

Foto de Marvin Meyer na Unsplash

Avoiding Plagiarism referencing with APA 7th style

Cofinanciado por:



Ethical use of information

The preparation of an academic paper requires the search for information, as well as the referencing of the documents and sources, through the indication of citations and bibliographical references of the documents consulted.



Ethical use of information

Before you start writing, you should:

Carry out research and organize information

Have respect for authors and what they write



Avoiding plagiarism

Unethical use of information...

Ask someone to do the work for you

Present the same work in several moments

Download or buy an assignment from the web

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a form of academic misconduct, using ideas or the work of another person and presenting it as your own work. It is dishonest, unprofessional and poor scholarship

Copying and pasting ideas or entire sentences from other authors without mentioning the sources.

Presenting part or all of another author's work as my own.

Avoiding plagiarism

Carefully note the source of all the information you take from a text

Clearly distinguish your ideas from those of others

Cite valid contributions to your argument

Avoiding plagiarism

Give credit to the authors

Identify and locate the sources consulted in a work

Clear distinction between our work and the work published by others

What to cite

Facts, figures, ideas, or other information that is not common knowledge.

Ideas, words, theories, or exact language that another person used in other publications.

Another person's exact words should be quoted and cited to show proper credit.



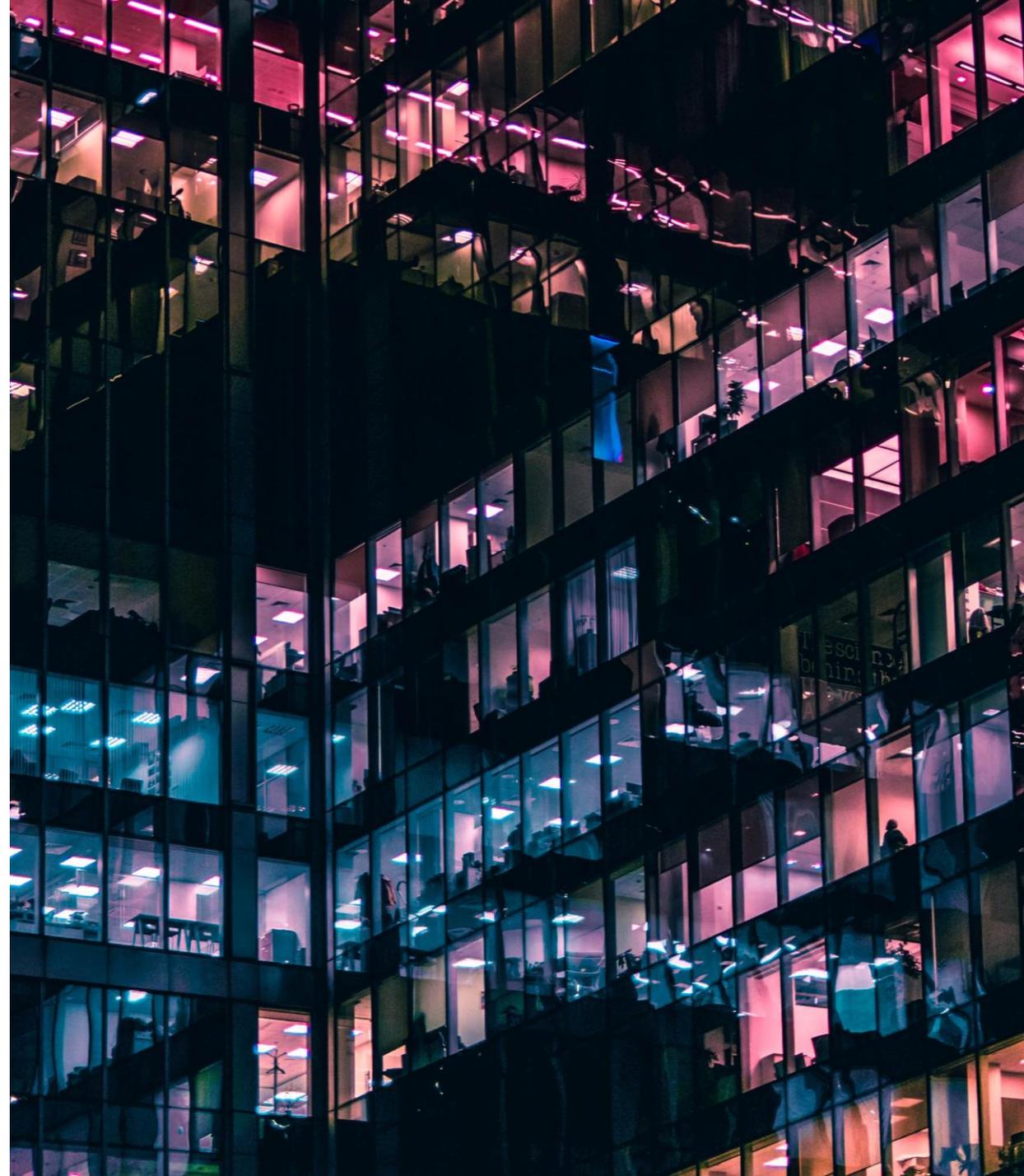
What not to cite

Information that is part of common knowledge

Historical events not considered controversial

An idea that is my own. E.g. creating a table, graph or image that has not been taken from or inspired by any other source of information.

Conclusions: if the ideas have already been cited previously



Citing and referencing the best way to avoid plagiarism!

Citations and references vary according to:

- the type of document (book, article, web page, video)
- the bibliographic style



Citing & referencing APA 7th

APA 7th style

APA style - American Psychological Association

Author-date citation system

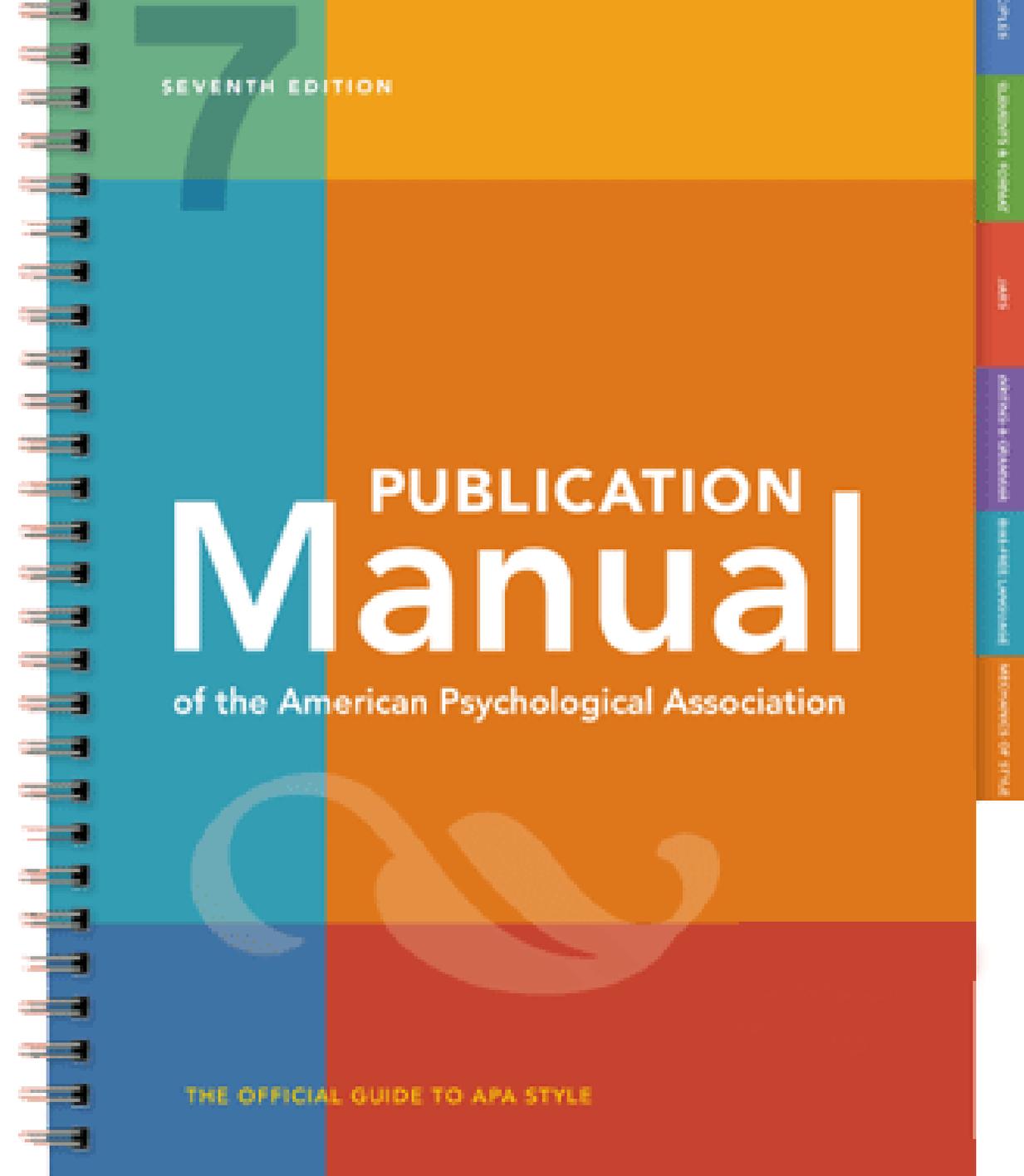
<https://apastyle.apa.org/>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog>

APA 7th style

Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 7th edition

Set of general guidelines for in-text citations and bibliographical references





In-text citations

APA 7th

What is citation?

A "citation" is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again

The citation establishes an unequivocal correspondence to the bibliographical references.

Citations APA 7th

Citation system used is author-date

Identifies the author, the year of publication of the document consulted and, in the case of a direct quotation, the number of pages cited, in curly brackets.

“Over the last few years, there have been major changes in consumption patterns in various regions of Europe” (Dionísio, 2009, p. 87).

Citations APA 7th

APA 7th

If more than one citation is placed at the same time, each citation is separated by a semicolon and sorted alphabetically by the author's surname. All citations are enclosed in a single curved bracket.

(Craig & Lockhart, 1972; Goldfried, 2013; Pacula et al., 2014)

Types of citation- APA 7th

Direct quotations

Direct quotations transcription of the author's text

short

less than 40 words, is incorporated into the text, in quotation marks, followed by: (author, date, page).

long

with more than 40 words, is presented in a block detached from the text, without quotation marks, with a left margin advance followed by (author, date, page)

Types of citation- APA 7th

Direct quotations

short

“(...) freedom of expression is something worth defending vigorously, even when we hate what is expressed”
(Warburton, 2015, p. 9).

long

It is widely recognized that:

(...) freedom of expression is something worth defending vigorously, even when we detest what is expressed. Defending free speech involves protecting not only the speech we want to hear, but also the speech we don't want to hear. This principle lies at the heart of democracy, a basic human right, and its protection is a sign of a civilized and tolerant society. (Warburton, 2015, p. 9)

Types of citation- APA 7th

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is used to show that you understand what the author wrote. You must reword the passage, expressing the ideas in your own words, and not just change a few words here and there. Make sure to also include an in-text citation.

No quotation marks, but reference to the authors of the document is required

In a 2015 publication, Warburton states that it is essential to defend the protection of freedom of expression and speech, as an essential aspect of a civilized and tolerant society(p. 9).



Bibliographic references

APA 7th

Bibliographic reference

Include the details of the publication (author, year, title, etc.)

It varies according to the type of document (book, article, web page, YouTube video...)

It varies according to the bibliographic standard or style



Bibliographic reference

Unambiguous identification of the document

Location and access to the contents of the document



Bibliographic references | APA 7th

The bibliographic reference generally contains:

- Author
- Date
- Title
- Publisher
- URL/DOI

Bibliographic references | APA 7th

The list of references should:

- appear at the end of the work
- be organized in alphabetical order of the surname of the first author of each reference

Bibliographic references | APA 7th

- List of bibliographical references: include the documents cited throughout the text
- All citations in the text must correspond to a bibliographic reference

Book

Bibliographic reference

Author surname, Author first initials. (year).
Title. (edition). Publisher.

Hasler, E. (2018). *The built environment*.
Liverpool University Press.

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#1>



Digital book

Bibliographic reference

Author surname, Author first initials. (year).
Title. (edition). Publisher. <https://doi.org/xxxx>
or <https://xxxx>

Antonelli, G. (2006). *Underwater robots: Motion and force control of vehiclemanipulator systems* (2nd ed.). Springer.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/11540199>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/book-references#1>



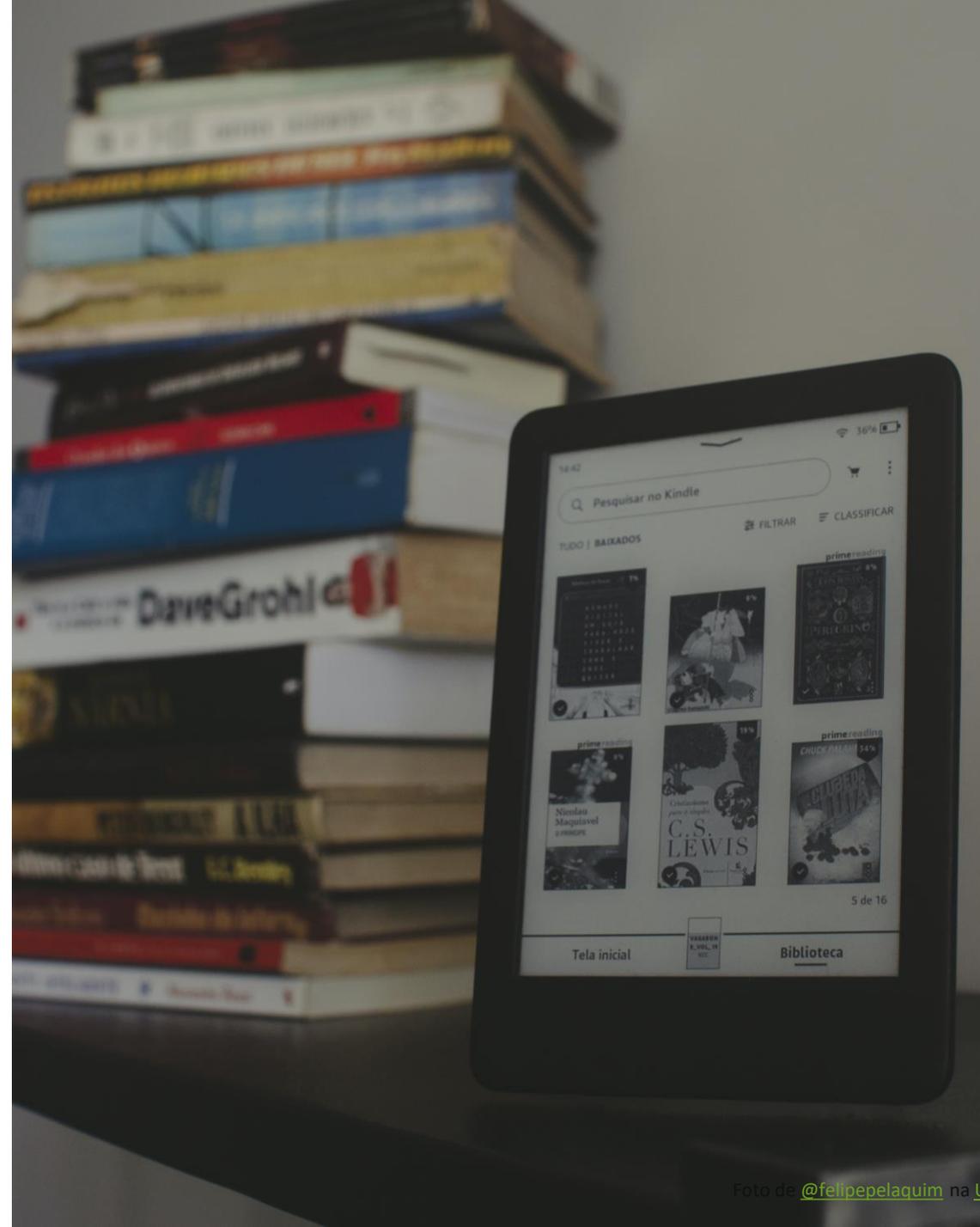
Digital book chapter

Bibliographic reference

Chapter Author surname, Author first initials Book chapter title. In Book editor Author surname, Book editor first initials (Ed. ou Eds.), *Book Title* (pp. xx-xx). Publisher. <https://doi.org/xxxx> or <https://xxxx>

Rhodes, R. A. W. (2007). Blair and governance. In R. Koch & J. Dixon (Eds.), *Public governance and leadership* (pp. 95-116). DUV. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-8350-9100-95>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/edited-book-chapter-references#1>

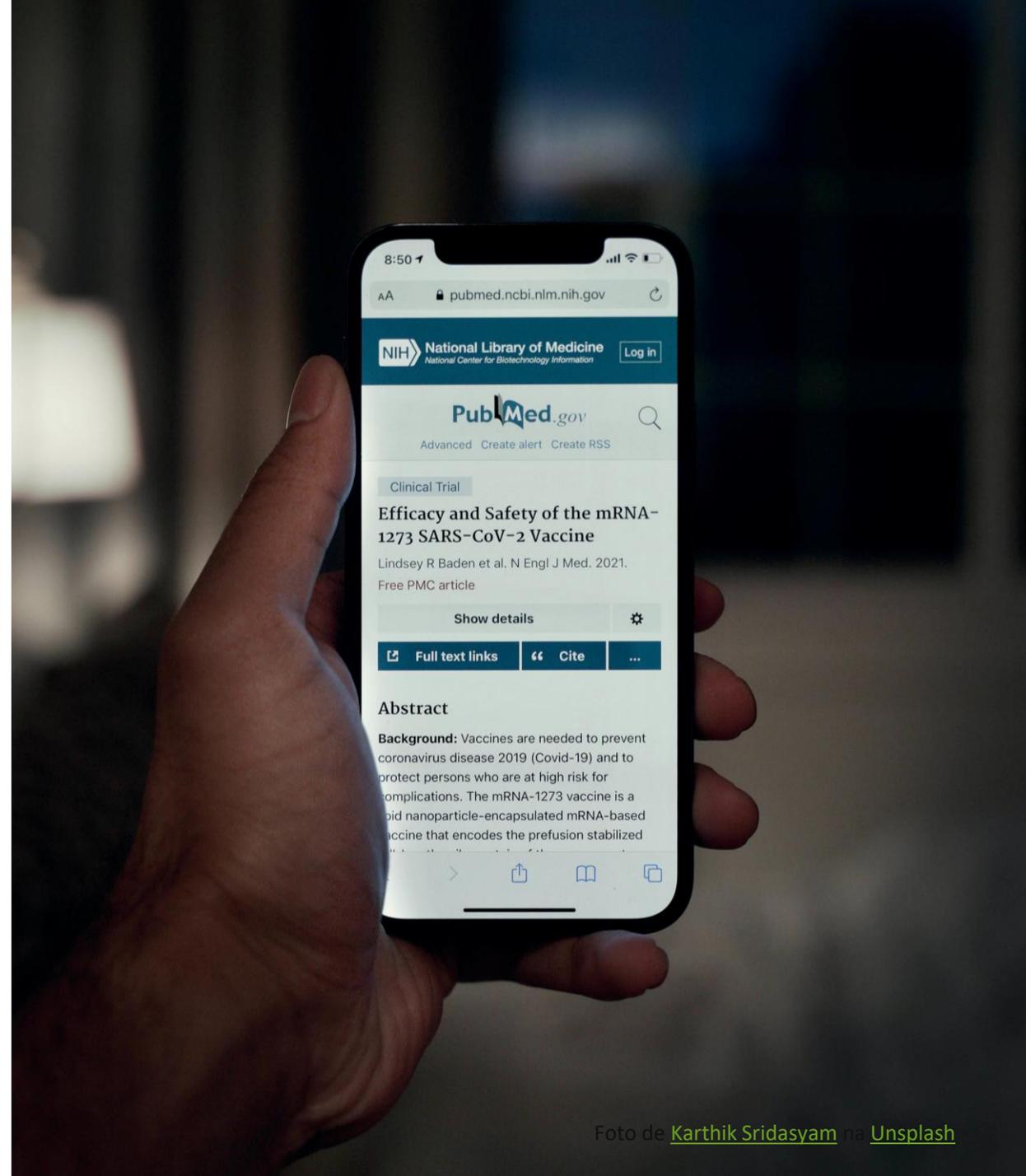


Scientific article Bibliographic reference

Author surname, Author first initials. (year).
Article title. *Journal Title*, vol(nº), pages xx-xx. <https://doi.org/xxxx> or <https://xxxx>

Goldfried, M. R. (2013). What should we expect from psychotherapy? *Clinical Psychology Review*, 33(5), 862-869.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2012.09.006>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/journal-article-references#>



Thesis Bibliographic reference

Author surname, Author first initials. (year).
Thesis title [Master's thesis ou Doctoral
dissertation, Institution name].Repository.
<http://xxx>

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples/published-dissertation-references>

