



# Tutorial 3

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REFERENCING, CITATION AND PARAPHRASING  
HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

# Referencing

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reference manager or end note to organise your references.

When you make any major statement that's based on someone else's work, you must quote the relevant paper.

Make sure you don't misquote or write the wrong reference

# Referencing/citation

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Harvard Style:

In the text, the reference should be quoted in brackets at the end of the relevant sentence, giving the authors surname and year of publication (Name, year)

If there are **3 or 3+ authors**, just write the first author name and et al.

eg. (Handyside et al., 1990)

Note there is a dot and comma after et al and there is **no initials here**

# Referencing/citation

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If there are just 2 authors, put both names eg; (Harper and Delhanty, 1998)

Where there are 2 or more papers quoted together, this should be in chronological order in one set of brackets, separated by a semi-colon.

(Author 1, year ; Author 2, year)

Where the same author has published 2 papers in the same year, they should be called a and b, according to the alphabetical order of the second author.

# Reference list

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All the references quoted should be collated at the end of the thesis in **alphabetical order** **DON'T use numbers**

Here all the details (ALL authors, year of publication, title of paper, journal published in, volume number and page number) should be given, in this order.

When you refer to a chapter in a book, you need to write the authors names, year of publication, title of chapter, name of the book, editors names (in brackets), page numbers and the publishers.

Make sure all the references are included in the text & reference text **WILL BE CHECKED**

## DON'T :

quote a reference you have not read.

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Use text books unless you have to

Quote LOTS of papers from 5-10 years age if you are writing about a topic that is still developing

Quote web sites; these are not proper referencing as they continuously change & may not contain correct inf

**DON'T :**

Quote papers from obscure journals

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Write 'cited' when quoting a reference (always quote the original)

Use numbers in reference list

# Reference verbs

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Summaries and quotations usually introduced by verbs:

Eg: Smith (2009) **argues** that ...

Janovic (1972) **claimed** that ...



# Plagiarism

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Taking ideas or words from a source without giving credit to the author (academic crime)

# Plagiarism

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aside from a crime student **MUST avoid plagiarism** bec:

1. copying will not help developing own understanding
2. you should show you understand the rules of academic community.
3. Plagiarism is easily detected
4. lead to failing a course

# Plagiarism include

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Copying and pasting a paragraph WITH or without citation

Copying a paragraph with changing only few words

Giving a citation for some information but mis-spelling the author's name

Using a paragraph from an essay you wrote and had marked the previous semester, without citation

# You are expected to

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Show that you have read the principal experts on a subject by giving citations

Explain these ideas in your own words and come to your own original conclusion

# Paraphrasing

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Restate the relevant information

Usually has different structure to the original

Has mainly different vocabulary

Retains the same meaning

You will be advised to use a thesaurus

# Techniques of paraphrasing

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1. Changing vocabulary by using synonyms:

argues/claims

eighteenth century/ 1700s

wages/ labour costs

**DON'T attempt to change every word, some has no true synonym**

# Techniques of paraphrasing

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2. changing word class:

explanation/ explain

3. Changing word order:

eg. The best explanation for the British location of the industrial revolution is found by studying demand factors.

.. A focus on demand may help explain the UK origin of the industrial revolution

# Next tutorial

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Structure of the main body and conclusion

More of academic writing topics

Submission of your first draft of introduction