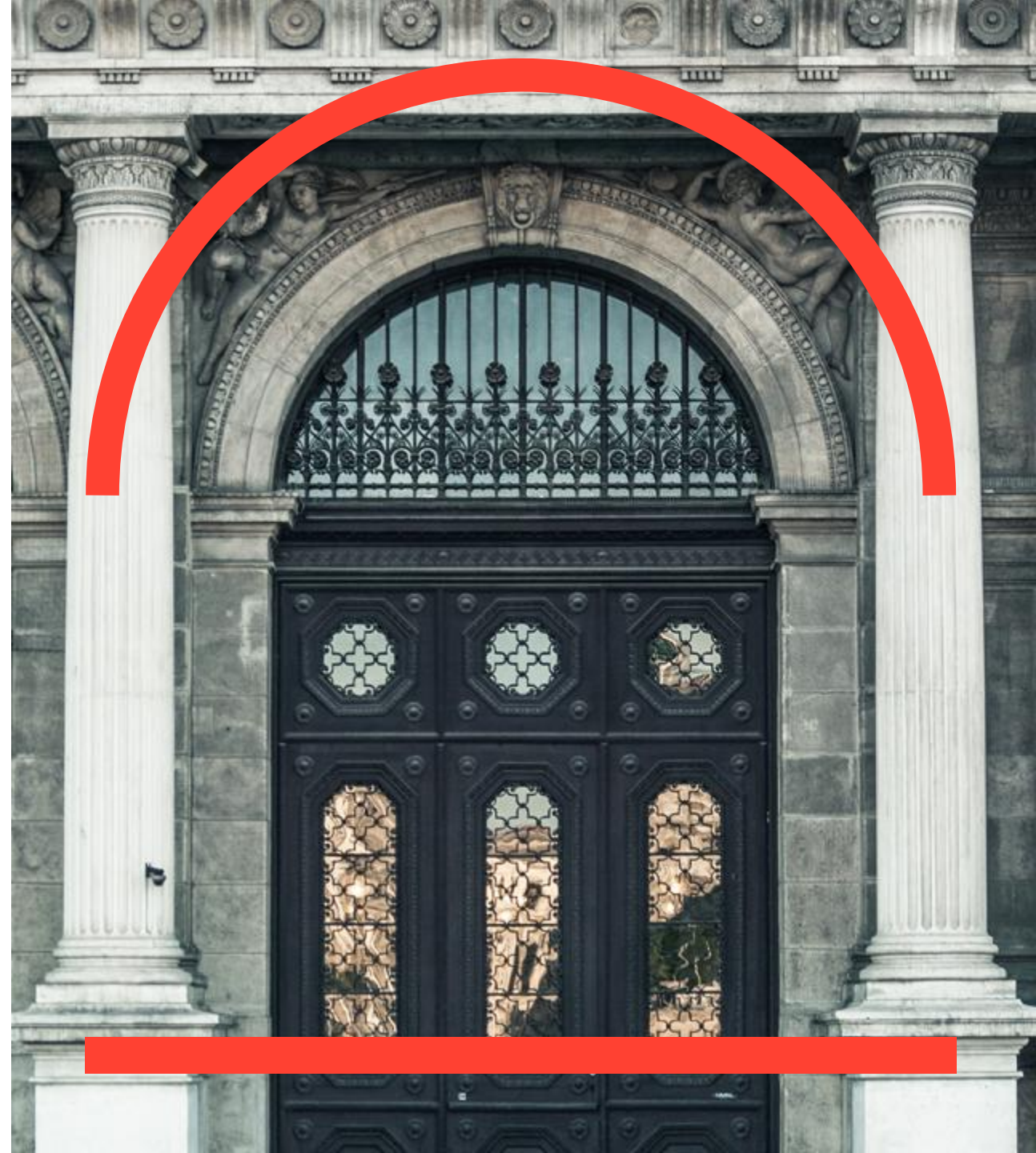


Ctrl C – Ctrl V: References, plagiarism

2025/26 Autumn Semester

Corvinus University Library



Content

- References
- Plagiarism
- Basic hints
- What document types are the following?
- Type of references – verbatim (word by word)
- Type of references – paraphrase
- Where to cite?
- Reference list
- Where is the mistake?
- Special cases 1.: Cross reference, own translation
- Special cases 2.: Transliteration, others
- Frequent mistakes, misconduct
- Lifesavers – ZoteroBib and Turnitin

Check also: [Ctrl C - Ctrl V References, plagiarism](#) e-learning material

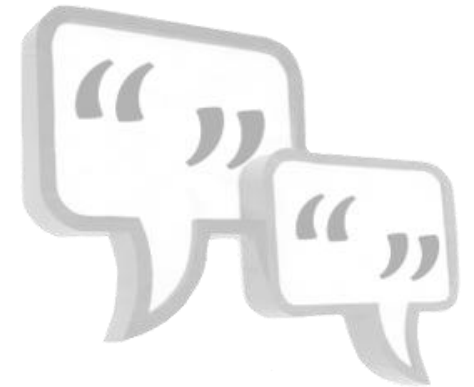


References

Reference: others' thoughts are inserted into your text in verbatim form or paraphrased, citing the original source.

Why to cite?

- They prove that you are familiar with the topic.
- They support your ideas, thoughts and provide the possibility of comments
- To let others retrieve the original sources.
- To give credit to other authors
- To avoid plagiarism.



When and what to cite?

- Always, if some thoughts are not yours.
- Already published diagrams, reports, pictures, etc.
- Facts, data, that do not belong to general knowledge, e.g.:

The carrot contains vitamin A.– No citation is necessary. Vs.

The sweet taste of carrots is determined by the di- (sucrose) and monosaccharides (glucose and fructose) they contain (Northolt et al., 2004). – Citation is necessary.

Plagiarism

The following are considered plagiarism:

- an inaccurate reference
- omitted citation, a paraphrase without giving its source (uncited external sources)
- submitting your own work for another course again without changes
- submitting a paper which was - entirely or for the most part - written by someone else

Regulations, guidelines:

- [Anti-plagiarism regulation](#)
- [Study and examination regulation](#)
- [Code of Ethics](#)



Basic hints

- APA is recommended in CUB, widely used in economics and related fields
- Be consistent in the complete paper, use the same style in the entire paper
- Tend to use scholarly sources
- Add as much data as necessary for a source to be retrievable (compulsory data elements)
- Avoid citing theses and dissertations
- Citing of webpages
 - Do not use meaningless websites (personal blogs, opinion pieces)
 - In case a specific document is embedded in a webpage, cite accordingly and not as a webpage
- Do not cite a document if you read its abstract only

Further general hints

What document types are the following?

1.



2.



Online journal article

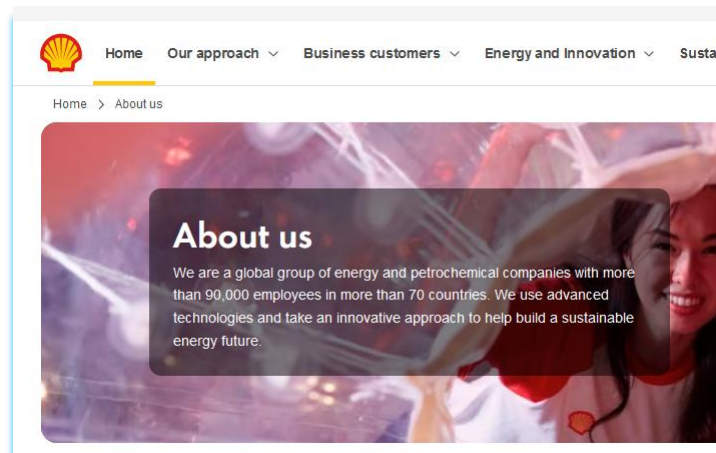
3.

NEW From Fiscal Deadlock to Financial Repression: Anatomy of a Fall
JANUARY 2025 - WORKING PAPER [33395](#)
AUTHOR(S) - [Olivier Jeanne](#)

Working paper

Financial repression can be used to avoid a government default when fiscal policy is constrained. We present a model showing that optimal financial repression progresses through successive stages with increasing levels of distortion. Data from advanced economies suggest that the initial stage of...

4.



Webpage – company information

5.



Croatia: Country Health Profile 2023

Report

Type of references – verbatim (word by word)

Content features:

- It is necessary for a definition, apt wording, statute, and interview snippet.
- It should not be longer than 40 words. (2-3 sentences).
- If not the whole sentence is cited, use [...] to show skipped parts.
- If you insert your own comment into the original citation, use [], e.g.: “Prepare to spend [at least] a half day in the library.” – *take care of correct syntax*

Formal elements:

- quotation mark in the text
- Compulsory elements in in-text citations: author’s surname, year, page number, e.g., (Brown, 2018, p. 470)

Example:

“An in-text citation is a short acknowledgement you include whenever you quote or take information from a source in academic writing. It points the reader to the source so they can see where you got your information” (**Jackson, 2005, p. 16**).

Handout, Task 1

Type of references – paraphrase

Definition: a concise summary of the content of a longer text in your own words.

Formal elements: author's surname, year, e.g. (Darwin, 1994)

Example:

„What is the role of digital media in contentious politics? On the one hand, digital media plays a central role in informing the public and organizing political movements. On the other hand, it has become a valuable tool for digital repression in authoritarian states. This study concentrates on the patterns of digital media use by pro-government actors in times of nationwide protests in autocracies. It analyzes how pro-government actors establish control over political discourse and information flow online compared to pro-opposition and neutral actors.”

This study examines the role of digital media in contentious politics, focusing on pro-government actors' use during nationwide protests in autocracies, analyzing how they control political discourse and information flow compared to neutral actors (Richmond, 2018).

Richmond, S. (2018). Broadcasting Messages via Telegram. *Political Communication*, 41(4), 509–530.

Where to cite?

In-text¹:

- **parenthetical (sentence end)**

“Heavy social media use can be linked to depression and other mental disorders in adolescents” (Taylor, 2021, p. 43).

- **narrative (embedded in the text)**

Taylor (2021) found that “heavy social media use can be linked to depression and other mental disorders in adolescents” (p. 43).

At the end of the paper:

- **Reference list**

Taylor, W. (2021). Heavy social media use and psychological distress among adolescents. *Front Public Health*, 11(4), 43-53.

In-text citations and publications in the reference list must match.

¹APA is not a footnote style, do not put citation here, but content related information.

Guide: **APA sample paper in running text** (in-text citations)

Reference list

Basic formal rules:

- Comes at the end of the paper, starts on a new page
- References are listed alphabetically, using the authors' surname
- If there is no author or editor, or in case of law, the title is used for listing
- A PDF in itself is insufficient as a reference entry: [782bac33-en.pdf \(oecd-ilibrary.org\)](#) (2024. 04. 28.)
- No numbering, no bullet points in front of the documents
- List a maximum of 20 authors (not frequent in Economics)
- 20+ authors: list 19 ... last author

Example:

Wiskunde, B., Arslan, M., Fischer, P., Nowak, L., Van den Berg, O., Coetzee, L., Juárez, U., Riyaziyyat, E., Wang, C., Zhang, I., Li, P., Yang, R., Kumar, B., Xu, A., Martinez, R., McIntosh, V., Ibáñez, L. M., Mäkinen, G., Virtanen, E., . . . Kovács, A. (2019).

Guide: [APA sample paper in running text](#) (Reference list)

Where is the mistake?

- Babin, B. J., Hair, J. F., & Boles, J. S. (2008). Publishing Research in Marketing Journals Using Structural Equation Modeling. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, 16(4), 279–286. <https://doi.org/10.2753/MTP1069-6679160401> - **X**
- Babin, B. J., Hair, J. F., & Boles, J. S. (2008). *Publishing Research in Marketing Journals Using Structural Equation Modeling. Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, **16**(4), 279–286. <https://doi.org/10.2753/MTP1069-6679160401> - **OK**
- Samuelson, P.A., Robinson, R. & Baldwin, G.B. 1958. *Study guide and workbook to accompany Samuelson Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill - **X**
- Samuelson, P.A., Robinson, R. & Baldwin, G.B. **(1958)**. *Study guide and workbook to accompany Samuelson Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill - **OK**
- Narayanan, A.: From cost to opportunity: Holistic regulatory change management. *Journal of Securities Operations & Custody*, 2023, 15(4), 325–335. - **X**
- Narayanan, A. **(2023)**. From cost to opportunity: Holistic regulatory change management. *Journal of Securities Operations & Custody*, 15(4), 325–335. - **OK**
- Adelson, B. (2019). Accessibility Issues for Poll Sites and Voters. In: M. Brown, K. Hale, & B. A. King (Eds.), *The Future of Election Administration: Cases and Conversations* (pp. 47–53). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-18541-1_6 - **X**
- Adelson, B. (2019). Accessibility Issues for Poll Sites and Voters. **In** M. Brown, K. Hale, & B. A. King (Eds.), *The Future of Election Administration: Cases and Conversations* (pp. 47–53). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-18541-1_6 - **OK**

Special cases 1.: Cross reference, own translation

Cross reference (secondary source)

- Aim at using the original source
- Cross-reference is allowed if the original work is not available, or its language is unknown for you
- Refer to the original work at in-text citation : (Rabbitt, 1982, cited in Lyon et al., 2014)
- Present the source what has really been used in the reference list

Own translation

- Own translation is considered a paraphrase and not verbatim citation
- Besides providing the author and publication year, it is recommended to add the original work's page number
- Do not present the information that it is your own translation
- Cite the original work in the reference list

Special cases 2.: Transliteration, others

Transliteration

- Citing a work written with non-Roman characters must be transliterated (e.g. [Russian-English transliteration](#))
- Provide the translation of the title in the reference list in square brackets

Original: Набоков, В. Комментарии к «Евгению Онегину» Александра Пушкина. москва: нпк, 1999.

Transliterated: Nabokov, V. (1999). *Kommentarii k 'Evgeniiu Oneginu' Aleksandra Pushkina* [Commentaries on Pushkin's 'Eugene Onegin']. Moscow: NPK

- Citing an author's several works from the same year: (Smith, 2021a), (Smith, 2021b)
- Citing more works from the same author written in different years: put publication year in ascending order (Smith, 1982, 1986, 1990)
- Citing more authors in one bracket: list them alphabetically, use ; among them: (Smith, 2021; Taylor, 2010)
- No page number is necessary at a verbatim citation if citing from an e-book
- How to cite an interview? (make an in-text citation, do not list in the reference list): (J. Smith, personal communication, August 15, 2009)

Detailed guide: [References by document type](#)

Frequent mistakes, misconduct

- Length of verbatim citations
- Paraphrases and verbatim citations are the majority in the paper
- Inserting false paraphrases (changing words with synonyms)
- In-text citations and items in the reference list do not match
- Formal mistakes:
 - missing quotation marks
 - Inconsistent, unfollowable citations
 - Incomplete and incorrect citation data
- Self-plagiarism
- Submitting a paper which was - entirely or in most part - written by someone else

CUB's Anti-plagiarism regulation

Lifesavers – ZoteroBib & Turnitin

<u>ZoteroBib</u> – citation generator	Turnitin – text similarity check
Free, instant, open-source	Thesis (compulsory) and other papers' check (optional)
<u>Zotero</u> 's simplified version, easy-to-use	Works through Moodle
No installation, no account, no ads, but it does not store citations	Sources: Scholarly publications behind paywall, OA-sources, formerly uploaded assignments from Turnitin users
Works effectively, but correction is necessary	Unlimited number of test uploads
Does not create in-text citations	Shows similarities, does not decide about plagiarism

Further information: [E-learning material](#), 2nd (References) and 5th (Text similarity check) modules

Thank you for your attention!

Please help us by filling in the [evaluation form](#).

Contact: krisztina.korosi@uni-corvinus.hu

