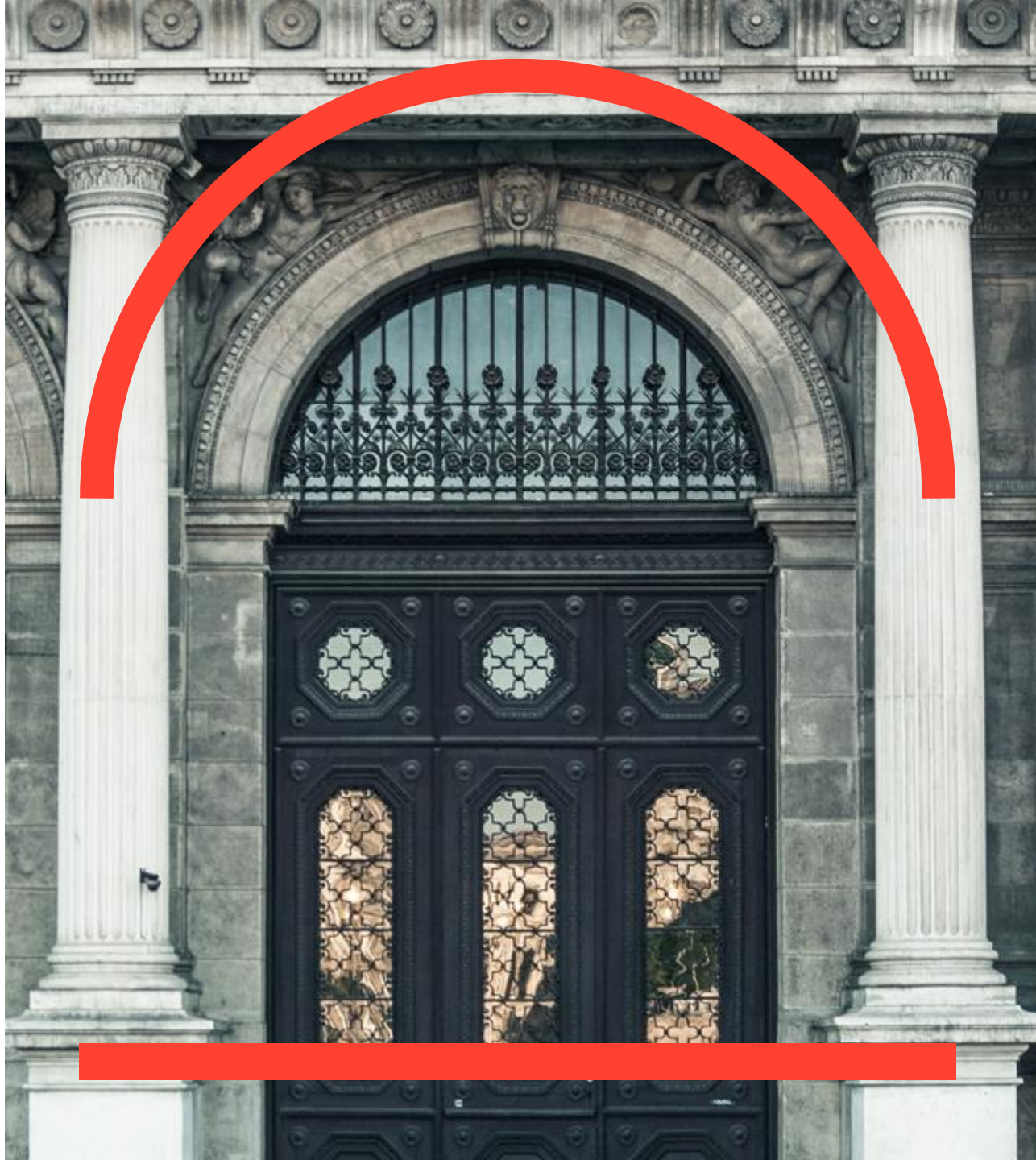
CORVINUS UNIVERSITY of BUDAPEST

Ctrl C – Ctrl V: References, plagiarism

2026/27 Autumn Semester



Corvinus University Library

Content

- References and plagiarism
- Basic hints
- Type of references – verbatim (word by word)
- Type of references – paraphrase
- What document types are the following?
- Where to cite? – In-text citations
- Where to cite? – Reference list
- Compulsory data elements
- Lifesavers – ZoteroBib & Turnitin



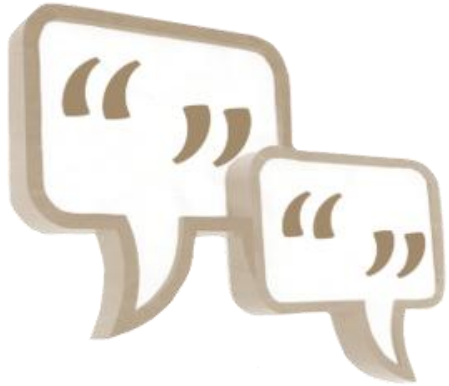
The comprehensive E-learning material: Ctrl C – Ctrl V, References, plagiarism

References and plagiarism

Reference: citing external sources in your paper

- All works must be cited: text, diagrams, reports, etc.
- Exception: no citation is necessary for texts containing facts that belong to general knowledge
  - *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: presenting someone else's work as your own



How to avoid plagiarism?

- Cite all external works even if the text is partially overtaken.
- Create a document where your ideas are in the majority.
  - If external sources dominate, even if you cite them correctly, it is considered plagiarism.
- Cite accurately.
- Write your text (also unique paragraphs) based on several different sources.
- Do not submit someone else's work under your name.

Basic practical hints

- APA is recommended in CUB, widely used in economics and related fields
- Be consistent, use the same style in the entire paper
- Tend to use scholarly sources (avoid ResearchGate, Academia.edu)
- Add as much data as necessary for a source to be retrievable (compulsory data elements), do not add unnecessary data
- 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

Anti-plagiarism regulation

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 (APA).
- Skipping some part of the sentence (shortening the original citation): use […]
- Inserting your own comment into the original citation, use [], e.g.: “Prepare to spend [at least] a half day in the library.”

Formal elements:

- quotation mark should be used for the cited text
- compulsory elements (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).**

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.

What document types are the following?

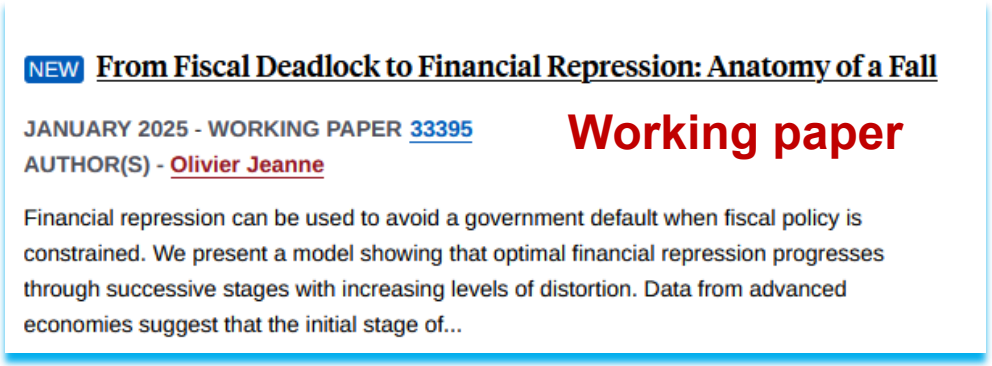
1.



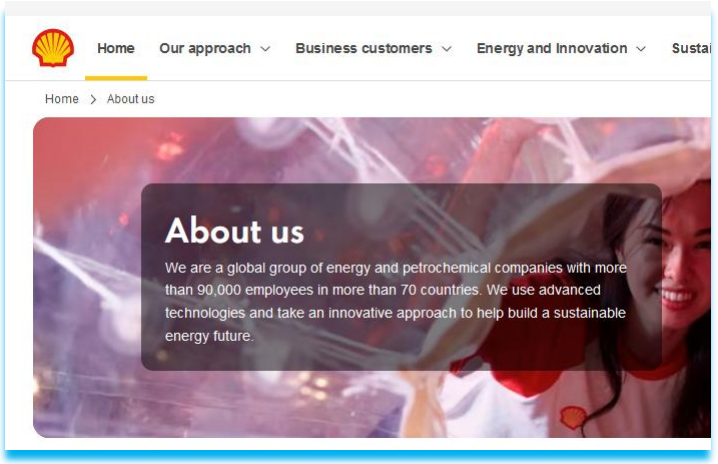
2.



3.



4.



Webpage – company information

5.



Where to cite? – In-text citations

In-text:

- **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).**

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

Hints:

- Do not put citations in the footnote (APA), but content-related information.
- Do not mix narrative and parenthetical citations in one sentence for the same source.
- Do not write a complete chapter based on one source.
- Avoid copy-pasting (Patchwork-writing): all paragraphs are from different sources, lack of own ideas

Where to cite? – 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**.
- All authors must be listed (max. 20), in the order they appear on the document.
- Added name: present only initial(s).
- If there is no author or editor, or in case of law, the title is used for listing.
- Group authors: present their complete name
- No numbering, no bullet points are in front of the documents.

Example:

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

In-text citations and reference list entries must match.

APA sample paper in running text (Reference list)

Compulsory data elements

Book: Author surname, initials of the added name. (Year). *Title*. Publisher.

Shotton, M. A. (1989). *Computer addiction? A study of computer dependency*. Taylor & Francis.

Book chapter (edited book): Author surname, initials of the added name. (Year). Chapter title. In Initials of editor's added name, Editor surname (Eds.), *Book title.* (page number: pp. from-to). Publisher.

Haybron, D. M. (2008). Philosophy and the science of subjective well-being. In M. Eid, & R. J. Larsen (Eds.), *The science of subjective well-being* (pp. 17–43). Guilford Press.

E-journal article: Article author surname, initials of the added name. (Year). Article title. *Journal title, volume*(issue), page number (from-to). DOI/URL

Ambrose, A. F., Paul, G., & Hausdorff, J. M. (2013). Risk factors for falls among older adults: A review of the literature. *Maturitas*, *75*(1), 51–61. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.maturitas.2013.02.009

Online magazine: Author surname, initials of the added name. (Date). Article title. *Online magazine title*. URL.

Schulman, M. (2019, September 9). Superfans: A love story. *The New Yorker*. https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/09/16/superfans-a-love-story

Game

Guide: References by document types

Lifesavers – ZoteroBib & Turnitin

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ZoteroBib – citation generator	Turnitin – text similarity check
Free, instant, open-source.	Thesis (compulsory) and other papers' check (optional).
Zotero's simplified version, easy-to-use.	Works through Moodle.
No installation, no account, no ads.	Sources: Scholarly publications behind paywall, OA-sources, formerly uploaded assignments from Turnitin users.
Works effectively, but correction is necessary.	Unlimited number of test uploads.
Collected documents disappear if the browser cache is emptied.	Shows similarities, does not decide about plagiarism.

E-learning material: Reference Management Tools and Text similarity check modules

Thank you for your attention!

Please help us by filling in the evaluation form.

Contact: tantam@uni-corvinus.hu