

# Plagiarism

*Bahan Tambahan Kuliah Metodologi Penelitian*

# References:

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- ▶ University of the Sacred Heart, Department of Humanities, Center for Language Development Across the Disciplines, LAD:  
[www.sagrado.edu](http://www.sagrado.edu)
- ▶ <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html>
- ▶ <http://www.waldenu.edu/acad-rsrcs/writing-center/plagiarism/>
- ▶ [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r\\_plagiar.html](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html)
- ▶ Perrin, Robert. *Handbook for College Research* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.
- ▶ [www.schools.cbe.ab.ca](http://www.schools.cbe.ab.ca)
- ▶ <http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html>
- ▶ <http://www.waldenu.edu/acad-rsrcs/writing-center/plagiarism/>
- ▶ [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r\\_plagiar.html](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html)
- ▶ [www.plato.acadiau.ca](http://www.plato.acadiau.ca)
- ▶ <http://www.apastyle.org/elecref.html>

# What is Plagiarism?

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Using someone's ideas without citing or quoting; thereby, receiving credit for someone else's intellectual effort



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<http://gladstone.vsb.bc.ca/library/cheating/>

# Forms of Plagiarism

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- ▶ copying and pasting complete papers from electronic sources
- ▶ copying and pasting passages from electronic sources without placing the passages in quotes and properly citing the source
- ▶ having others write complete papers or portions of papers for you
- ▶ summarizing ideas without citing their source
- ▶ pulling out quotes from sources without putting quotation marks around the passages
- ▶ closely paraphrasing - not putting the information in your own words (even if it's cited)
- ▶ quoting statistics without naming the source - unless you gathered the data yourself
- ▶ using words and passages you don't understand and can't explain

# More forms of plagiarism

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- ▶ self-plagiarizing - using one paper for more than one class without the permission of your professors
- ▶ making up sources
- ▶ making up bibliographic or citation information (page numbers, etc.)
- ▶ using photographs, video, or audio without permission or acknowledgment
- ▶ translating from one language to another without properly citing the original source
- ▶ copying computer programs or other technical information without acknowledgment
- ▶ failing to acknowledge sources of oral presentation, slides, or Web projects

# When Do People Plagiarize?

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- ▶ **When you do not give credit to another person's:**
  - ▶ Ideas, theories, opinions, anecdotes
  - ▶ Statistics, facts, graphs, images
  - ▶ Spoken or written quotes, even if you paraphrase them

# Be Aware

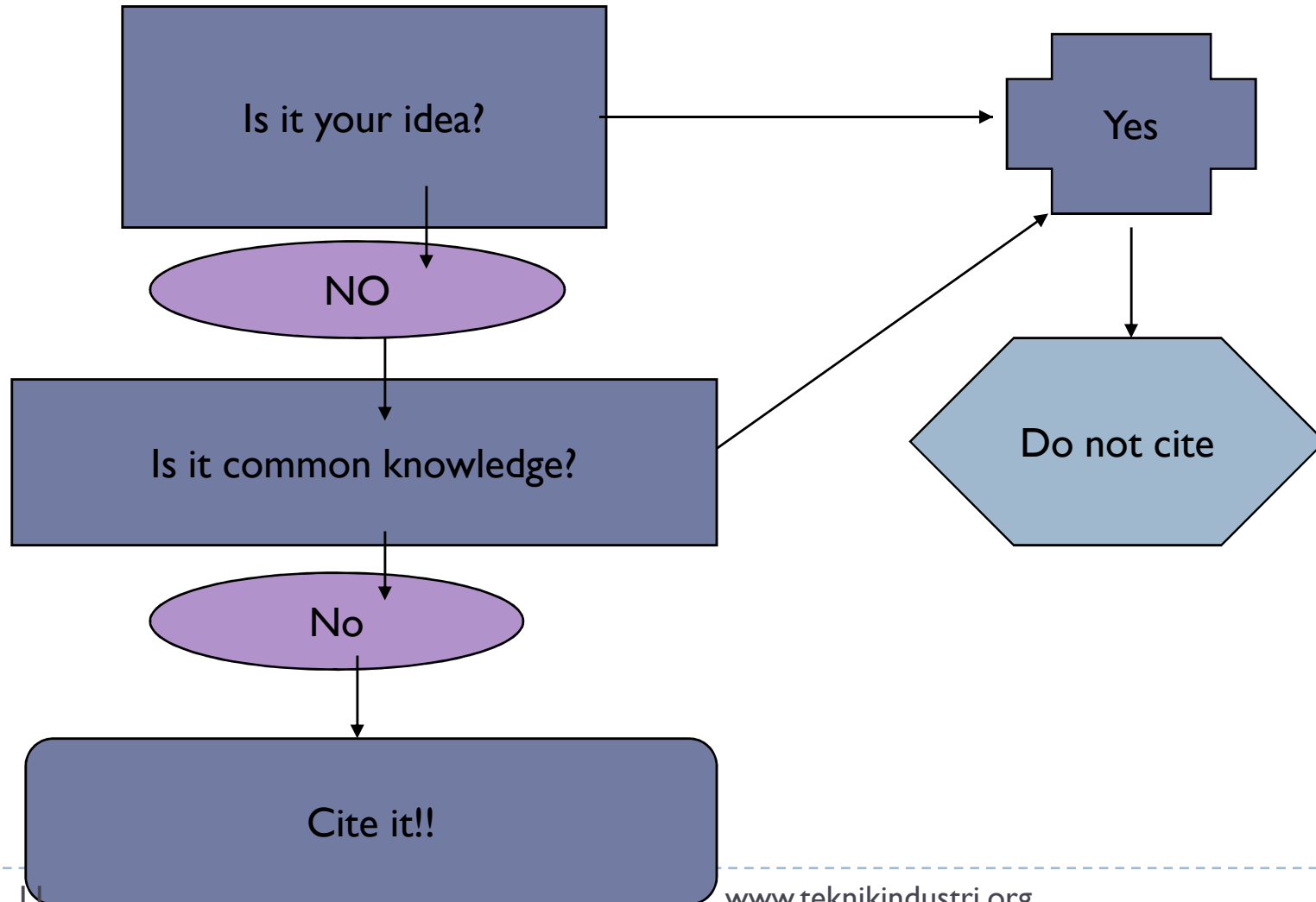
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- ▶ **You are plagiarizing if**
  - ▶ You do not use quotation marks (“ ”), even if you do mention the source
  - ▶ You paraphrase by just changing a few words and not using your own

When should I cite?

# When should I cite?

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# What Is Considered Common Knowledge?

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- ▶ Any information, fact, or statement that is widespread and known by a variety of people is considered common knowledge
- ▶ There is no need to give credit to information that is of common knowledge

# How to Avoid Plagiarism?

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## ▶ **Use quotes for**

- ▶ Information that comes directly from any source
- ▶ Words, spoken or written, that you use directly from another person

## ▶ **Paraphrase**

- ▶ Write the information in your own words, but do not change its meaning or intention
- ▶ Because you are using someone else's **idea**, always mention the source even if you use your own words

## ▶ **Summarizing**

- ▶ Rather than using a lot of block quotations, you can “summarize” the author’s original message or idea by shortening it and citing it. You still have to use your own words.

## Helpful hints:

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- ▶ Organize the material you are going to use
- ▶ Each paper or project should have a bibliography or reference list
- ▶ Create a research portfolio with a copy of every source.
- ▶ When you take notes, add citations as you go along.
- ▶ Remember to quote or cite authors for information you have obtained from different sources

## Use this check list:

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- ✓ Are quotation marks placed around any direct quotations?
- ✓ Are ellipses and brackets used appropriately?
- ✓ Are sources identified with the source and the page number (if any) of the quotation?
- ✓ Do paraphrases differ significantly in word choice and sentence structure from the passage being paraphrased and the source and page number from which you took the paraphrase identified?
- ✓ Are summaries not just a series of passages copied from the source?
- ✓ Are signal phrases used to distinguish between your ideas and those from your sources?
- ✓ Do you have a Works Cited or Reference page?

# Citation, Quotation, Reference

# Direct Quotations

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- ▶ Using the author's exact words
- ▶ All exact reproductions of an author's words should appear in quotation marks or in a block quotation.
- ▶ Example:
- ▶ Jacobs-Meadway and Larson (2006) suggest “a parody may not be fair and permissible if the subject of the parody is not the mark or matter that is appropriated, but something else” (p.15).

# APA style of referencing

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- ▶ Two main parts to correct referencing in APA style:
  - 1) The **parenthetical citation** in the text of your essay.
    - This is usually just the author's name and the publication date.
  - 2) The **reference list** that appears at the end of your paper.
    - This is a detailed list of all the material you have 'cited' in your paper.
    - The page should say “References.” (no underline, no quotations marks, no bold, centered at the top of the page).

## In-text citation

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- ▶ Directly quoted material appears with quotation marks followed by parenthesis and the page number. The location of the parenthetical citation for a quote depends upon the placement of quoted material within the sentence.

Example: (Smith, 2004, p.5).

# Long quotations

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- ▶ If the quotation is long (40 words or more), it should be formatted as a block quotation, and the parentheses should appear after the final punctuation mark:
  - ▶ Adler (2003) suggests cohesiveness is the ability of team members to act as one. Team members' ability, when necessary, to perceive, interpret, and act on situations in similar or mutually agreed upon ways determines the team's level of cohesiveness. Due to they lower level of similarity, multicultural teams initially exhibit less cohesion that most homogeneous teams (p.127).
  - No quotation marks, double space, indent 5 spaces from the margin.

## When a work is cited in a secondary source

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- ▶ **When a source is discussed that you didn't access:**
  - name both the primary work (work referred to).
  - give a citation for the secondary source (the work you actually read) in the text of your assignment.
  - in the reference list you give only the secondary source (the book you read).

# Example

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- ▶ **In-text citation:**

- ▶ In 1990, Coleman's study defined social capital as, "The set of resources, tangible or virtual, that accrue to organizations through social structure and facilitating the attainment of organizational goals" (Coleman, as cited in Gabbay, 2001, p.232).

- ▶ It would appear in your references list as

Gabbay, S. (Ed.). (2001). *Social capital of organizations* (Vol. 18). Oxford: JAI.

## Reference List

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- ▶ Each reference must be sufficient for a reader to locate the work in question.
- ▶ A reference must include certain information, organized by fields, that depends on the source type.
- ▶ Collect this information for any given source type, ranging from books to lectures to Web pages, and then translate this material into the fields required for the citation.

# Reference List

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- ▶ **References List**
  - ▶ Double spaced
  - ▶ Alphabetical by author's last name
  - ▶ Indent second line under author's name

# Examples-Print

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- ▶ Author(s) of article - surname and initials. (Year). Title of article. *Journal name volume number (issue number), page number(s)*.
- Morgan, R., & Mitchell, S. (1997). Obstacles to export initiation and expansion. *Omega: The International Journal of Management Science*, 25 (6), 677-690.

# Examples-Online

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- ▶ Journal article from a database

Author. (Year). Title. *Journal name*. Volume (issue), pages. Retrieved Month Day, Year from Name of Database.

Example:

Caterini, E. (1997). Effects of bilingualism and biliteracy on children's emerging concepts of print. *Developmental Psychology*, 33, 429-440. Retrieved July 7, 2004, from PsycARTICLES database.

# Examples-Online

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## ▶ Journal article from Web

VandenBos, G., Knapp, S., & Doe, J. (2001). Role of reference elements in the selection of resources by psychology undergraduates. *Journal of Bibliographic Research*, 5, 117-123. Retrieved October 13, 2001, from <http://jbr.org/articles.html>