author
  - Year of publication
  - Title of publication
  - Corresponding publishing data

- Double-spaced and each entry has a hanging indent
Format of Reference Entry: Book

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format of Reference Entry</th>
<th>Book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Format of Reference Entry: Journal Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Format of Reference Entry: Newspaper Articles

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td>Author, A.A. (Year, Month Day). Article title. <em>Newspaper Title</em>, page numbers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***To avoid nonworking URLs, give the URL of the newspaper home page when the online version of the article is available by search.***
# Format of Reference Entry: Web Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author. (Year). <em>Title of web page</em>. Retrieved from URL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Format of Reference Entry:
Publication Place

- Include the state abbreviation (e.g., New York, NY) for all cities of United States
- Include the Country for all locations outside United States
- e.g.


Format of Reference Entry:
Non-English Publication

- Give original title, and translate title into English with brackets
- e.g.


OR

Resources

- EdUHK Library Guide: Citing Information
  - More examples can be found
  - https://libguides.eduhk.hk/citing-information

- ProQuest RefWorks:
  - A charged bibliography management tool subscribed by EdUHK Library
  - http://www.lib.eduhk.hk/refworks/
Resources

- **Recommended Database**
  - *Academic Writer*
  - [http://www.lib.eduhk.hk/cgi-bin/WAMConnMgr?sid=apastyle](http://www.lib.eduhk.hk/cgi-bin/WAMConnMgr?sid=apastyle)
  - *A very useful and searchable source providing online tutorials for learning APA citation of different types of resource*
Resources

■ Avoiding Plagiarism
  – Citing Information, EdUHK Library
    https://libguides.eduhk.hk/citing-information
  – Academic Integrity, Princeton University
    http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/pages/plagiarism/
  – Purdue Online Writing Lab
    http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/

■ Intellectual Property & Copyright
  – Intellectual Property in Hong Kong
    http://www.ipd.gov.hk/eng/intellectual_property/ip_hk.htm
  – Copyright in Hong Kong
  – Copyright and Education in Hong Kong
    http://www.ipd.gov.hk/eng/intellectual_property/copyright/copy_edu.htm
Resources

- **APA Referencing Style**
  - *Printed Materials by APA*
    
    
    
    
  
  - *Online Resources from APA*
    
    - The Basic of APA Style
    - What's New in the Sixth Edition
    - Frequently Asked Questions About APA Style
    - APA Style Blog

  
    
    
    
    - [http://blog.apastyle.org/](http://blog.apastyle.org/)
Resources

- DOI Resolver
  - Locate the electronic publication with DOI resolver
  - Crossref.org
    http://www.crossref.org
  - Append the doi string to http://dx.doi.org/
    e.g. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02607470903220497
  - 中文DOI
    http://www.chinadoi.cn/
ASK YOUR LIBRARIAN @

Information Counter
Tel: 2948 6653
Email: libinfo@eduhk.hk

THANK YOU FOR JOINING
References