Citation Workshop

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Intellectual honesty is the admission that humanity is linked together in a kind of collective learning process. Very little is discovered "de novo," that is, without a solid foundation in other researchers' previous exploration and understanding. Citation is an act of humility and an act of appreciation for what other scholars have pieced together about the nature of a particular problem or an aspect of some phenomenon.

From http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/howtoavoid/how_avoid_paraphrase.htm#
When to Cite?

How to Cite?

Where to Cite?

Examples and Tips
Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce.

From http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/
One sign that something is community knowledge is that it is stated in 5 or more sources. So, if it’s known to educated people, or can be easily looked up, or appears in many sources, it is likely to be “common knowledge” and so does not need to be cited.

From http://www.yale.edu/bass/writing/sources/plagiarism/common.html
Always cite when using word-for-word quotations whether or not the content is common knowledge.
When to Cite?

- provide a citation whenever your writing is based on someone else's work
  - An author’s specific Word(s)
  - Original but paraphrased ideas
How to Cite?

---Integrate the citation into your text

- **Quote**
  - use phrases or sentences exactly as they appear in the source document.

- **Paraphrase**
  - Restate the original text accurately and thoroughly in your own words.
Although other waves of domestication – of chickens, some pigs, llamas, and water buffalo, among others – took place in China and the Americas [7], most of the Western barnyard animals and the cat were domesticated between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago in a region of the Middle East known as the Fertile Crescent [7–10] and are exclusively the product of a sedentary, agricultural, civilized life [7,9,11].

From http://jbiol.com/content/9/2/10
Thoreau argues that “shams and delusions are esteemed for soundest truths, while reality is fabulous” (       ).

Thoreau suggests the consequences of making ourselves slaves to progress when he says, “We do not ride on the railroad; it rides upon us” (       ).

From http://www2.ivcc.edu/rambo/eng1001/quotes.htm
Quoting

- Although it is proper to use text with quotation marks and citations, it should be a minor part of the writing as a whole.
- Most (>90%) of the paper should be in your own words.
- When to quote?
  - When the origin is memorable or vivid and you cannot re-write it to sound any better
  - When the exact words of an authority would lend support to your own ideas
  - When you want to draw attention to the author’s opinion
Paraphrasing

- It is a valuable skill.
  - Helps you control the temptation to quote too much

- When to paraphrase?
  - When the ideas are more important
  - When the original text is not memorable or understandable
Steps to Effective Paraphrasing

- Read the text and understand it perfectly.
- Use a dictionary to understand unfamiliar words.
- Avoid using synonyms.
- Rewrite the text catching the original meaning without repeating words and phrases.
- Don’t forget to cite and give credit where credit is due.
Examples

- **Original text**

  Intellectual honesty is the admission that humanity is linked together in a kind of collective learning process. Very little is discovered "de novo," that is, without a solid foundation in other researchers' previous exploration and understanding. Citation is an act of humility and an act of appreciation for what other scholars have pieced together about the nature of a particular problem or an aspect of some phenomenon.

  From http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/howtoavoid/how_avoid_paraphrase.htm#
PLAGIARISM IS USUALLY UNINTENTIONAL
Avoiding Unintentional Plagiarism

- When copying any info directly, put quotes around it so you don’t forget.
- When paraphrasing, always write down the author(s) or the source in brackets first.
- Take footnoting in MS Word when writing.
- Using citation management tool to keep all the sources you have cited.
Choose the appropriate style to use
- Required by your instructor
- Required by the journal
- Commonly used in your discipline
Managing Citations

- EndNote Web
  - A web-based citation manager that allows for gathering storage and management of citations
  - Free registration with your UMBC email account
  - Upcoming workshop on Mar 23, 2010

- More information available at
  - Homepage > Help > Endnote Web
Get Help

- **GSA Writing Advisor**
  - If you have any problem on paraphrasing or other writing issues for thesis, dissertation or scholarly paper

- **Writing Center**
  - If you have any problem on writing short essay

- **Library Reference Services**
  - If you have any technical question on citation or citation tool
Contact Info

- **GSA Writing Advisor**
  - By appointment
  - gsa-writingadvisor@umbc.edu

- **Library Reference Desk**
  - On the first floor of the library
  - By phone 410455–2346
  - By email
  - By IM
  - By appointment
  - Subject Librarians