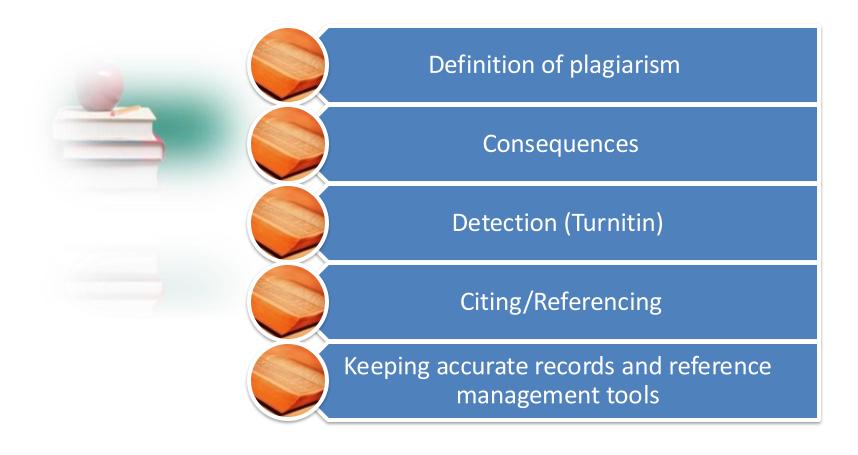


The Library of Trinity College Dublin, the University of Dublin Leabharlann Choláiste na Tríonóide, Ollscoil Átha Cliath

Academic Integrity: Understanding Plagiarism and the Art of Referencing

Academic Year 2024/25



WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?



Plagiarism is using another person's work without giving him or her credit

If you are using somebody else's words, images, music, or ideas you must acknowledge (cite) the original source. More on this later!



TOM GAULD for NEW SCIENTIST

Source: https://pbs.twimg.com/media/ECVAAqIWsAEDOKo?format=jpg&name=large

PLAGIARISM: A HELPFUL SUMMARY





Source: http://youtu.be/2q0NIWcTq1Y, Bainbridge State College

CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM IN TRINITY



It is the <u>act</u> of plagiarism that is punished, regardless as to whether you meant to plagiarise or not.

However, there are levels of plagiarism; a matrix of levels and consequences of plagiarism is available at Trinity's <u>Academic Integrity website</u>.

You must complete the College's "Ready Steady Write" plagiarism tutorial and sign a declaration when submitting course work, whether in hard or soft copy or via Blackboard, confirming that you understand what plagiarism is and have completed the tutorial.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY — LIBRARY WEBSITE

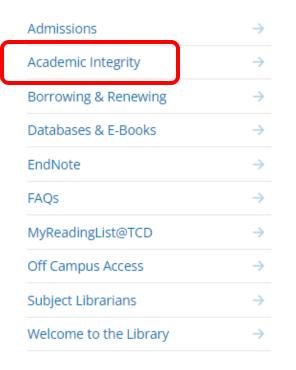
Stella Search

Books & More









WHAT DOES GOOD ACADEMIC PRACTICE LOOK LIKE?



The Library of Trinity College Dublin / Library Guides / Academic Support / Academic Integrity / Ready Steady Write Plagiarism Tutorial

Academic Integrity

Search this Guide

Search

What does good academic practice look like?

Study practices

Referencing practices

What is academic misconduct and how do I avoid it?

What are the consequences of academic misconduct?

Where can I go for further support?

Coversheet declaration

Ready Steady Write Plagiarism Tutorial

Tutorial

All students need to complete the Ready Steady Write plagiarism tutorial, a resource developed by the Centre for Academic Practice and eLearning (CAPSL) at Trinity College Dublin, to help you understand and avoid plagiarism and develop your academic writing skills and academic integrity. It is designed so that you can view it from beginning to end or in sections and topics.

Every coversheet that is attached to submitted work has a declaration that must be completed, confirming that you have completed this tutorial.

Ready Steady Write plagiarism tutorial



COVERSHEET DECLARATION (REQUIRED FOR EACH PIECE OF WORK YOU SUBMIT)



Text of Declaration

Each coversheet that is attached to submitted work should contain the following completed declaration:

I have read and understood the plagiarism provisions in the General Regulations of the University Calendar for the current year, found at http://www.tcd.ie/calendar.

I have also read and understood the guide, and completed the 'Ready Steady Write' Tutorial on avoiding plagiarism, located at https://libguides.tcd.ie/academic-integrity/ready-steady-write.



Lecturers and examiners will be familiar with key sources and will notice when information has been used from them, as well as differences in style, terminology and accuracy in an essay

In addition, the vast majority of courses in TCD now use Turnitin to check written submissions for plagiarism. This compares submitted work to a database of websites, articles, books and student papers





The "similarity score" is not a measure of plagiarism!

You may have a high similarity score but that might be satisfactory as long as you have made sure to cite all your references.



For help on how to use Turnitin, see Academic Practice's advice:

https://www.tcd.ie/academicpractice/Gateway_to_Assessment/students/academicintegrity.php



There is nothing wrong with including short paraphrases of others' work (it demonstrates processing/synthesis) but you must attribute the ideas to them.

Think carefully though if you decide to use a long segment of paraphrasing as you are likely to lose marks on stylistic grounds. This is not plagiarism if you have proper citations – just poor writing/style!

COPY, SHAKE AND PASTE



"Copy and paste" is *very* easy to detect, but so is "Copy, shake and paste" – mixing up paragraph order, changing words etc. to make lifted sections appear different.



Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRODESfNzcc



You will be given guidance by your department on how exactly to use quotations in your work. Any direct quotes (i.e., in a sentence) of another's words must be put into quotation marks and attributed.

Block quotes (longer quotes as a separate paragraph) should generally be used sparingly, as overuse will demonstrate you have little original material of your own to add!



You wrote an excellent essay on a topic last year. You now have to write again on the same topic for a different class for a different tutor...

Can you reuse the same essay?

If not, what do you do?

This can be a surprisingly tricky question to answer...



Any questions?

LIBRARY HITS PROGRAMME

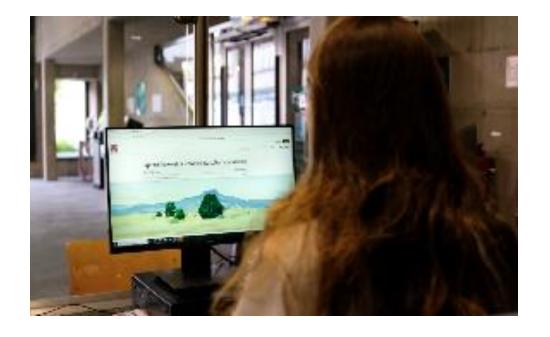


- Getting to Know the Library
- Academic Integrity: Understanding Plagiarism
- Essay Writing
- Reading & Note-Taking
- Reading, Thinking & Writing Critically
- Smart Searching
- Defining Your Research Question
- Researching my Literature Review
- Beginners' Guide to EndNote



We will look at:

- Citing/referencing
- Managing references





Papers on the same subjects will use similar terminology, and draw on the ideas and research that has gone before. This is an expected and necessary part of research.

However, you must credit your sources by citing them. This allows readers of your work to find the original sources and see if you have adequately represented their ideas, and shows you are not trying to claim those ideas as your own.



Many different citation styles are in use in Trinity – your supervisor, course director or school/departmental administrator will advise if you should use any particular citation style.



There are *thousands* of citation styles, but most are based on one of three broad types:

- Parenthetical/Inline/Harvard
- Numbered
- Footnotes





Parenthetical styles are sometimes called the "Harvard" style as they were first used at Harvard in the 1880s.

Most use author and date and so those styles are often referred to as Author-Date styles.

Some use author and page number, such as MLA.

OUR EXAMPLE



Reference Type: Journal Article

Author: McClimens, Alex; Kenyon, Lynn; and Cheung, Heidi

Year: 2013

Title: Exploring placement pathways in nurse education

Journal: British Journal of Nursing

Volume: 22

Issue: 1

Pages: 8-15

DOI: 10.12968/bjon.2013.22.1.8





In the text:

...it's clear that integrated care places new demands on students (McClimens et al., 2013)

Reference list:

McClimens, A., Kenyon, L., & Cheung, H. (2013). Exploring placement pathways in nurse education. *British Journal of Nursing*, 22(1), 8-12, 14-15. https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.2013.22.1.8



Numbered styles list references in the order they are mentioned, using a digit in the text to refer to the fuller citation at the end.

The most common numbered style is Vancouver - while this style has its own particular rules, numbered styles in general are often referred to as Vancouver styles.

Other common styles used are IEEE, JAMA, and the Lancet.



In the text:

...it's clear that integrated care places new demands on students (1).

Reference list:

1. McClimens A, Kenyon L, Cheung H. Exploring placement pathways in nurse education. British Journal of Nursing. 2013;22(1):8-15.

Numbers are reused for the same reference!



Like numbered styles, footnoting styles give the reference an ascending number in the text and the full references are listed in that order at the bottom of the page in a footnote. A full list at the end of the work or chapter may also be required - although unlike with numbered styles, this will be in alphabetical order by surname, rather than in order of mention.

The Chicago 17th Edition "Notes and Bibliography" style is the latest version of the best-known footnoting style.

Another (used by the School of History here) is the Irish Historical Studies style.

FOOTNOTE STYLE - CHICAGO FOOTNOTE 17TH ED.



In the text:

...it's clear that integrated care places new demands on students¹

As a footnote at the bottom of the page:

¹ Alex McClimens, Lynn Kenyon, and Heidi Cheung, "Exploring Placement Pathways in Nurse Education," *British Journal of Nursing* 22, no. 1 (2013), https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.2013.22.1.8.

(elements are separated by commas)

In the reference list, which is in alphabetical order:

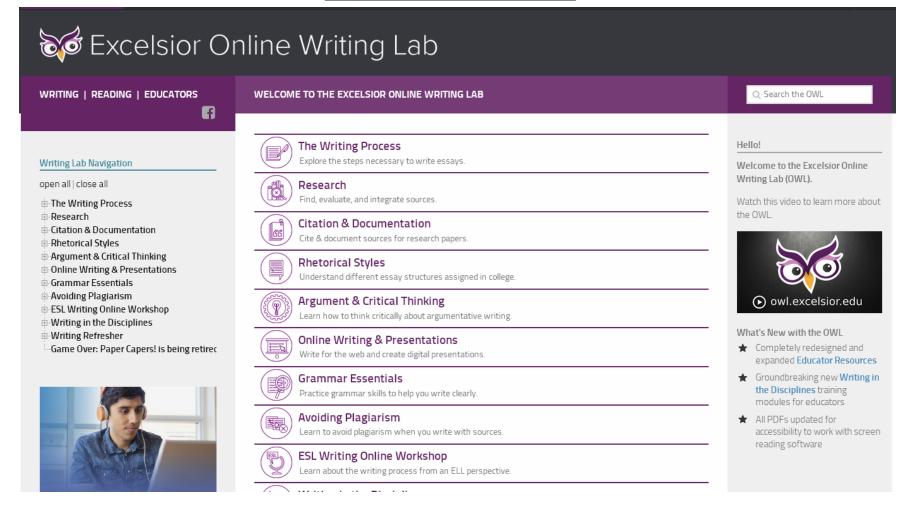
McClimens, Alex, Lynn Kenyon, and Heidi Cheung. "Exploring Placement Pathways in Nurse Education." *British Journal of Nursing* 22, no. 1 (2013): 8-15. https://doi.org/10.12968/bjon.2013.22.1.8.

(first author's name inverted, elements are separated by full stops)

EXCELSIOR ONLINE WRITING LAB: A GREAT RESOURCE FOR STYLE GUIDES



https://owl.excelsior.edu/





The easiest way to bring together references from all sources is to use bibliographic/reference management tools.

These tools allow you to import records from multiple databases, library catalogues, to manually enter citations, and save all your references in one location.

They also allow you to grab these records and insert them into documents on which you are working.

HAVE YOU USED ANY REFERENCE MANAGEMENT TOOLS BEFORE?



- 1. EndNote
- 2. Zotero
- 3. Mendeley
- 4. Word's built-in referencing
- 5. Another
- 6. None





EndNote Online is free for all members of Trinity to use. It is cloud-based, with a small plugin to install on your computer that enables it to be used with Microsoft Word.

EndNote Desktop is an app installed on a particular computer – it is also free for all members of Trinity to use and can be <u>downloaded from the Library</u> <u>website</u>. Many researchers find it more powerful than EndNote Online but some use EndNote Desktop and EndNote Online together.

The Library provides support for both EndNote Desktop and EndNote Online.



Video on how to use EndNote Desktop available on the Library website:

https://www.tcd.ie/library/support/endnote/





Any questions?



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Thank You!