

PLAGIARISM

At the end of this session, you will:



Define the term 'Plagiarism'



Describe the various ways individuals may plagiarise

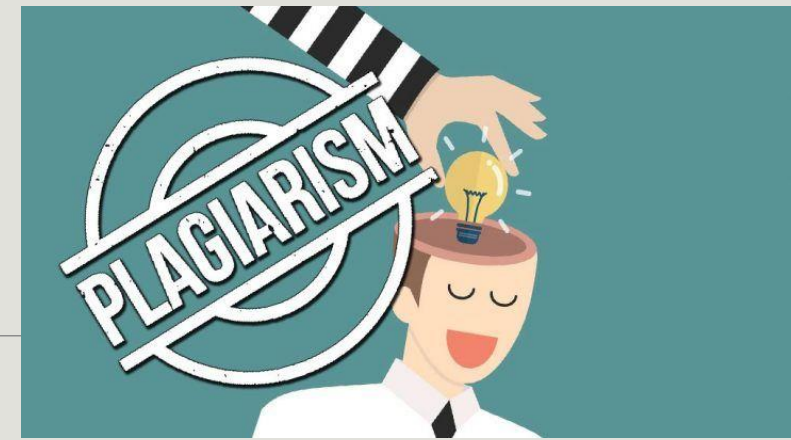


Understand the risks of plagiarism

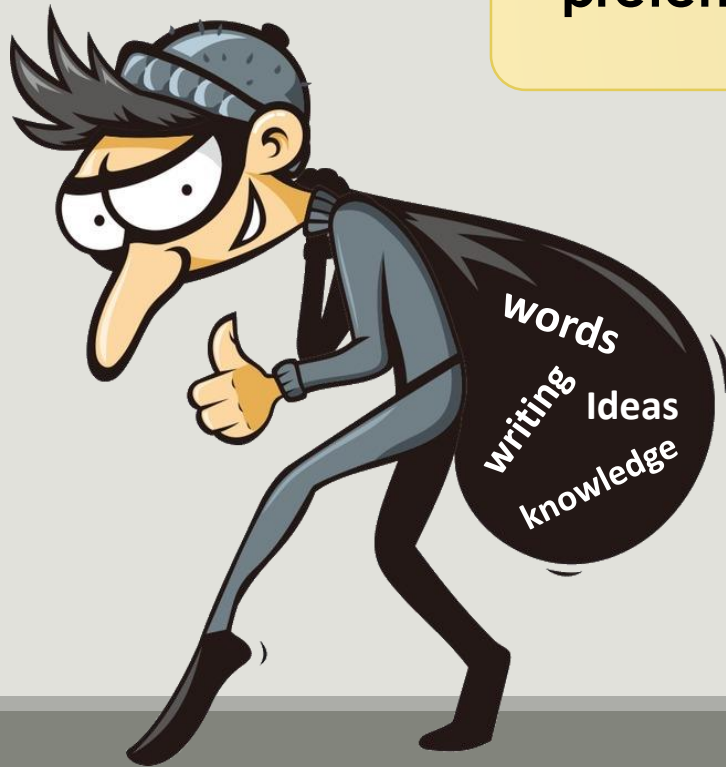


Demonstrate how to avoid plagiarism

What is PLAGIARISM ?



“The act of presenting another person’s WORK or IDEAS, and pretending that is your own, without acknowledging / citing the source of the work / ideas.”



Author deserved credit for the work they have put into an article or book. It is respectful and responsible to give credit.

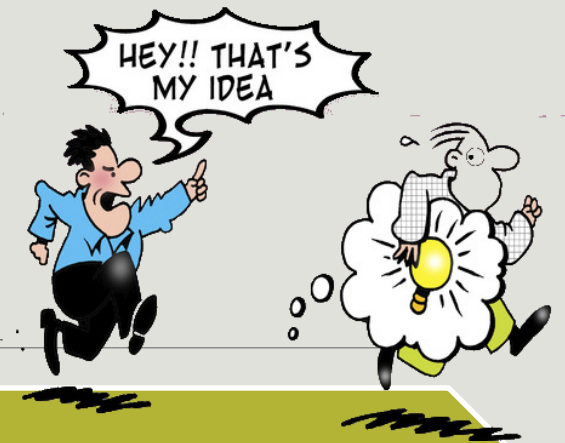


PLAGIARISM

Comes from Latin Word

“**Plagiarius**” = “**Kidnapper**”

Common Forms of Plagiarism



Intentional Plagiarism

- Purchasing a paper or hired someone else to do your work.
- Copying from a published work
- Fabricated quotes or other information
- Turning it someone else work as your own

Most people plagiarise not because they want to act unethically, but because they do not know about the concept of “unintentional plagiarism”.. so they plagiarise “**unintentionally**”..

Unintentional Plagiarism

- **Incorrect citations**
- Copying too much / quoting excessively
- **Paraphrasing incorrectly** – “cutting and pasting a paragraph by using sentence one or two and putting them in a different order with no quotations marks / in-text citation / references”
- Borrowing facts, statistics, graphs, pictorial representations, or phrases without acknowledging the source (unless such information is recognized as common knowledge)

Why is it important to **NOT** plagiarise?

Plagiarism robs your educational experiences which involved in research, thinking and writing



Main purpose of Higher education is:

- Learn to do research
- Help expand thought process
- Improve writing skills
- Learn to do presentations



Academic Integrity & Honesty

Good Academic Practice

Understand the **Risks of Plagiarism**

1. Plagiarism is a form of **academic dishonesty**.
2. Plagiarism is an **unethical act** and it is against University's Code of Conduct.
3. **Possible negative consequences if proven guilty of plagiarism:**
 - Having to redo or amend parts that you plagiarised
 - Mark deduction for the plagiarised work, chapter or portion
 - Graded as "Fail" for the course concerned
 - Disciplinary actions including suspension / dismissal / refuse re-admission

Login to **UTAR Portal**

<https://portal.utar.edu.my/loginPageV2.jsp?catid=00>

Examination

- 1. FAQs on Physical Final Examinations (Students)
- 2. FAQs App 1(i) UTAR Sungai Long Campus Map
- 3. FAQs App 1(ii) List of Venues for Apr May 2023 Exam (SL Campus)
- 4. FAQs App 2(i) UTAR Kampar Campus Layout (Site Map)

Examination

- Final Examination Result
- Instructions to Candidates Sitting for Physical Final Examination - April / May 2023 Trimester
- Past Year Examination Paper
- User Guide for PDF Scan App - Adobe Scan
- User Guide for PDF Scan App - Office Lens

Guideline

- Academic Hand
- Constitution
- Crisis Interve
- e-Portfolio & I
- Postgraduate
- Rules and Regulations**
- UTAR Guidelines

Rules:

- *Prohibition of Plagiarism*
- *Student Code of Conduct – 55. Cheating in Examination*

Examination:

- *FAQs on Physical Examinations (Student)*
- *Instructions to Candidates Sitting for April/May 2023 Physical Final Examination*

Regulations:

- *Examination Instruction To Candidates*
- *Examination Regulations*

Rules

- Admission into the University
- Student Attendance
- Examinations For Undergraduate Programmes/Foundation Programmes
- Grading System of Undergraduate Degree And Foundation Programme Examinations
- Master's Degree By Research Programme
- Examination Rules For Master's Degree By Coursework And Master's Degree By Mixed Mode
- Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy
- **Student Code of Conduct**
- Student Discipline
- Student Examination Discipline
- Student Appeals
- **Prohibition of Plagiarism**
- Enforcement of Rules & Regulations
- Conversion Of Candidature
- Master's Degree By Mixed Mode
- Master's Degree By Coursework Programme
- Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Retrospect
- Access Policy and Procedures

Regulations

- **Examination Instructions To Candidates**
- Examination Invigilators
- Regulations on Societies and Student Activities
- Library Membership
- Library Regulations
- Library Book Loans
- University Code of Ethics
- Entry Requirements For Courses Of The University
- Programme Registration, refund of Fees, leave of Absence and Withdrawal from Studies
- Administration Of Academic Performance
- **Examination Regulations**
- Student Representative Council Regulation

How to Avoid **Plagiarism**?

Provide proper acknowledgment whenever you use another person's work or ideas.

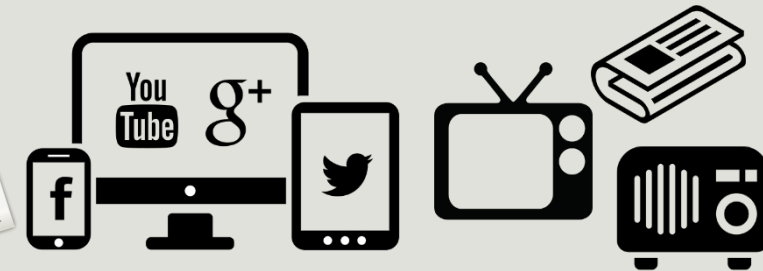
1. **Cite** the sources of information you have used & provide a **reference list**.
2. **Cite** your own work (the same assignment work you submitted to different lecturers, or from different trimester) & provide a **reference list**.

In-text Citations
&
Reference / Bibliography List

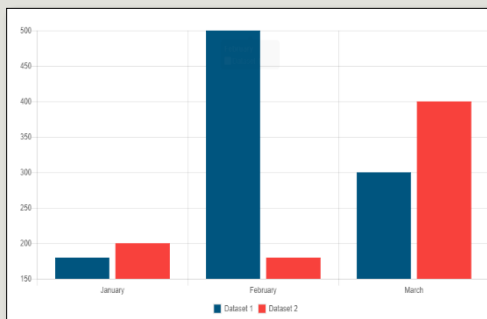
What should you cite?

➤ **PUBLISHED WORK / IDEAS** in the public domain

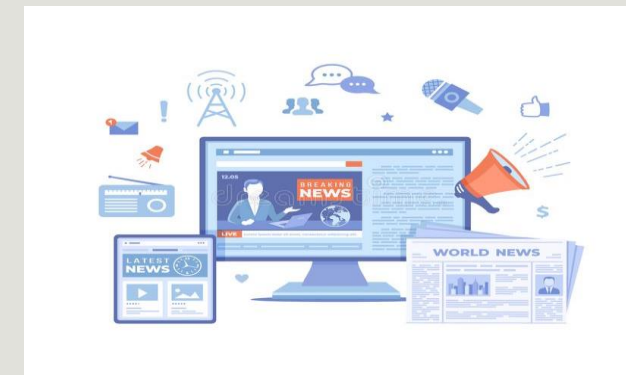
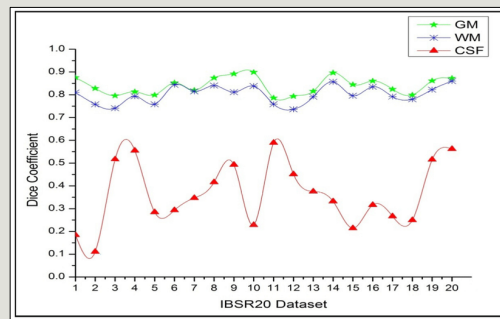
➤ Anything that's not **COMMON KNOWLEDGE**



Electronic media/audio



Graph & Datasets



Websites

What is “Common Knowledge”?



Refers to information that the average, educated reader would accept as reliable without having to look it up.

A well known period of time

“There are seven days in a week”

Mathematical or logical truisms

“ $1 + 1 = 2$ ”

Universally-accepted everyday natural orders

“September follows August”

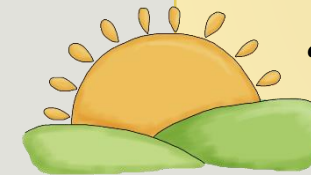
“the sky is blue”

“the sun rise in the east”

A geographic piece of information easily verified by a non-specialist map



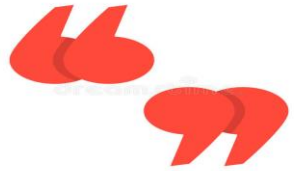
“London is in Great Britain”



NOTE:

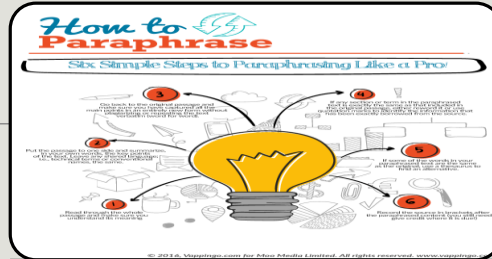
If you aren't sure if something can be considered common knowledge, it is always safer to cite it.

How to include **In-text Citations** in your assignment?



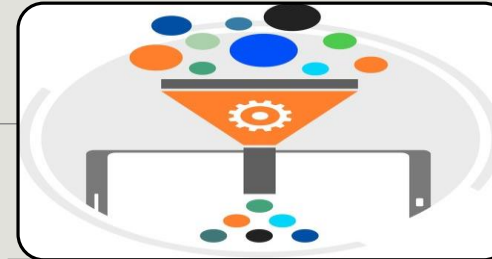
Quotations

Use the author's exact words with quotation marks



Paraphrasing

Restate another person's work or ideas using your own words



Summarizing

Summarise the main points in your own words



Referencing

**You must CITE them!
(In-text Citations)**

**Combine "In-Text Citations" &
add the SOURCES in Reference/
Bibliography List**

In-text citations **i.e. Quoting, Paraphrasing** and **Summarizing** are different ways of including the works of others in your assignment. Combining these methods with the correct use of a **Referencing** style preferred by your faculty, can **reduce the risks of plagiarism**.



There are multiple referencing or citation styles - vary according to academic discipline e.g. **APA, Harvard, Chicago**.

Avoid using phrases such "some believe", and "others claim".

These phrases show little information about a subject or no effort to search for the relevant source of information.

Always use the names of people, institutions, or publications, and cite the source of your claim when writing.



Direct Quotations



- ❑ Quotations are the **exact words** of an author (Word for Word).
- ❑ 2 types of direct quote:
 - Enclosed with **double quotation marks** (“ ”)
 - Typed in as an **indented paragraph**
- ❑ Quoted text must be **identical** to the original text.
- ❑ Cite the original author correctly.

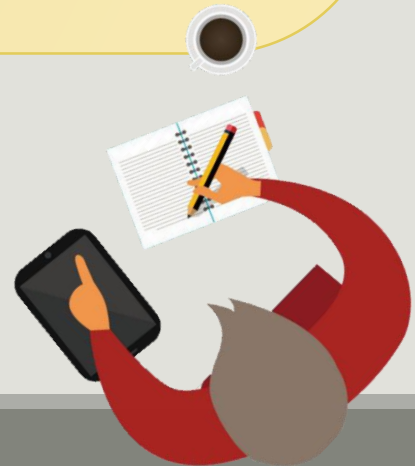
Make sure you **CITE**
and add the
SOURCES into your
Reference/
Bibliography List

Purpose for quoting:

- To show that an authority supports your point.
- To present a particular well-stated passage whose meaning would be lost if paraphrased or summarized.

It is crucial to use the original words of the author
when **those exact words carry special significance.**

You should **NOT** use too many direct quotes in your writing
as they are not highly valued. Quotes need to fit in with the point you are making.



How to Quote?

Example: APA in-text citation

Short Quotations

Importance:

- ❖ Less than 40 words
- ❖ Use double quotation marks
- ❖ Acknowledgement is included in the sentence

Example

Smith (1983) stated that "sales people with high need for achievement sell the most kitchen appliances, whereas those with low need for achievement are better at selling garden tools" (p. 25).

OR

...there are mentioned that "sales people with high need for achievement sell the most kitchen appliances, whereas those with low need for achievement are better at selling garden tools" (Smith, 1983, p. 25).

Long / Block Quotations

Important:

- ❖ No quotation marks
- ❖ Start with a new line & indent the whole block to form a separate block of text
- ❖ Use the same line spacing as the rest of the paragraph
- ❖ Acknowledgement is included in the sentence (introductory) / in the brackets

Example

Sumpter (2013) points out the following:

The fact that it is now what the public thinks, rather than trade opinion, is a change from the previous law and puts New Zealand out of step with Australia and the United Kingdom. It moves our law much closer to that of the United States, whose case law may become relevant in this jurisdiction. (p. 330)

Paraphrasing



- ❑ Writing another person’s work / ideas in your own words without changing the original meaning.
- ❑ Does not mean rearranging or rewording or change the original text so that it is look “different enough” from the original.
- ❑ Use new synonyms and new phrase. Only technical terms should be repeated.
- ❑ Do not add ideas, interpretations, explanations or assessment.

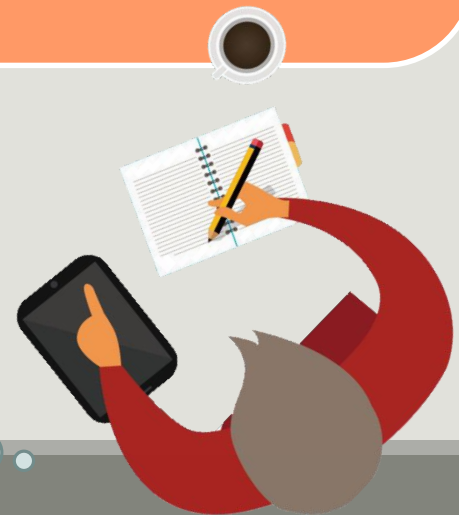
Purpose for paraphrase:

- Having very long quotations may indicate that you cannot write well, or too lazy to develop an understanding of the material.
- Paraphrasing shows you have a better understanding in analysing the materials. Ideas and facts are incorporated into the text logically and intelligently using paraphrases and summaries.

How do you paraphrase correctly ?

1. Change the sentence structure
2. Change the words

Make sure you CITE and add the SOURCES into your Reference/ Bibliography List



How do you paraphrase correctly?

1. Change the sentence structure



Write down only the **main ideas and concepts**. Be sure you understand what the text is saying.



Put the **original text away** so you can't see it. Write down your paraphrase from memory, to ensure you are not copying out the text.



Check your version against original, that you are not accidentally written exactly the same words.



Check that you have not left anything out and see if you capture the meaning of the writer. **Cite the original source.**

2. Change the words



Circle the specialised word, that carry the main meaning. You need to include in you paragraph or else the meaning will change completely.



Underline keywords that can be changed. Identify the keywords that can be changed without changing the meaning.



Find alternate words and phrases that have **similar meanings** so you can use to replace the words in text. Use thesaurus or dictionary to help you.

**Make sure you CITE
and add the SOURCES
into your Reference/
Bibliography List**

Five (5) main techniques for paraphrasing :

1. Using synonyms e.g. **manufactured** = **made**

Original: *The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.*

Paraphrased Example: *The diagram **illustrates the way** bricks **are made** for the building industry.*

2. Use a Different Word Form e.g. **consumption (noun)** = **consumed (verb form)**

Original: *The line graph below shows the consumption of four kinds of meat in a European country from 1979 to 2004.*

Paraphrased Example: *The line graph below shows how one European country **consumed** four kinds of meat from 1979 to 2004*

**Make sure you CITE
and add the SOURCES
into your Reference/
Bibliography List**

Five (5) main techniques for paraphrasing :

3. Change from the Active to the Passive e.g invested (active) = was invested (passive)

Original: *The real estate developers invested over \$40 million USD into the development of a new senior living community.*

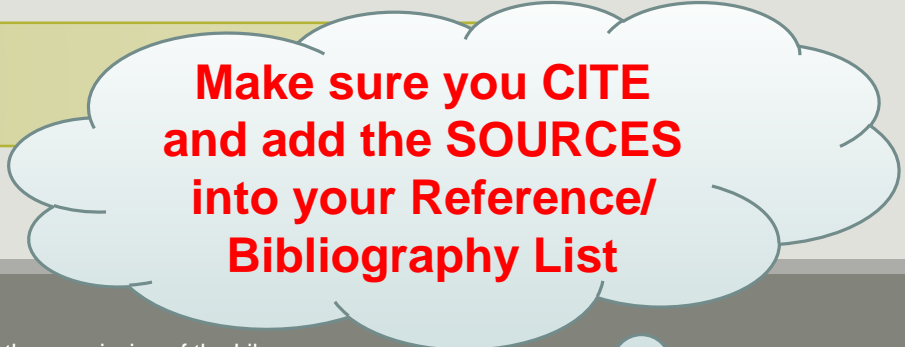
Paraphrased Example: *\$40 million USD was invested in the development of a new senior living community.*

4. Change the word order

Original: *The line graph below shows the consumption of four kinds of meat in a European country from 1979 to 2004.*

Paraphrased Example: *The line graph below shows how one European country **consumed** four kinds of meat from 1979 to 2004*

5. Use a combination of techniques



**Make sure you CITE
and add the SOURCES
into your Reference/
Bibliography List**

PARAPHRASING

Source:

Original Text

“Business communication is increasingly taking place internationally – in all countries, among all peoples, and across all cultures. An awareness of other cultures – of their languages, customs, experiences and perceptions – as well as an awareness of the way in which other people conduct their business, are now essential ingredients of business communication” (Chase, O’Rourke & Wallace, 2003, p.59).

Plagiarism

Paraphrasing:

More and more **business communication is taking place internationally—** across **all countries, peoples, and cultures.** **Awareness of other cultures and the way in which people do business are essential parts of business communication** (Chase, O’Rourke & Wallace, 2003, p.59)

Why is this plagiarism?

The writer has used the author exact words **without** enclosing them in **quotation marks.** She/he has **just omitted few words or changed it.** Even though author is credited with a citation, this would be considered plagiarism as it is similar to the original text.

Paraphrasing

The importance of understanding the traditions, language, perceptions, and the manner in which people of other cultures conduct their business should not be underestimated, and it is a crucial component of business communication (Chase, O’Rourke & Wallace, 2003, p. 59).

Why is this acceptable?

The writer has used her/his own sentences **without copying words or structure** but still maintain the original meaning of the author..

Paraphrasing Example from Slide no. 21 & 22 were taken from the source below:

Hafizoah Kassim, Noor Raha Mod Radzuan, Zuraini Ali, Zarina Mohd Ali, & Nor Yazi Khamis. (2014). No. plagiarism!. Universiti Malaysia Pahang.

Example of Paraphrasing:

Original Text:

Findings from the study also demonstrate that positive learning attitudes can be developed if they tie up with student's abilities. In order to motivate students, therefore, teachers may incorporate the use of computers for interactive vocabulary learning experiences in the classroom. Teachers may integrate the use of Contextual Clues, Dictionary Strategy and CALL in a single English Course since employing one technique or strategy for vocabulary presentation results in little learning (p.34).

Source:

Zuraini Ali, Jayakaran Mukundan, Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayub, & Roselan Baki. (2012). Second language learners' attitudes the methods of learning vocabulary. *English Language Teaching*, 5(4), 24-36.



How to Paraphrase?

1 Finding from the **research** also **show** that positive learning **attitudes** can be developed if they are **linked** with the students' abilities. In order to **encourage** students, therefore, teachers may incorporate the use of computers for interactive vocabulary learning experiences in the classrooms. Teachers may **assimilate** the use of Contextual Clues, Dictionary Strategy and CALL in a single English Course since employing one technique or strategy for vocabulary presentation results in little learning.

2 The **research findings** also **show** that positive learning **attitudes** can be developed if they are **linked** with students' abilities. **For students to be encouraged, computers need to be applied** for interactive vocabulary learning experiences in the classrooms. Teachers may **assimilate** the use of Contextual Clues, Dictionary Strategy and CALL in a single English Course since employing one technique or strategy for vocabulary presentation **prohibit extensive input**.

3 **If learning attitudes are linked with abilities, students can positively develop their learning attitudes. The application of computers in the classrooms can enhance student's vocabulary learning experiences. By employing one technique or strategy for vocabulary presentation which could prohibit extensive input, teachers therefore may assimilate the use of Contextual Clues, Dictionary Strategy and CALL in a single English Course.**

4 Vocabulary learning strategies can encourage students to learn new words. By applying technology in this context, this can further motivate students to develop their positive vocabulary learning attitudes. This supports previous findings where learning attitudes and abilities are correlated.

Is this text plagiarized?

- a. **Yes**. This is a clear example of **plagiarism**
- b. Only a few words have been replaced with their synonyms.

- a. **Yes**. This is an example of **plagiarism**
- b. In addition to the synonym replacements, only a few phrase have been reworded.

- a. **Yes**, this is **plagiarism**
- b. Even though most sentences, have been modified and the synonyms replaced, the tone of the original text is still maintained.

- a. This is **ACCEPTABLE paraphrasing**.
- b. The entire paragraph has been restructured and the tone of the original text has been changed.

Example of Paraphrasing:

Original Text:

Findings from the study also demonstrate that positive leaning attitudes can be developed if they tie up with student's abilities. In order to motivate students, therefore, teachers may incorporate the use of computers for interactive vocabulary learning experiences in the classroom. Teachers may integrate the use of Contextual Clues, Dictionary Strategy and CALL in a single English Course since employing one technique or strategy for vocabulary presentation results in little learning (p.34).

Source:

Zuraini Ali, Jayakaran Mukundan, Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayub, & Roselan Baki. (2012). Second language learners' attitudes the methods of learning vocabulary. *English Language Teaching*, 5(4), 24-36.

Acceptable Paraphrasing – Adding citation and reference list :

APA In-Text Citation:

Vocabulary learning strategies can encourage students to learn new words. By applying technology in this context, this can further motivate students to develop their positive vocabulary learning attitudes. This supports previous findings where learning attitudes and abilities are correlated (Zuraini et al., 2021).

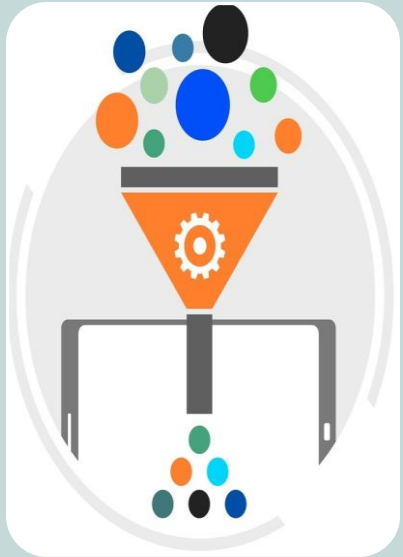
APA Reference List:

Zuraini Ali, Jayakaran Mukundan, Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayub, & Roselan Baki. (2012). Second language learners' attitudes the methods of learning vocabulary. *English Language Teaching*, 5(4), 24-36.

DONE!

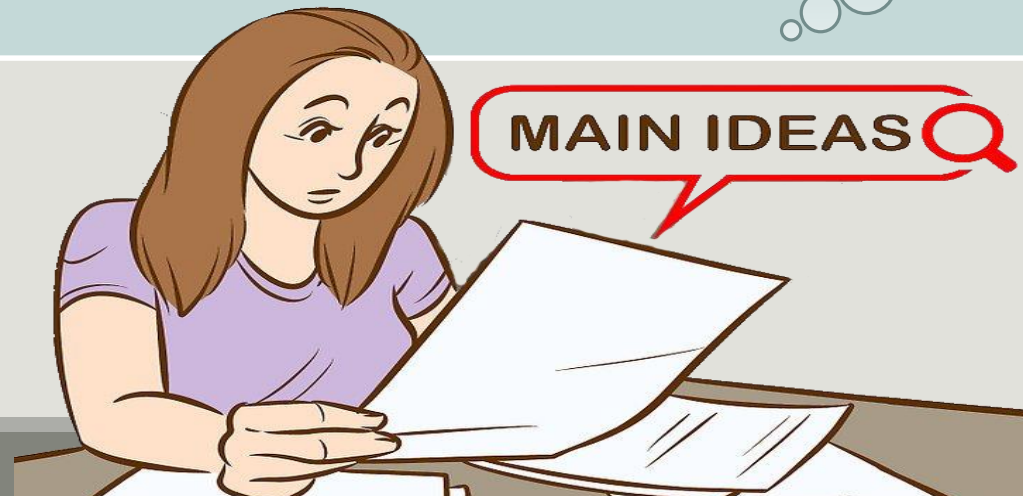
CITED the original authors and add the **SOURCE** into your **Reference List**

Summarizing



- ❑ Putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words, capture only the main point(s) without providing a lot of details such as “examples”
- ❑ A summary reduces the material into a more concise statement.

**Make sure you CITE
and add the SOURCES
into your Reference/
Bibliography List**



SUMMARISING

Original text:

"...there are two ways to become wealthy: to create wealth or to take wealth away from others. The former adds to society. The latter typically subtracts from it, for in the process of taking it away, wealth gets destroyed. A monopolist who overcharges for his product takes away money from those whom he is overcharging and at the same time destroys value. To get his monopoly price, he has to restrict production." Stiglitz, J.E. (2013). The price of inequality. London: Penguin.

Summary

Stiglitz (2013) suggests that creating wealth adds value to society, but that taking away the wealth of others detracts from it. He uses the example of a monopolist who overcharges for his product resulting in loss of wealth for the customer, but also loss of value as the monopolist has to restrict production in order to charge the higher price.



Fully understand the information presented in material so that you will not misinterpreted or misrepresent their point of view, ideas or opinions

Top tips to remember:

- Only the main points have been included
- The text is shortened without losing the essence of the material
- Technical terms have not changed
- An in-text citation is provided

Make sure you CITE and add the SOURCES into your Reference/ Bibliography List

I just need the main ideas





Referencing

- ❑ The process of acknowledging the sources you have used in writing your essay, assignment or piece of work.
- ❑ Identify sources by citing them in the text of your assignment (called **citations** or **in-text citations**)
- ❑ Referencing them at the end of your assignment (called the **reference list**).
- ❑ There are multiple formats for citation styles, and they vary according to academic discipline includes **APA, MLA, Harvard, Chicago**

-YOU WILL LEARN MORE IN MODULES 5-

EXAMPLE

Citations

Becker (2012), Lee (2016), and McAdoo (2017) wrote blog posts about APA Style.

References

Becker, D. (2012, October 4). Cite what you see, cite what you use [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2012/10/cite-what-you-see-cite-what-you-use.html>

Lee, C. (2016, November 30). Writing website in-text citations and references [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2016/11/writing-website-in-text-citations-and-references.html>

McAdoo, T. (2017, September 20). References versus citations [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2017/09/citations-versus-references.html>



Other tips to help you to avoid plagiarism

Stay organized and keep track of your sources

Help yourself out from the beginning: keep track of your sources as you're taking notes. Try keeping an organized T-Chart of all of your sources in one column and your information/ notes in the other column. This will prevent you from accidentally forgetting a citation.



Begin early and allowing enough time

Research takes time in selecting the topics, doing the research, searching for material, start writing and refining the ideas.

Use a variety of sources

When compiling your research, it's important to use numerous sources. By using multiple sources, you'll not only have a more well-rounded paper, but you'll also **avoid accidentally passing off one author's work for your own.**

Cite your sources !

Accurately citing your sources and cite ideas that aren't yours. Use **Bibliography Management Software** or known as **Reference Management Tools** to help you organize your research sources and generate bibliographies in multiple citation formats. Citations may either be created within the software itself, or downloaded from online bibliographic systems but its still requires that you input the right information with a fastidious eye. Double-check your bibliography to make sure that you include all the needed information in the correct order.



Run your paper through a plagiarism checker

Even when you don't set out to plagiarise, you can forget a citation, fail to adequately rephrase a source text, or accidentally follow the structure of a site you've used. **Use an online grammar and plagiarism checker** to make sure you didn't accidentally lift something from your research or forget to cite.

www.utusan.com.my
Internet Source

...ki lain lain Rencana Sukan Lain lain Galeri Foto Versi Mobile Arkib Iklan Langgan ePaper SMS Alert Facebook Sign In RENCANA ARKIB : 31/12/2007 Plagiarisme hina kelimuan Oleh Khairamezzam Mohd. Noor GEJALA plagiarisme adalah satu perbuatan yang tidak beretika dan saling tak tumpah konsepnya seumpama merompak. Begitu juga dengan apa yang berlaku dalam dunia penulisan akademik, plagiarisme atau meniplak adalah unsur

GEJALA plagiarisme adalah satu perbuatan yang tidak beretika dan saling tak tumpah konsepnya seumpama merompak. Begitu juga dengan apa yang berlaku dalam dunia penulisan akademik, plagiarisme atau meniplakan adalah unsur pemusnah kemurnian dan martabat ilmu pengetahuan.

Plagiarisme berlaku apabila seseorang atau penghasilan semula meniplak hasil ilmiah milik orang lain sama ada dalam bentuk perkataan, idea atau penemuan tertentu. Kemudian, hasil yang diciplak itu dipersembahkan sebagai hasil ilmiah dirinya tanpa memberi pengiktirafan atau penghargaan yang sepatutnya kepada pemilik asal hasil ilmiah tersebut. (Utusan Online, 2007)

Dalam kata lain pula, gejala plagiarisme atau sering disebut plagiat adalah menjiplakan atau per karangan, pendapat, dan sebagainya dari orang lain dan menjadikannya seolah karangan dan

Match Overview

83%

Match 1 of 2

1	www.utusan.com.my Internet Source	33%
2	www.blarian.com.my Internet Source	26%
3	uniprjal.um.edu.my Internet Source	23%

Result from Turnitin (similarity checker)

feedback studio

EVOLUSI PERUNDANGAN ISLAM

25 / 30

4 of 29

Match Overview

16%

16

1 islamicbanker.wordpre...
Internet Source 5%

2 Submitted to Universiti ...
Student Paper 2%

3 dro.dur.ac.uk
Internet Source 2%

4 www.najahudin.com
Internet Source 1%

5 malaysianlaw.my
Internet Source 1%

6 Submitted to Open Uni...
Student Paper 1%

7 ww1.utusan.com.my
Internet Source 1%

14

Jurnal Pendidikan & Latihan/MARA Innovation Journal
ISSN : XXXX-XXXX Volume X, Issue X (XXXX-XXXX 2014),
www.mara.gov.my/en/publication

Wrong title **EVOLUSI PERUNDANGAN KEWANGAN ISLAM DI MALAYSIA**

Nur Khalidah Dahlan¹, Mohd Rizal Palil², Noor Inayah Yaa'kub³, Mohamad Abdul Hamid⁴

¹ Kolej Poly Tech MARA (KPTM BANGI)
² Faculty Economic & Management (UKM)
³ Global Wisdom Centre (Universiti Islam Malaysia)
⁴ Faculty Economic & Management (UKM)

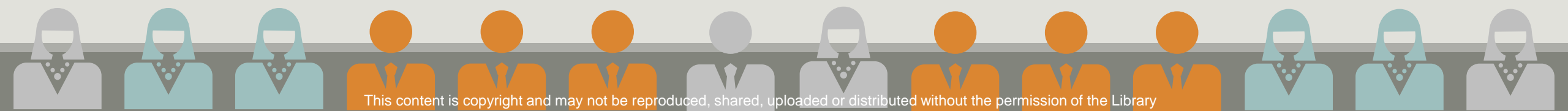
CC CHECK

CC Commonly Confused

ABSTRAK: Pembangunan ekonomi yang suksasa merupakan elemen penting untuk mencapai keadilan dan kesaksamaan dalam masyarakat yang terdiri daripada berbilang kaum. Realitinya, Malaysia merupakan sebuah negara yang mempunyai masyarakat yang berbilang kaum, berbilang agama dan pelbagai budaya, di mana ia mematu konsep keadilan dan kesaksamaan yang berbeza daripada negara-negara lain, terutamanya negara-negara yang mempunyai masyarakat yang homogen. Undang-undang tertinggi negara ini meletakkan Islam sebagai agama rasmi negara dan membenarkan dia sistem perundangan yang berbeza untuk wujud tidak bertindih antara satu sama lain. Dia sistem perundangan yang berbeza merupakan perundangan sivil dan syariah. Namun begitu apabila berkaitan dengan aspek kewangan, Malaysia merupakan sebuah negara yang mempunyai dua sistem ekonomi yang berbeza iaitu sistem kewangan Islam dan sistem kewangan konvensional. Dengan merujuk kesuasasteraan yang melibatkan pembangunan perbankan Islam dan kes-kes perbankan Islam, perbincangan dalam artikel ini akan memfokuskan perkembangan sistem perundangan di Malaysia dan kes-kes yang berkaitan (di United Kingdom dan Amerika) serta implikasinya untuk meningkatkan pemakaian undang-undang perbankan Islam kepada pengguna tanpa mengira kaum dan agama.

Referencing Style for Undergraduate Programmes

Faculty/ Institute	Referencing Style
FAM	APA style
FAS	APA style
FBF	APA style
FCI	APA style
FEGT	Harvard style
FICT	IEEE style
FMHS	APA style (Physiotherapy) Harvard style (MBBS, TCM and Nursing)
FSc	Harvard style
ICS	Chicago Manual Style
LKC FES	Harvard style



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Przez wrzesień i październik dżuma trzymała miasto zglęte w swym uścisku. Ponieważ rzecz polegała na dreptaniu, setki tysięcy ludzi dreptały podczas nie kończących się tygodni. Mgła, upał i deszcz następowały po sobie na niebie. Milczące chmary ptaków, drozdów ciągnących z południa, przelatywały bardzo wysoko, ale omijały miasto, jak gdyby maczuga Paneloux, dziwaczny kawał drewna obracający się z gwizdem nad domami, trzymając na uboczu. Z początkiem października wielkie deszcze wymiotły ulice, i przez cały ten czas nie zdarzyło się nic ważniejszego od tego ogromnego dreptania.

Rieux i jego przyjaciele zrozumieli wówczas, jak bardzo byli zmęczeni. Doprawdy, ludzie z formacji sanitarnych nie trawili już tego zmęczenia. Doktor Rieux zdał sobie z tego sprawę, obserwując u swych przyjaciół i siebie samego postępy szczególnej obojętności. Ci ludzie na przykład, którzy aż dotąd okazywali tak żywe zainteresowanie dla wszystkich nowin dotyczących dżumy, nie zwracali już na nie żadnej uwagi. Rambert, któremu powierzono na razie jedną ze stacji kwarantanny, od niedawna znajdującą się w jego hotelu, znał doskonale liczbę ludzi, którzy mieli pod obserwacją. Znał najdrobniejsze szczegóły natychmiastowej ewakuacji, który

END