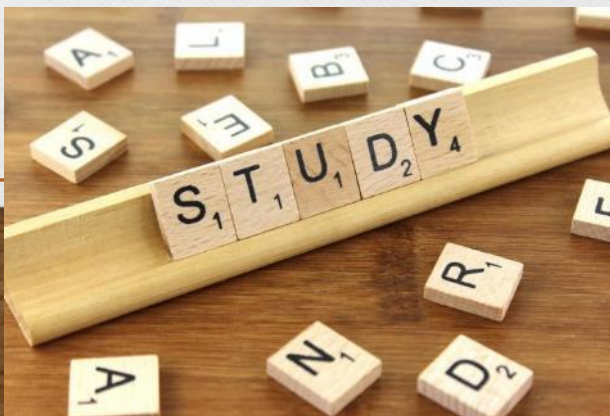




Referencing

Associate Professor Dr Caroline Lohmann-Hancock



Have You Ever had Anything Stolen?

- Mobile phone?
- Money?
- Identity?
- What about authorship?
- What about intellectual property?



Image 1 Source: Pixabay.com

Authorship versus Intellectual Property

- **What is authorship?**
- ‘refers to the production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material, such as books, articles, images, etc.’
- **What is intellectual property?**
- ‘Intellectual Property (IP) may broadly be defined as know-how, or knowledge and its application etc.’

(University of Essex, 2014, p. 4)

(UWTSD, n.d., p. 4)

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is passing off, or attempting to pass off, another's work as your own. It includes copying the words, ideas, images or research results of another without acknowledgement, whether those words etc. are published or unpublished. It is plagiarism, for example, to copy the work of another student, of a member of staff or a published article without crediting the author (UWTSD, 2017, p. 16).

What is Plagiarism?

- ‘Respecting authorship through good academic practice is one of the key values of higher education in the UK.’
- A term used to describe the misuse of authorship.
- A serious academic offence and is treated as such by the University of Wales Trinity Saint David.
- If a student allows their own work to be copied they have also committed plagiarism (University of Essex, 2014, p. 2).

Why do Students Plagiarise?

- Being unclear about what plagiarism is
- Poor time management skills
- Ineffective method of note-taking – e.g. not always recording the source of information
- Feeling under extreme pressure to pass or succeed
- Having different cultural values / practising different academic conventions
- Believing that it will not be detected
- Knowing that the syllabus has stayed the same each year – e.g. having access to work from previous students
- Lack of academic confidence
- Being conditioned from secondary schooling (University of Essex, 2014, p. 7).

What is Proper Acknowledgement?

- Paraphrase using your own words
- When using the work of others you should either:
- Quote directly using quotation marks, or
- Whichever method you choose, you must always include:
- A citation i.e. a short, in-text reference such as (Andrews, 2008, p. 22)
- A full **Reference List** at the end of your work

Originality

GradeMark

PeerMark

turnitin

47%

SIMILAR

39

OUT OF 100

How does the concept of 'additional needs' support good practice for inclusion?
Discuss with reference to at least one additional need, making reference to policy
and case study evidence.

Within the UK, a lot of people tend to have more 'needs' than the average person. According to the Department of Education, one in five children within the UK have been diagnosed with special educational needs. Also, some 20.6 per cent of pupils in England are classed as suffering with behavioural problems, communication difficulties, learning disabilities and autism in the current academic year, official figures show (Western Telegraph 2015). Also, the Telegraph go on to say that, Nearly one in four state school boys is classed as having special educational needs, almost double the number of girls, statistics show. As a child, having special educational needs can affect them in a number of ways, such as:

- behaviour or ability to socialise, e.g. not being able to make friends.
- reading and writing, e.g. they could have dyslexia.
- concentration levels, e.g. they have Attention Deficit Disorder.
- Physical needs or impairments.

If you are worried that your child may have a special need then contact the SEM co...

Match Overview

Internet source	2%
8 Submitted to Leyton Si... Student paper	2%
9 www.cedar-foundation... Internet source	2%
10 www.kuam.com Internet source	1%
11 www.solutions4schools... Internet source	1%
12 Submitted to Bradford...	1%

Originality

GradeMark

PeerMark

SJSI6020 1200199 Assessment 2

turnitin

10%
SIMILAR75
OUT OF 100

emotional support from either professionals, family or friends they are at increased risk of suffering from depression (Warner-Schaie and Willis, 1991, p.486). Blazer, George and Landerman (1986, *cited in* Warner-Schaie and Willis, 1991, p.486) raise awareness of the prominent symptoms of depression on elderly individuals such as:

painful sadness, generalized lack of interest in life, general inactivity, pervasive pessimism that manifests itself as low self-esteem and a gloomy evaluation of one's present and future situation, difficulty in making decisions, dreams of being lost and lonely in isolated, frightened, desolate places and crying out for help with no one responding (Blazer, George and Landerman, 1986, *cited in* Warner-Schaie and Willis, 1991, p.486).

Warner-Schaie and Willis (1991, p.486) additionally consider the physical symptoms of depression on elderly individuals such as 'loss of appetite, severe fatigue, sleep disturbances, changes in bowel habits (constipation and diarrhoea)'. Therefore, the physical and mental impacts on an elderly individuals health when they are suffering from depression can have substantial effects on their ability to engage in social interaction with their peers and others as Warheit (1979, *cited in* Warner-Schaie, 1991, p.490) states;

Match Overview

2	www.nottingham.ac.uk Internet source	1%
3	Susan Gee. "HAPPILY..." Publication	1%
4	Jacob Lomranz. "Nursi..." Publication	1%
5	gesd.free.fr Internet source	1%
6	Submitted to 2387 Student paper	1%

What Happens if You Commit Plagiarism?

- ‘Plagiarism by students in coursework, other forms of continuous assessment, examinations, dissertations or theses will be dealt with according to the Unfair Practice Procedure and regulations. The same regulations apply to any other form of unfair practice. These regulations can be found in Chapter 13 of the AQH. The University applies a range of penalties, varying in severity, where unfair practice is confirmed’ (UWTSD, 2019, p. 17).

Avoiding Plagiarism

- Where would you find out where to reference these?
 - Library Harvard Referencing Guide
 - Cite Them Right
- Sources of information:
 - Books
 - Journals
 - Government publications
 - The internet
 - E-mails
 - Reports (e.g. United Nations, Welsh Government, National Institute for Clinical Excellence)
 - T.V. programmes, songs, poems, social media content to a limited amount

Avoiding Plagiarism

- Whilst preparing for an assignment
- It is important that your notes tell you;
- Who said this?
- What are they saying?
- Where have they said it?

Avoiding Plagiarism

- Always reference your work
- Remember to reference everything you have used in your work
- Use ORIGINAL ideas and your own words
- Use Turnitin to check your draft version

Referencing Examples

- Book
- Journal
- Chapter in Book
- Website

Quotations

- Use to emphasize a point
- They must be relevant to the subject
- An effective way to introduce a subject or to close an essay

Quotations

- They can often be used to close a paragraph
- Do not use too many
- They should not be used because you are unable to summaries the author's words

Quotations or Speech Marks

- Quotations should be in single quotation marks- be consistent
 - Quotation marks
 - ‘’.
 - Speech marks
 - “”.

Quoting Authors in the Text

- Quotes need to be accurate
- They need to be accurately referenced in the text
- They need to be fully referenced at the end of the assignment
- **MUST** be in 'quotation marks' (if less than 2 lines long)
- In the original language

Quoting Authors in the Text (direct quote)

- Examples
- ‘You will no doubt be aware that plagiarism is a hot topic of discussion in higher education’ (Neville, 2007, p. 27).
- Neville (2007, p. 27) believes that ‘plagiarism is a hot topic of discussion in higher education’.

Quoting authors in the text (indirect quote)

- Plagiarism in higher education has been debated at length (Neville, 2007).
- According to Neville (2007) plagiarism in higher education has been debated at length.

Quoting More than One Author

- 2 authors from 'different' texts
 - Cottrell (2003) and Freeman(1991) suggest that success at Higher Education is more than about being clever.
- 2 authors from the 'same' text:
 - Davies and Evans (2008) suggest that.....

More than 2 Authors

- Write in full for the first quotation and then use first author plus *et al*
 - *This denotes there are other authors who wrote this text.*
- First time:
 - David, Evans and Griffiths (2003) suggest that.....
- Thereafter:
 - David *et al* (2003) suggest . . .

Longer Quotes: More than 2 Lines

- Longer quotations should be entered as a separate paragraph
- Indent 1cm
- Quotation marks are not required but an end reference is required

TOO MANY LONG QUOTATIONS SHOULD BE AVOIDED

How to Format Indented Long Quotes: I will Demonstrate How to Do this in Word

There has been a focus on issues such as socio-economic status and the associated variables.

This chapter examines the evidence for health inequalities in some detail as well as to establish the universal nature of the phenomenon. . . . [This is followed by more detailed examination of less developed countries, with particular emphasis on the countries which achieve good health status indicators despite low GNPs and those that have relatively poor health status indicators despite relatively high GNPs. Airborne communicable diseases such as measles and whooping cough occur more frequently in poor children. Whooping cough is spread by droplet infection and the chances of infection in early infancy, associated with increased severity, are enhanced by overcrowding and inadequate housing (Spencer, 2000, p. 33).

Such childhood illness are evidence that

Giving Ideas in your Own Words or Paraphrasing

- Jones (1999, p. 34) argues that ‘child poverty is a central concern of UK Policy’
- thus poverty is one of the key targets for the UK government (Jones, 1999).

Paraphrasing but **NOT** Directly Quoting

- Jones (2014)
 - suggests that....
 - refers to
 - offers a different narrative...
 - hypothesises that
 - states that
 - argues that
 - formulates
 - supposes
- Research indicates that..
- Work suggests that...
- Many Research argue that...
..... (Jones, 2014).

Referencing

- Show the source of the ideas
- Do not try and pass the ideas off as your own
- If you are not sure , check
- If you can not reference it, do not use it

Use Cite them Right!

- Correct Referencing
- When you refer to other people's opinions and other people's work, you must acknowledge this and reference it.

Why Reference?

- Shows your research
- Supports your argument – and shows it is not just what you think
- It is a serious academic crime to ‘steal’ other people’s work!

Points to Remember

- Keep track of your sources when note taking
- Use quotation marks for in text quotes
- Use indented paragraphs for longer quotations
- Don't forget page numbers
- Ask for help if you are unsure
- Use plagiarism detection software/Turnitin to check your work

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