

Using and Citing Sources

How to Avoid Plagiarism

Portions of this Presentation Were Adapted from the
Purdue University Online Writing Lab

CIF Language Lecture 2
Professor Marie Butcher

Research Writing

- *Show you have done your research*
- *Appeal to experts and authorities*
- *Give credit where credit is due*
- *Write something new and original*
- *Improve upon, or disagree with experts and authorities*
- *Use your own words, your own voice*
- *Make your own significant contribution*

Source: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html

Primary vs. Secondary Sources

Primary:

an original work

- research paper
- journal article
- book
- treaty
- legal document
- personal interview
- annual reports

Secondary:

analysis of the work

- review of another's work
- article about a work
- biography of an author
- textbook or anthology

Using Existing Knowledge

- Use your own words, your own voice, your own ideas AND/OR
- Paraphrase or quote, and cite
 - **Paraphrase:** restate information, giving the meaning in another form
 - **Quote:** to repeat wording exactly using quotes (“”)
 - **Cite:** to give credit to original author of material; to provide full source information of original material (author, title, publisher, date, etc.)

What is Plagiarism?

Deliberate
Plagiarism

Probably Accidental
Plagiarism

←

Buying, stealing, or
borrowing a paper

Using the source too
closely when paraphrasing

Hiring someone
to write your paper

Building on someone's
ideas without citation

Copying from another source without citing
(deliberate or accidental)

Source: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html

What is Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is representing someone else's work as your own. It's plagiarism whether you use
 - a whole document
 - a paragraph
 - a single sentence
 - a distinctive phrase
 - a specialized term
 - specific data
 - a graphic element of any kind

You Need To Cite When You...

- Use or refer to someone else's words or ideas
- Cite statistics or other facts
- Gain information through interviewing another person
- Copy the exact words or a "unique phrase"
- Reprint diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, videos, music
- Use other people's ideas (printed, or through conversations or email)

Attribution: Give credit to your sources with both indirect or direct quotations.

Indirect Quote:

According to Joe Brazda, Research Associate for the International Organizations and Nonproliferation Program, Nonproliferation Export Control Regimes concur that...

Or Direct: Joe Brazda, Research Associate for the International Organizations and Nonproliferation Program, states: “....”

Citing a Source/ Attribution:

In his recent article, “Hiroshima and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, “ William Lambers of the *Huffington Post* (2016) writes:

Japan and the United States, once at war, can now walk together in peace. What more fitting than for the two nations to lead a global movement to eliminate nuclear weapons. The right place to start would be to end nuclear testing by ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Note: No quotation marks needed for longer quotes.

Quote within a quote:

Ari Beser, Fulbright Scholar, relays the story of Takeshi Miyata in [“The Story About Hiroshima and Nagasaki You’ve Never Heard” \(2015\)](#):

‘Everything is connected,’ exclaimed Takeshi Miyata as he walked along the railway at the Auschwitz death camps, almost 70 years after Jews were carted off to slaughter in the same location. ‘Jewish scientists escaped the Nazis, helped America build an atomic bomb, and it was dropped on me.’



Note: Single quotes used for a quote within a quote.

Photo Credit: *Beser, “The Story about...”National Geographic. 2015.*

Citing facts & statistics:

When citing facts & statistics, one needs to always attribute the source, as in the following example:

According to the CTBTO Website:

Over 2000 nuclear tests were carried out between 1945 and 1996, when the CTBT opened for [signature](#): by the United States (1000+), the Soviet Union (700+), France (200+), the United Kingdom and China (45 each). Three countries have broken the de facto moratorium and tested nuclear weapons since 1996: India and Pakistan in 1998, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2006, 2009, [2013](#) and [2016](#).

You Don't Need to Cite When You...

- Write from your own experiences, observations, insights, thoughts, conclusions about a subject
- Use “common knowledge”--shared information in your field of study
- Compile generally
- Accepted facts
- Write up your own experimental results

What is “Common Knowledge”?

- The same information uncited in at least five other sources
- Information that your readers will already know
- Information a person could easily find with general reference sources (encyclopedia)
- General information *NOT* quoted directly

Example of “Common Knowledge”

- Atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan during WWII.
- The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is an effort to create a universal ban against the testing of nuclear weapons.

Consider your audience

- Do you need to define terms?
- Does your audience already know the definition of “hibakusha”?
- Perhaps if you are writing for a specialized audience---Yes!
- If you also want to make your work accessible to a lay audience, you may want to include a footnote or contextual definition.

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is used when one can easily summarize or synthesize information and restate it in one's own words.

This will be useful once students assimilate and report back what they have read, and also when they have internalized what they need to say for their presentations.

When Researching, Note Taking, and Interviewing

- Make sure that *anything* taken from your notes is acknowledged:
 - **In-text citation**
 - **Footnotes**
 - **Bibliography**
 - **Quotation marks**
 - **Indirect quotations**

When Quoting Directly:

- Put quotation marks around the text that you are quoting.
- Mention the person's name before or after the quote.
- Indicate added phrases in brackets ([]) and omitted text with ellipses (...)

References:

At the end of a research paper, students must include a “References” page (APA) or “Works Cited” (MLA) with sources listed in alphabetical order.

References

- Cummings, J. N., Butler, B., & Kraut, R. (2002). The quality of online social relationships. *Communications of the ACM*, 45(7), 103-108.
- Hu, Y., Wood, J. F., Smith, V., & Westbrook, N. (2004). Friendships through IM: Examining the relationship between instant messaging and intimacy. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 10, 38-48.
- Tidwell, L. C., & Walther, J. B. (2002). Computer-mediated communication effects on disclosure, impressions, and interpersonal evaluations: Getting to know one another a bit at a time. *Human Communication Research*, 28, 317-348.

Multiple Styles: APA, Chicago, MLA, etc.

- Establish a consistent style that you would like to use with your class (APA, Chicago, MLA, etc.)
- Most include the following information:
 - Author
 - Title of work
 - Where it appeared (journal, newspaper, Internet)
 - Name of publication
 - Date of work, date of publication
 - Page number
 - For book: Name of publisher, City of publication

Examples: Book

- Stephen Kotkin, *Steeltown USSR* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991), p. 208.
 - Name of book in italics
- Worldwatch Institute, *State of the World 1991* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1991), Table 6-1, p. 96.

Article in a Journal

- Joseph S. Nye, Jr., “Nuclear Learning and US-Soviet Security Regimes,” *International Organization* 41 (Summer 1987), p. 4.
 - Name of journal in italics
 - Title of article in quotes
- Ivan T. Boskov, “Russian Foreign Policy Motivations,” *MEMO*, No. 4 (April 1993)

Treaties

- U.S. Department of State, “Nuclear Weapons Test Ban,” August 5, 1963.
- “Denmark and Italy: Convention Concerning Military Service,” July 15, 1954.

Interviews

- Thomas E. Gilbert, corporate secretary, James Chemical Engineering, Groton, Connecticut, telephone conversation with author, July 31, 2015.
- Aleksei Yablokov, interview by author, Moscow, October 13, 2014.
- Aleksei Yablokov, email correspondence with author, Moscow, October 13, 2014.

Resources

- OWL Purdue as a resource for writing and style guides at: <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/>
- Diana Hacker Style Guide:
<http://dianahacker.com/bedhandbook6e/subpages/documentation.html>

Summary

Research=

- Reading authoritative sources
- Seeking evidence toward claim/ research questions
- Verifying data
- Citing sources
- Following a consistent style guide for documentation