

# BME 495 Capstone 1

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## Annotation and Plagiarism

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# 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, including:
  - information about the author
  - the title of the work
  - the name and location of the company that published your copy of the source
  - the date your copy was published
  - the page numbers of the material you are borrowing

# Why should I cite sources?

- Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other people's work without plagiarizing. But there are a number of other reasons to cite sources:
  - citations are extremely helpful to anyone who wants to find out more about your ideas and where they came from.
  - not all sources are good or right -- your own ideas may often be more accurate or interesting than those of your sources. Proper citation will keep you from taking the rap for someone else's bad ideas.
  - citing sources shows the amount of research you've done.
  - citing sources strengthens your work by lending outside support to your ideas.

## When do I need to cite?

- Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source. The following situations almost always require citation:
  - whenever you use quotes
  - whenever you paraphrase
  - whenever you use an idea that someone else has already expressed
  - whenever you make specific reference to the work of another
  - whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.

## What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the representation of another author's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work. In educational contexts, there are differing definitions of plagiarism depending on the institution. Plagiarism is considered a violation of academic integrity and a breach of journalistic ethics.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism>

# Example #1

- **Original Wording:** "Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).
- **Usage:** Specifically, story myths are not for entertainment purposes rather they serve as answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live.

## Example #2

- **Original Wording:** "Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).
- **Usage:** Davidson explains that story myths answer questions people ask about life, about society and about the world that we live in (10).

## Example #3

- **Original Wording:** "Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).
- **Usage:** Davidson explains that "story myths" answer "questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).



## Example #4

- **Original Wording:** "Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).
- **Usage:** As Davidson explains, the importance of "story myths" is in their relevance to the everyday lives of their readers (10).

## Example #5

- **Original Wording:** "Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live" (10).
- **Usage:** "Story myths" are powerful because they deal with phenomena that people cannot understand in any other way. As Davidson explains, story myths have direct relevance to the everyday lives of their readers by "provid[ing] answers to questions" (10).

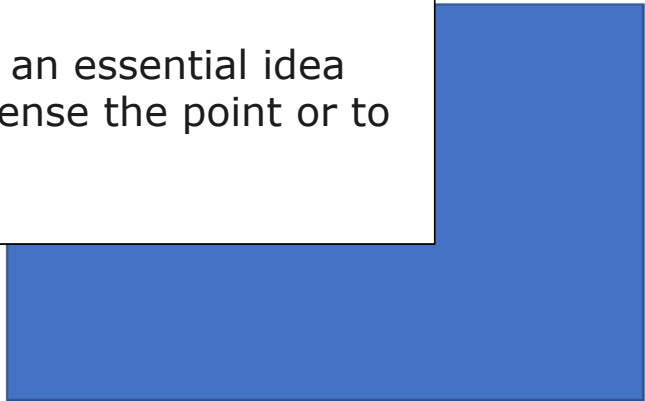


### **When To Cite...**

A citation is a reference to the source of information used in your research. Any time you directly quote, paraphrase or summarize the essential elements of someone else's idea in your work.

Direct quotations should be surrounded by quotations marks and are generally used when the idea you want to capture is best expressed by the source.

Paraphrasing and summarizing involve rewording an essential idea from someone else's work, usually to either condense the point or to make it better fit your writing style.



# How do I cite?

## IEEE annotation format

<https://iee-dataport.org/sites/default/files/analysis/27/IEEE%20Citation%20Guidelines.pdf>

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

EndNote citation software link:

<https://ist.njit.edu/EndNoteX9-installation-windows>

This is an in-presentation citation:

<https://subjectguides.sunyempire.edu/researchskillstutorial/citationparts>

**The floor is open:  
Are there any questions or other points of discussion..?**