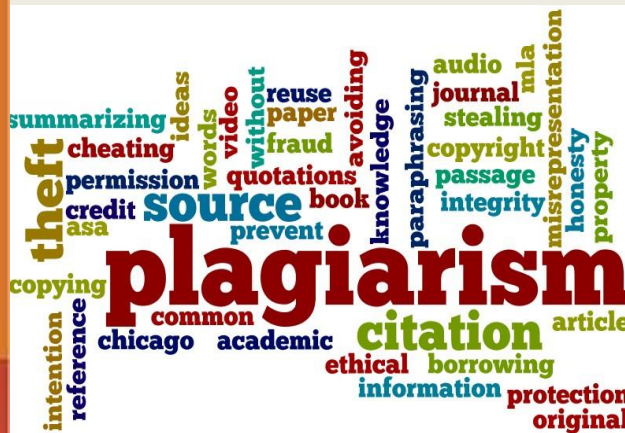
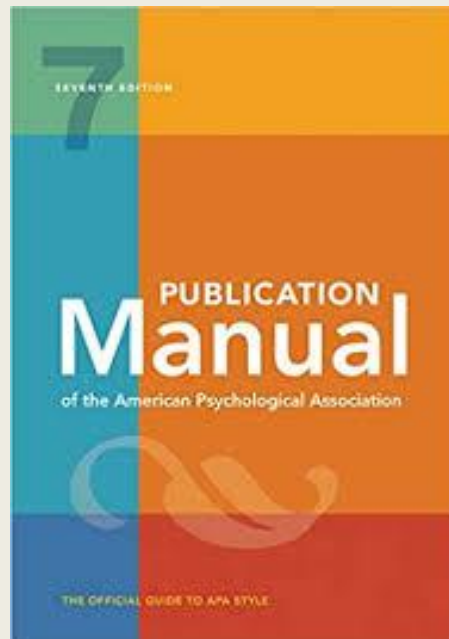


REFERENCING AND AVOIDING PLAGIARISM



LECTURE OUTLINE

- What is Plagiarism



- Importance of paraphrasing and providing accurate citations and references to avoid Plagiarism
- APA citation and referencing conventions/formatting guidelines

WRITING IN PSYCHOLOGY

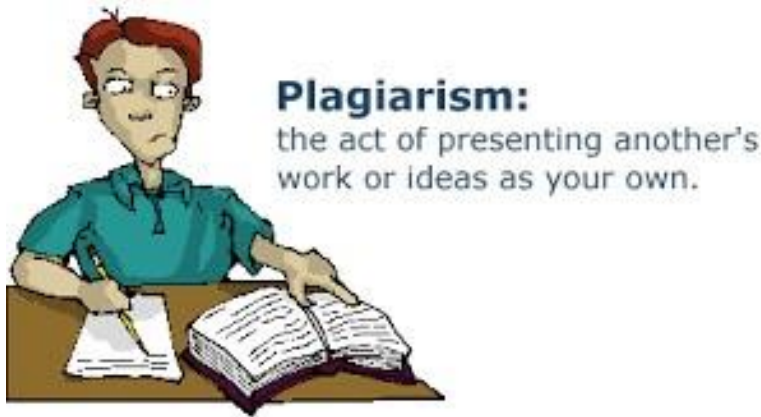
- To show knowledge of a particular topic or question
- To produce a document of scientific evidence
- We use existing literature to do this and then provide opinion based on a balanced argument
- However, literature in Psychology can be complex, different types of sources can be consulted, and many sources will have differing opinions.
- Also, although we make use of existing literature to inform our work, we must ensure our work is original and avoid plagiarising the work of others



WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- Plagiarism has been defined as "using the work of others without acknowledging your source of information or inspiration".

Cottrell (2008: p 128)



- Types of Plagiarism include:



WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- Using words more or less exactly as they have been used in articles, lectures, television programmes, books, from the internet, or anywhere else.
- Using other people's ideas or theories without saying whose ideas they are.
- Paraphrasing what you read or hear without stating where it comes from.
- Even if you change words or sentences you have 'borrowed', or put in a different order, the result is still plagiarism.

DO NOT TRY TO 'OUTSMART' TURNITIN EVEN IF YOU INCLUDE CITATIONS

- Direct quote from www.psychologytoday.com

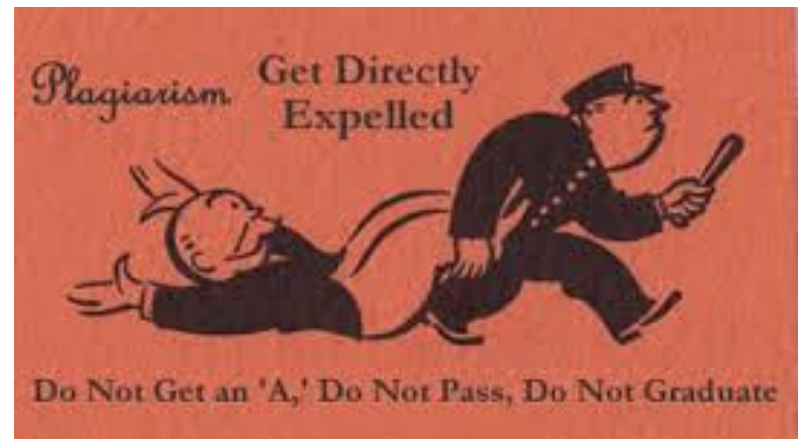
Freudian Psychology is based on the work of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). He is considered the Father of Psychoanalysis and is largely credited with establishing the field of verbal psychotherapy. Originally trained as a neurologist, Freud is best known for his theories of the unconscious mind, dreams, infantile sexuality, libido, repression, and transference—all of which continue to influence the field of psychology to varying degrees.

Freudian Psychology is based on the work of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). He is **regarded** as the Father of Psychoanalysis and is largely **attributed** with establishing the field of verbal psychotherapy. Originally, **Freud** trained as a neurologist **and** is best known for his theories of the unconscious mind, dreams, infantile sexuality, libido, repression, and transference—all of which continue to **impact** the field of psychology to **variable** degrees.

The matched text will be identified by Turnitin, resulting in an unfair practise penalty

PLAGIARISM: AN ACADEMIC OFFENCE

- Plagiarism is seen as a serious academic offence in British Universities.
- Work considered to be plagiarised will invariably be disqualified and awarded 0.



CAN UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM OCCUR

- Unfortunately, yes.
- You might have thought of a fantastic idea – not read around the subject, but then you find out it has previously been written about.
- This is seen as a plagiarism offence.
- Therefore, you need to check the literature thoroughly as you formulate your ideas.

CAN UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM OCCUR

Forgetting to reference/cite a source

- Writing and forgetting where it came from

Not putting things in your own words

- Can result from:
 - Reading the source whilst writing the assignment
 - Poor note taking
 - Not understanding the theory/question/concept
 - Poor time management
 - Not understanding plagiarism and referencing





AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

USE QUOTATION MARKS APPROPRIATELY

1. Make it clear when you are using a direct quotation by using quotation marks and include the page number from where the quote was taken....

e.g., Moscovici agreed with this when he stated “...there is a consensual universe, but there is not precise consensus on every element at each level” (Moscovici, 1985, p.92)

2. Include the source in your list of references

Moscovici, S. (1985). Comment to Potter and Litton. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 91-92

Doing neither or only one of these is unacceptable.

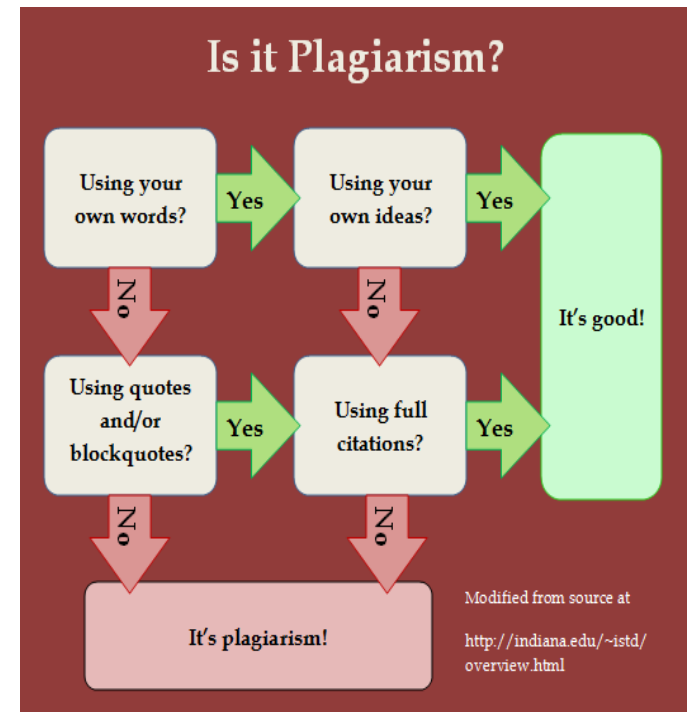
However:

You should use direct quotes
very sparingly.

Between zero and two quotes
per assignment maximum

USE YOUR OWN WORDS

- To avoid plagiarism, you have to be METICULOUS in your work.
- Write all notes in your own words.
- Or – keep quotes and verbatim extracts in a separate folder
 - *so you know to paraphrase/quote and reference accordingly if you include this information*
- Note down exactly where you read the information you put in your notes.
- In your assignment, write out (**cite**) ideas/information come from
- Reference your work



USE YOUR OWN WORDS

- But how can you do this when the authors have used words you need to use and have already written something correctly?
- You can use key words the sources used but use language to paraphrase the overall content.
- Ensuring you engage in wider and extensive reading on a topic area will help with this.
 - You will be able to get a better idea and better understand the area in order to formulate your own thoughts on the topic, which will help with what you want write.



PROVIDE CITATIONS

- When paraphrasing, use words or a sentence structure that is different from the original work
- Acknowledge the source through **in-text citation** immediately following or preceding the paraphrase.

For example,

- According to Freud (1925) the personality consists of three components; Id, Ego and Superego.
- The third component; the Superego, develops as the child internalises parental roles (Freud, 1925).

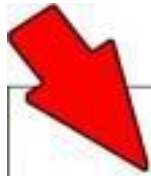
PROVIDE A FULL REFERENCE LIST

- Every source you use to inform your academic work – e.g., Books, Journal articles, Government Publications, Newspapers, Websites
 - **MUST** be referenced to avoid plagiarism.
- Include all information on all and every material you used to inform your work in a reference list.
- It is best to write/note down and save your references as you use them.
- Referencing is NOT difficult, but takes time and patience.



BUT DO I NEED TO REFERENCE EVERY SOURCE OF INFORMATION?

- YES! If you include it in your work then it must be referenced



References

Berg, G. A., Csikszentmihalyi, M., & Nakamura, J. (2010). Using the seven principles for good practice in undergraduate education: A framework for teaching cultural diversity management course. *Journal of Business & Finance Librarianship*, 12(2), 3-15. doi: 10.100356739-76894231.

- Only your own original ideas do not need to be referenced
 - *e.g., your own conclusion based on your referenced reading*

INTERNET SOURCES

- When using material sourced from the internet, make a note of the source (author, title, URL and so on) and the date that you accessed the page.
 - Digital Object Identifier (DOI) system should be used (more information on this to come later).



A GUIDE TO REFERENCING



WHAT IS REFERENCING?

- In academic writing, it is essential you make clear which are your thoughts, and which are other people's ideas, to avoid plagiarism and being accused of unfair practice.
- Referencing and Citing means showing where you have got your ideas and information from.



WHY THE NEED FOR REFERENCING?

- Informs readers of the source of your information, so that they may source and read this same material.
- Informs readers that you are not claiming this information or writing to be your own work (provides correct acknowledgment).
- Evidence of wide reading around the subject and consideration and synthesis of the work of others.
- Adds credibility to your writing by supporting your statements/arguments
- Shows you are reading from appropriate sources.
- Information used well suggests a high level of understanding

Thus, correct referencing will result in achieving better grades



REFERENCING IN PSYCHOLOGY

Referencing is the only thing we do which is not open to opinions!

- Psychology makes use of the American Psychological Association (APA) referencing and citation system.
- Guidelines on formatting conventions can be found in the APA Publication manual.

- This undergoes revisions periodically, and is currently in the 7th edition.
- In the APA (author-date) system, references link with in-text citations, so a reader can confirm the full publication details of the work cited in your text and to be able to locate it.



REFERENCING IN PSYCHOLOGY

How to reference: Three distinctions

1. Citing: referencing in the text of your work
 2. Reference section: a full list of every reference you have used must be included in a reference list at the end
 3. Using direct quotes
- **The APA provides guidelines on the formatting conventions for each of these.**

USING THE LITERATURE

1. Quote directly from a source.

In text Citations – Direct Quotes

APA Format: (Author, date, page)

“Hip hop is a genre of music developed in the 1970s in New York. It is characterized by a rhythmic style of speaking – rap – coupled with backing beats on a turntable, often performed by DJs” (Talley, 2011, p. 38).

**Exact phrases, sentences and/or words MUST be surrounded by quotation marks*

**Page numbers only necessary when given.*

2. Report what another writer has written.

Direct vs. Indirect Quote Examples

• Example #1 –

- *When asked why his behavior had changed so dramatically, Max simply said he believed it was because of the reinforcement (Pauling, 2004, p. 69).*

• Example #2 –

- *When asked why his behavior had changed so dramatically, Max simply said, "I think it's the reinforcement" (Pauling, 2004, p. 69).*

QUOTATIONS...

- Should contribute to the topic
- Can be used to emphasise your views
- Are an effective way of introducing a topic or concluding an essay
- Can be exceptionally good ways of wording the point being made
- **Should be used sparingly**
- Should **not** be used when you cannot summarise the writer's words

WRITING QUOTATIONS

- Copy words and punctuation exactly
- Use three dots(...) to indicate omitted words
- Put quotation marks around the words you quote
(thus: “*stunning*,” wrote the artist.)
- Say exactly where the quotation comes from
e.g.,

“Life is full of hazards...No one makes the journey without some bumps and bruises, mental and physical” (Fernald, 2015, p.103).

REFERENCING SHORT AND LONG QUOTATIONS

- 40 words or more is considered a long quote.
- Short quotes: Up to two/three lines in assignment
 - *Can be set in quotation marks and included in the main body of text.*
- Longer quotations: Should be entered as a separate paragraph and indented from the main text.
 - *Quotation marks are not required.*



INCLUDING A SHORT QUOTE

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

OR

Neville believes that students should be ‘aware that plagiarism is a hot topic of discussion in higher education’ (2007, p. 27)



EXAMPLE OF LONGER QUOTATION

- Leave a space before and after the quote
- Indent left and right margins by 1 cm
- You do not need inverted commas or quotation marks

e.g.,

Detailed observations of children at play show that, there are many similarities between the play of young boys and girls and many differences that can be explained by a child's individual temperament (Lindon, 2001, p. 89).

CITATIONS AND PARAPHRASING

- Even if you paraphrase writers (i.e., do not quote them directly, but weave their ideas into what you are saying), you must show from whom you got the idea.

Indirect/parenthetical citation Example:

- Therefore, in an interview, students should always be aware of their nonverbal behaviour, as this can provide a valuable indicator of their state of mind (Edwards, 2001).

CITATIONS AND PARAPHRASING

- **Direct/narrative citation Example:**
- Jones (1995) argues that...
 - Then paraphrase/summarise what Jones has written
- Paraphrase/summarise in your own words—remember it is Jones's ideas you are using
- Make it clear which are Jones's ideas and where you found them - this is recorded in the reference list at the end.

CITATIONS WITH TWO AUTHORS

- **Direct/narrative citation:**
- Jones and Smith (1995) argues that...
 - Then paraphrase what they have written
- **Indirect/parenthetical citation:**
- It is suggested that forgetting can occur from both STM and LTM (Jones & Smith, 1995).
- Notice the difference in the use of and in the direct citation example vs. the use of the ampersand (&) in the indirect citation example!

CITING A SOURCE WITH MORE THAN TWO AUTHORS

In-text citation

- Direct/narrative citation:
 - Jones et al (2014) proposed that.....
- Indirect/parenthetical citation:
 - (Jones et al., 2014).

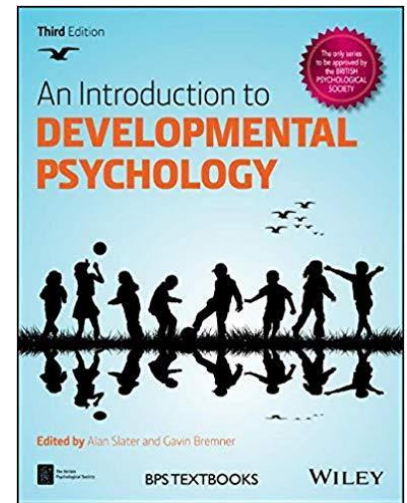
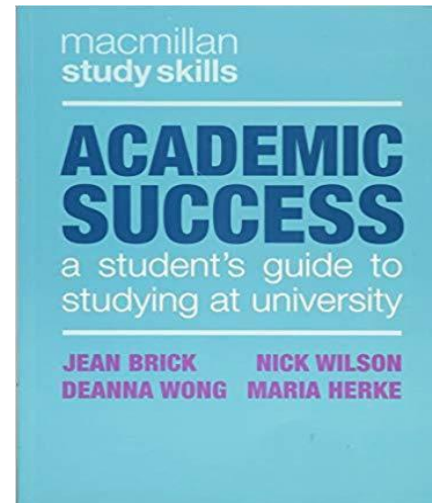
Notice the different use of full stops and commas depending on whether the citation is direct or indirect:

- Direct: Only a full stop is required after et al
- Indirect: full stop and comma required after et al

All author names should be included when writing the full reference in the Reference section at the end.

SECONDARY SOURCES

- Material that is not in the original manuscript, contemporary record or document associated with an event, but which critiques, comments on, or builds upon primary sources.
- In your first year you will probably come across many secondary sources...
- Examples?



SECONDARY CITATIONS

- It is critical that you cite the resource you are using in your work.
- As an example, if you found out about Vygotsky's theory from reading an introductory text, then you must cite the textbook also.

- **Citing Directly**

Vygotsky (1978, cited in Daniels, 2005, p.56) discussed the Zone of Proximal Development.

- **Citing Indirectly**

Discussion of learning and development is highlighted in the Zone of Proximal Development theory (Vygotsky, 1978, cited in Daniels, 2005, p.56).

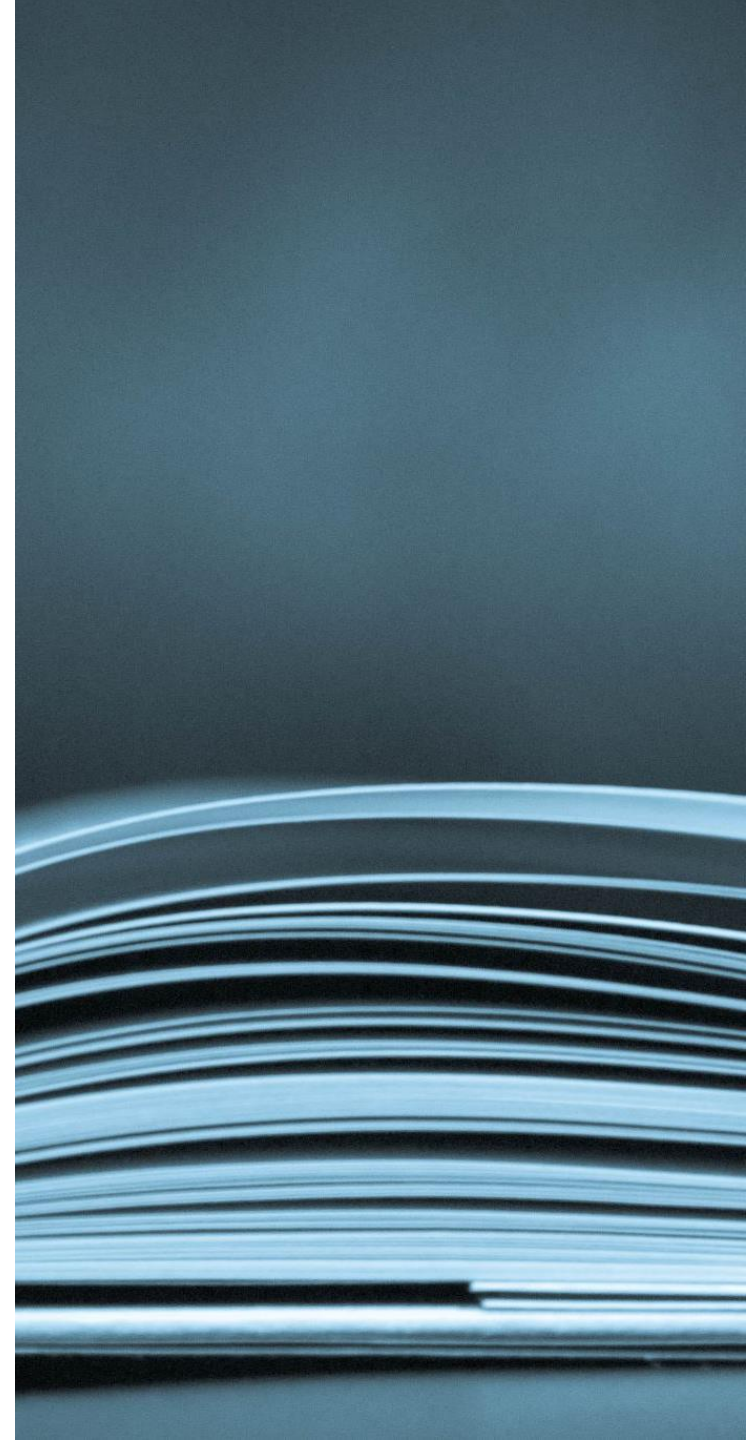


REFERENCE LIST

- Full details of book/journal/electronic/etc. resource cited
- Reader must be able to know full details of EVERY source cited in your work.
- Even if you only read part of it, or it is from a secondary source.
- The reference list must start on a new page at the end of your work
- The title Reference List or References should be presented at the top of the page in the center.
- References must be presented in alphabetical order by first author surname
 - This is regardless of the type of source (book, article, etc.).

REFERENCE LIST: FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR BOOKS

1. Author: surname first, followed by initial(s), e.g.,
Ryder, N.
 - If there are multiple authors use the
ampersand (&) before the last author.
2. Year of publication (in brackets) full stop.
3. Book title – *in italics* followed by a full stop.
4. If applicable: edition number (in brackets)
followed by a full stop.
5. Name of publishers, e.g., Nelson Thornes,
followed by a full stop.



EXAMPLES – BOOK REFERENCES

Bartlett, S., Burton, D.M., & Peim, N. (2007). *Introduction to education*
→ *studies*. Paul Chapman.

Cottrell, S. (2003). *The study skills handbook* (2nd ed.). Palgrave
→ MacMillan.

Crème, P., & Lea, R. (2003). *Writing at University – a Guide for*
→ *Students*. Open University Press.

Neville, C. (2007). *The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding*
→ *Plagiarism*. Open University Press.

NOTICE USE OF COMMAS AND FULL STOPS THROUGHOUT EACH REFERENCE.

NOTICE THAT LINES AFTER THE FIRST LINE OF EACH REFERENCE ARE INDENTED

REFERENCE LIST: FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Author – surname first, followed by initial(s), e.g., Brill, J.B. If multiple authors use ampersand (&) before last author.
- Year of publication (in brackets) followed by a full stop.
- Title of article followed by a full stop
- Name of journal in italics followed by a comma
- Volume number *in italics* followed by a comma, e.g., 73,
- Issue number in parentheses (if given) followed by a comma, e.g., (2),
- First page to last page of article, end with a full-stop e.g., 38-42.

- **Indent from second line of EACH reference.**



EXAMPLES – JOURNAL ARTICLES

Joshee, R. (2003). A Framework for Understanding Diversity in Indian Education. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 6(3), 283-297.

Mildenberger, P., Eichelberg, M., & Martin, E. (2002). Introduction to the DICOM standard. *European radiology*, 12(4), 920-927.

REFERENCE LIST: FORMATTING CONVENTIONS FOR BOOKS WITH EDITORS

- Books may sometimes be edited
 - *Different authors have written different chapters in the book.*
 - *If a book has editor(s) you add (Ed.) or (Eds.) after the name.*

e.g.,

Harrison, R. & Wise, C. (Eds.).
(2005). *Working with young people*. Sage.



NOTE ON REFERENCING EDITED BOOKS

- When referencing an edited book, if you have only used specific chapters, these are what are referenced in your Reference List.

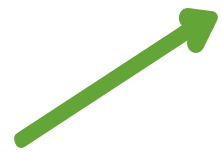
For example:

– ***The chapter:***



- Ingram, G., & Harris, J. (2007). Defining Good Youth Work. In R. Harrison. and C. Wise (Eds.), *Working with young people* (pp. 11–15). Sage.

– ***The book:***



REFERENCING E-MAIL

- Sender
- Year of communication (in round brackets)
- Medium of communication
- Receiver of communication
- Day / month of communication

e.g.,

Walters, F. (2009). Email to John Stephens, 14 August.



- e.g., (Dean, 2002, p. 56)

- ## HOWEVER:

- Dean, J. (2002). *Managing the primary school: Educational management series*. Routledge. <http://www.netLibrary.com/Reader>

E-JOURNALS

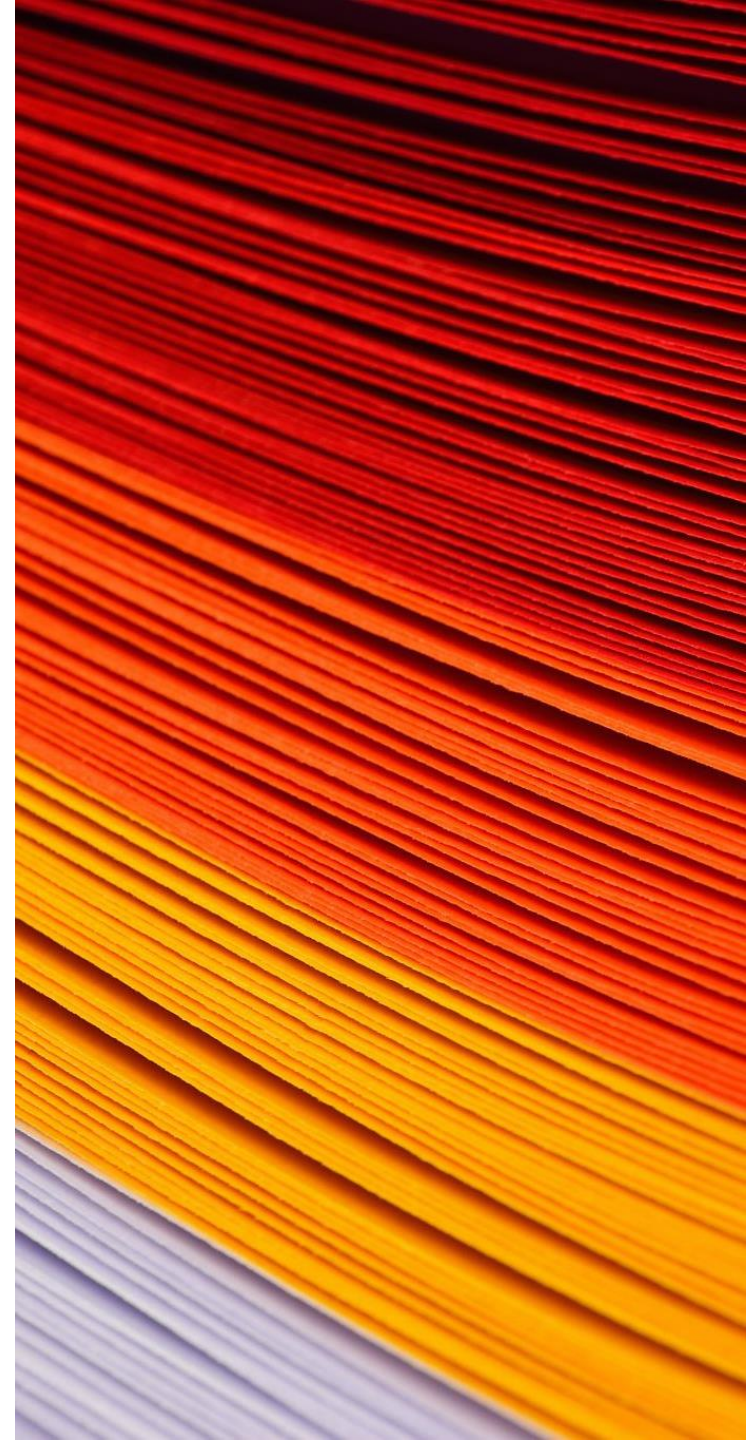
- E-journals are referenced in the same way as conventional paper-based journals.
- However, you also add the following to the end of the article details:
 - URL of collection (or website address) or use DOI

Example:

Fuller, M., Bradley, A. and Healey, M. (2004).

Incorporating disabled students within an inclusive higher education environment, *Disability a Society: The Leading Journal in Disability Studies*, 19 (5), 455-468.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/0968759042000235307>



USING A DOI

- A DOI is a unique alphanumeric string assigned by a registration agency (the International DOI Foundation) to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the Internet.
- The DOI is like a digital fingerprint: Each article receives a unique one at birth, and it can be used to identify the article throughout its lifespan, no matter where it goes.
- All DOI numbers begin with a 10 and contain a prefix and a suffix separated by a slash.
 - The prefix is a unique number of four or more digits assigned to organizations;
 - The suffix is assigned by the publisher and was designed to be flexible with publisher identification standards.

BUT REFERENCING TAKES SO LONG!



- Google cite (part of google scholar).

Google Scholar eyewitness memory

Articles About 101,000 results (0.05 sec)

Any time
Since 2021
Since 2020
Since 2017
Custom range...

Sort by relevance
Sort by date

☐ include patents
☒ include citations

[A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime](#)
JC Yuille, JL Cutshall - *Journal of applied psychology*, 1998
Abstract 21 witnesses observed a shooting incident in which a man was seriously wounded. The incident took place on a major thoroughfare where the witnesses were interviewed by the investigating police.
☆ **77** Cited by 694 Related articles All 11 versions

[Emotional stress and eyewitness memory](#)
SÅ Christianson - *Psychological bulletin*, 1992 - psycnet.org
The **eyewitness** literature often claims that emotional stress impairs memory and, hence, that details of unpleasant emotional events are recalled less accurately than details of neutral or everyday events. A case study of a shooting incident in which 21 witnesses observed a man being shot and wounded. The incident took place on a major thoroughfare where the witnesses were interviewed by the investigating police.
☆ **77** Cited by 1697 Related articles All 11 versions

Cite

MLA Yuille, John C., and Judith L. Cutshall. "A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime." *Journal of applied psychology* 71(2), 291.

APA Yuille, J. C., & Cutshall, J. L. (1986). A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime. *Journal of applied psychology*, 71(2), 291.

Chicago Yuille, John C., and Judith L. Cutshall. "A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime." *Journal of applied psychology* 71, no. 2 (1986): 291.

Harvard Yuille, J.C. and Cutshall, J.L., 1986. A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime. *Journal of applied psychology*, 71(2), p.291.

Vancouver Yuille JC, Cutshall JL. A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime. *Journal of applied psychology*. 1986 May;71(2):291.

BibTeX EndNote RefMan RefWorks

- HOWEVER, be careful, you still have to check the reference is accurate.
 - Sometimes key information is missing

FOR ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSIONS

- You **MUST** reference in APA format
- Follow APA guidelines throughout your work



DO NOT USE any other referencing style:

Guidance available:

- APA Publication Manual (7th edition).
 - Link to APA style website on Moodle
- UWTSD Psychology Referencing Guidelines document
 - Available on Moodle
- UWTSD Library APA Referencing Handbook
 - Available on Moodle