Two quick ways to a thesis

LAND 6911, Spring 2020

Brian Orland, College of Environment+Design
University of Georgia

Two quick ways to a thesis

- Have a great research question

- Plagiarize, i.e., cheat

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, the following acts when performed without appropriate attribution:
  - Directly quoting all or part of another person's written or spoken words without quotation marks, as appropriate to the discipline;
  - Paraphrasing all or part of another person's written or spoken words without notes or documentation within the body of the work;
  - Presenting an idea, theory or formula originated by another person as the original work of the person submitting that work;
  - Repeating information, such as statistics or demographics, which is not common knowledge, and which was originally compiled by another person;
  - Purchasing the work of another person and submitting that thesis or other assignment as the student's own work.
  - https://honesty.uga.edu/Academic-Honesty-Policy/Prohibited_Conduct/

Six ways to avoid plagiarism

- This is heavily based on WriteCheck:
http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/
(Avoid plagiarism, cite your source)

- Also, Purdue OWL, Is it Plagiarism Yet?
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/avoiding_plagiarism/is_it_plagiarism.html

- And Purdue OWL, Safe Practices:
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/avoiding_plagiarism/safe_practices.html

1. Paraphrase

- Imagine that you have found information that is perfect for your research paper.
- It is still written in someone else's "voice". Read it and put it into your own words. Even though it is in your words, you must cite the source that inspired you. See next slide on citations.
- A student should be able to effectively paraphrase or summarize most material. This process takes time, but the effort pays off as you will then know your material much better!
- Do not copy directly from the text you have found. If you do use more than two words together, you will have to use quotation marks. We will get into quoting properly soon.

2. Citation

- Citing is one of the effective ways to avoid plagiarism.
- Follow the Chicago Manual formatting guidelines used by UGA or the publisher/institution to whom you are submitting the paper or proposal. This usually entails the addition of the author(s) and the date of the publication or similar information. Citing is really that simple. Not citing properly can constitute plagiarism.
- WriteCheck. "6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers". TurnItIn LLC. 2017. http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/ (accessed January 2, 2019).

3. Quoting

- If, however, there is simply no other/better way to say it…

- When quoting a source, use the quote exactly the way it appears. No one wants to be misquoted. Most institutions of higher learning frown on "block quotes" or quotes of 40 words or more.

- Quoting must be done correctly to avoid plagiarism allegations. You MUST identify your source. There are many ways to identify your sources, we'll get to those next.

4. Citing quotes

- Citing a quote is different than citing paraphrased material.
- It usually involves adding a page number, or a paragraph number in the case of web content:

  "As *Homo sapiens'* entry into any intergalactic design competition, industrial civilization would be tossed out at the qualifying round." — David Orr. "Designing Minds", Chapter 16 in D.W. Orr. Earth in Mind, Island Press. 2004. p104.

5. Citing your own material

- What if you already wrote a perfect term paper on your topic?
- If some of the material you are using for your research paper was used by you in your current class, a previous one, or anywhere else you must cite yourself.
- Treat the text as if someone else wrote it. It may sound odd, but using material you have used before is called self-plagiarism, and it is not acceptable.

6. Referencing

- To avoid plagiarism you must include a list of all the references you used, or a bibliography of works at the end of your research paper.
- Again, this page must meet the Chicago document formatting guidelines used by UGA. This information is very specific and includes the author(s), date of publication, title, and source.

Orr, D.W. "Designing Minds", Chapter 16 in D.W. Orr. Earth in Mind, Island Press. 2004.

WriteCheck. "6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers". TurnItIn LLC. 2017. http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/ (accessed January 2, 2019).

Many tools can catch you cheating – so don't

- https://www.quetext.com/
- https://www.duplichecker.com
- https://copyleaks.com
- https://www.paperrater.com
- http://www.plagiarismchecker.com
- Plus lots more…

Citation tips

- **_Author-Date—this is USUALLY the one to use._**
  - In text: (Sampson et al. 2017)
  - In list of references:
    - Sampson, Natalie, Joan Nassauer, Amy Schulz, Kathleen Hurd, Cynthia Dorman, and Khalil Ligon. 2017. "Landscape care of urban vacant properties and implications for health and safety: Lessons from photovoice." *Health and Place* 46, 219-228.

- **_Notes-Bibliography—DO NOT USE, unless your advisor instructs you to do so._**
  - Footnote: [1]Natalie Sampson et al., "Landscape care,".
  - In bibliography:
    - Sampson, Natalie, Joan Nassauer, Amy Schulz, Kathleen Hurd, Cynthia Dorman, and Khalil Ligon. "Landscape care of urban vacant properties and implications for health and safety: Lessons from photovoice." *Health & Place* 46 (2017): 219-228.
- NOTE: *The citation tool in the UGA library system provides Author-Date format, but the citation tool in Google Scholar does not, it provides the Notes-Bibliography form (see differences above)*

More citation tips

- ANOTHER NOTE: The citation tools in EndNote, Zotero, Mendeley create a lot of glitches, you MUST check your reference list:
  - *The Chicago Manual of Style.* 2017. Chicago; London: The University of Chicago Press. 17th edition. 2017. Accessed on-line https://www-chicagomanualofstyle-org.proxy-remote.galib.uga.edu/book/ed17/frontmatter/toc.html
  - *Purdue Online Writing Lab.* 2018. Accessed online: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/
  - Carleton U (concise): https://gouldguides.carleton.edu/c.php?g=146832&p=963933
  - Naval Postgraduate School (comprehensive) https://libguides.nps.edu/citation/chicagoad

Web pages and websites are complicated

- The CMS has guidance but, just like the web, it has many nuances. In particular, note that Author-Date format (Section 15.50) is different than Notes-Bibliography (Section 14.207)

- Author-Date: If your source has no publication or revision date (which is common), you should use *n.d.* (lower-case, for "no date") in the in-text citation as well as the reference list. However, in those cases you must provide an access date – see examples below from Chicago Manual of Style Online, 17th edition, Section 15.50 (The Chicago Manual of Style 2017):

- Author-Date: Sections 15.51 and 15.52 address citing blog posts and social media respectively.

Web address examples

- (Alliance for Linguistic Diversity, n.d.)
- Alliance for Linguistic Diversity. n.d. "Balkan Romani." Endangered Languages. Accessed April 6, 2016. http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/5342.

- (The Chicago Manual of Style 2017)
- The Chicago Manual of Style. 2017. "15.50: Websites and access dates in author-date format." 17th edition. Last modified 2017. https://www-chicagomanualofstyle-org.proxy-remote.galib.uga.edu/book/ed17/part3/ch15/psec050.html

Images create challenges

- For images, use this guide from the Colgate University Visual Resource Library: https://sites.google.com/a/colgate.edu/colgatevr/citing-images/citing-images-chicago

- **Image scanned from a book:**
  - Fig. 1. Alice Neel, *Nancy and the Rubber Plant*. 1975, Oil on canvas, 203.2 x 91.4 cm. The Estate of Alice Neel. From: Ann Temkin et al. *Alice Neel*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2000. Plate 64.
- **Image downloaded from ARTstor:**
  - Fig. 2. Rogier van der Weyden, *Saint Catherine of Alexandria*. 1430-1432, Diptych panel, 18.5 x 12 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria. Available from: ARTstor, http://www.artstor.org (accessed September 30. 2009).
- **Image downloaded from museum website:**
  - Fig. 3. Caravaggio, *The Denial of Saint Peter*. Early 15th century. Oil on canvas, 94 x 125.4 cm. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. From: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, http://www.metmuseum.org (accessed September 29, 2009).

And so do maps

- For maps, from Ohio Wesleyan University: http://library.owu.edu/citing-maps
- For Google Earth, from Paul Illsley: http://www.paulillsley.com/GoogleEarth/
- For GIS, from GIS Lounge: https://www.gislounge.com/how-to-cite-gis-materials/
- Or Carleton U: https://apps.carleton.edu/collab/spatial_analysis/DataResources/HowToCite/
- **Example map/Google Earth citations:**
  - Figure 1a. GDOT Scenic Byways Map. http://www.dot.ga.gov/DS/Travel/Scenic. Sources: ESRI, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS. Accessed 13 February, 2018.
  - Figure 1b. GDOT Altamaha Scenic Byway. http://www.dot.ga.gov/drivesmart/travel/Documents/Altamaha.pdf. Accessed February 13, 2018.
  - Figures 1c, 2. Google Earth V 7.3.1.4507. McIntosh County, GA, USA. 31° 22'58.53"N, 81° 23'44.40"W. Google Imagery 2018, TerraMetrics, 2018. Accessed February 13, 2018. (NOTE: The source, in this case TerraMetrics, may change with altitude—Google uses different sources for levels of zoom needing more or less resolution)
  - Figures 3a, 4a. ESRI Basemap. Sources: Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS|ESRI, HERE, Garmin