



LC-1310 + CS-E4000

Citing Sources and Avoiding Plagiarism

24.1.2020 / Jan-Mikael Rybicki / Language Centre

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Warning / guarantee

Academic writing, citing sources and avoiding plagiarism are **difficult complex skills and require much time to learn.**

This lesson will

- briefly cover some important topics related citing sources and avoiding plagiarism in academic writing.
- help you to get started with writing in a proper way and avoid common pitfalls.
- not give you all answers, but it can lead you to potential resources that can help you further.

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Recommended online resources

Citing other researchers' work

<http://sana.aalto.fi/awe/style/functions/reporting/index.html>

Academic Integrity at MIT - A Handbook for Students

<http://integrity.mit.edu/>

University of Toronto, Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering
Engineering Communication Program

Online Handbook – Accurate Documentation

<https://ecp.engineering.utoronto.ca/resources/online-handbook/accurate-documentation/>

Harvard Guide to Using Sources

<https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu/>

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Agenda

1. Terminology
2. Approaches for citing sources
3. Paraphrasing
4. Turnitin
5. Course feedback

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How many of you know

- What are **citations** and **references**?
- **When** and **how** to use citations and references?
- What is **plagiarism**?
- What is the difference between **quotation**, **paraphrase** and **summary**?
- What is a **reporting verb**?



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Terminology

1. **Citation**
2. **References**
3. **Bibliography**
4. Plagiarism
5. Quotation
6. Paraphrase
7. Summary
8. Reporting verbs

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Terminology

In-text citations

IEEE

Drost et al. [2]
and [2]

Author-date

Drost et al. (2017)
and (Drost et al., 2017)

References

[2] R. Drost, T. Ojanen, A. Harju, and P. Liljeroth, "Topological states in engineered atomic lattices," *Nature Physics*, vol. 13, p. 668, mar2017. doi: 10.1038/nphys4080.

Drost, R., Ojanen, T., Harju, A., and Liljeroth, P. (2017). Topological states in engineered atomic lattices. *Nature Physics*, 13:668. doi: 10.1038/nphys4080.

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Citation types

Information-prominent

- focuses on the **topic** of discussion, idea or thing

The use of cloud computing has rapidly increased in the industry [12].

Author-prominent

- focuses on the **author's** statements, viewpoints and achievements

Smith et al. [12] found that the use of cloud computing has rapidly increased in the industry.

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Terminology

References vs. bibliography?

- **References** should **ONLY** contain **sources that have been cited** in the text.
- **Bibliography** may include **additional sources** that have **not** been **cited** in a text but may have been consulted.

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Terminology

1. Citation
2. References
3. Bibliography
- 4. Plagiarism**
5. Quotation
6. Paraphrase
7. Summary
8. Reporting verbs

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Plagiarism

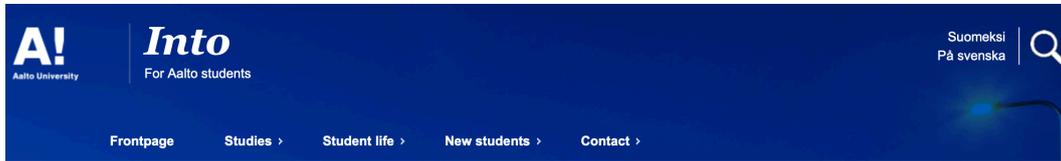
1. What is **plagiarism**?
2. What about **autoplagerism**?
3. Why it happens?
4. What can **result** from plagiarism?



For 5 min, discuss with your neighbor (or groups of three) for 5 min.

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<https://into.aalto.fi/display/ensaannot/Aalto+University+Code+of+Academic+Integrity+and+Handling+Violations+Thereof>



Aalto University Code of Academic Integrity and Handling Violations Thereof

Suomeksi | På svenska

Approved by the Academic Affairs Committee of Aalto University on 10 May 2011. Amended 10 September 2013.

Aalto University Code of Academic Integrity and Handling Violations Thereof (pdf)

- 1 Purpose
 - 1.1 Integrity as a value
 - 1.2 Provisions on academic integrity in university regulations
- 2 Academic integrity in studies
 - 2.1 Responsible conduct of research and good artistic practices
 - 2.2 Responsible conduct in studying
 - 2.3 Furthering responsible conduct in studying
- 3 Violations against Code of Academic Integrity
 - 3.1 Types of violation
 - 3.2 Disregard for the responsible conduct of research and good artistic practices

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Plagiarism

i.e., missing citations

Plagiarism, or unacknowledged borrowing, refers **to representing another person's material as one's own without appropriate references**. This includes research plans, manuscripts, articles, other texts or parts of them, visual materials, or translations (Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity 2012, p. 33).

Plagiarism in scientific and artistic activity may, in addition, take the form of **unattributed use of a chart, piece of code, any visual or audio material, or other work**. *Plagiarism includes **direct copying** as well as **adapted copying*** (Finnish Advisory Board on Research Integrity 2012, p. 33).

i.e., missing citations

Aalto University of Code of Academic Integrity and Handling Violations Thereof (2013)

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Plagiarism

Plagiarism is presenting a text, picture, piece of code or **other work created by someone else as one's own**.

If **only a few words** or the **word order has been altered**, the text is **not** considered to be **an independent contribution or product of independent thinking**. In addition, closely following the argumentation or text structure of someone else may constitute plagiarism.

*Aalto University of Code of Academic Integrity
and Handling Violations Thereof (2013)*

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Autoplagerism

Autoplagerism in studies refers to **reusing one's own earlier work in new study attainments**.

In such cases, the author is not presenting the work of someone else as his/her own, but **reuses his/her own earlier study attainments without explicating it**. Reusing one's work (**text, pictures, charts, etc.**), requires references to one's own earlier work in addition to the original sources used.

*Aalto University of Code of Academic Integrity
and Handling Violations Thereof (2013)*

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Common reasons for plagiarism

- No time + panic
- Laziness
- Copying is easy
- Creating something is time-consuming

And ...

- Limited language or writing skills
- Not knowing the citation conventions or tools (when and how to use)
- Forgetting to document sources (no notes) → bad study skills



I read about it somewhere
last spring, but now I
cannot remember where ...



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Consequences

- Failing an assignment or course
- You are referred to university officials
- Caution or suspension from study (up to 1 year)
- Loss of reputation among the university community
- Rescinding of degree
- Damaging/ending your career

See also Aalto University's Code of Academic Integrity & Policy on Handling Violations

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Approaches for citing sources and avoiding plagiarism

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Why should I cite my sources?



- To show your readers that you have done your research.
- To give credit to others for work they have done.
- To point your readers to sources that may be useful to them.
- To allow your readers to check your sources, if there are questions.
- Citing sources points the way for other scholars. Future generations of engineers, scientists and leaders will look to work done at MIT to solve some of the world's greatest problems. Citation helps that process continue.

At Aalto University, too!

Source: Avoiding Plagiarism - Cite Your Source

<http://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/avoiding-plagiarism-cite-your-source>

[Accessed 24.1.2020]

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What to cite?

Specific information, ideas, statistic that you attribute to someone else

- **Print sources:** books, journal articles, newspaper – any material published on paper.
- Electronic sources (see above)
- Data
- Images
- Recorded material
- Spoken material

For details, see **Avoiding Plagiarism - Cite Your Source**

<http://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/what-common-knowledge>

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Common knowledge

No citation needed for

- Information that most people know
- Information shared by a cultural or national group
- Knowledge shared by members of a certain field

However, what may be common knowledge in one culture, nation, academic discipline or peer group may not be common knowledge in another.

→ **If in doubt, cite.**

For details, see **Avoiding Plagiarism - Cite Your Source**

<http://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/what-common-knowledge>

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How to determine if information is common knowledge?

To help you decide whether information can be considered common knowledge, ask yourself:

- Who is my audience?
- What can I assume they already know?
- Will I be asked where I obtained my information?

For details, see **Avoiding Plagiarism - Cite Your Source**

<http://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/what-common-knowledge>

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To cite or not to cite? Yes/No



- No 1. Helsinki is the capital city of Finland.
- Yes** 2. The inflation rate of Finland was 0.8% in July 2019. (OSF, 2019)
- No*** 3. Linus Torvalds developed Linux in the early 1990s.
- No 4. Water boils at 100 °C and freezes at 0 °C.
- Yes** 5. In 2018, the market share of AMD and Intel CPUs was 45% and 55%, respectively. (Hassan, M, 2018)
- Yes** 6. The notion of NP-completeness was proposed in 1971 by Cook. (Cook, 1971)
- No*** 7. Quicksort is a faster sorting algorithm than Bubblesort.
- No 8. \mathbb{N} denotes the set of natural numbers.

*For **3** and **7** it could be possible to provide citations to prove the point or help the reader find out more about the topic. This depends on the audience and purpose.

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References

Hassan, M. (2018). AMD Ryzen 2000 Series Yet To Disrupt Intel's 8th Gen Coffee Lake CPU Dominance, Reveals Major German Retailer. *Wccftech*. Available at <https://wccftech.com/intel-coffee-lake-amd-ryzen-cpu-market-share-june-2018/> [Accessed 24.1.2020]

Official Statistics of Finland (OSF) Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): Consumer price index [epublication]. ISSN=1799-0254. August 2018. Helsinki: Statistics Finland. Available at http://www.stat.fi/til/khi/2018/08/khi_2018_08_2018-09-14_tie_001_en.html [Accessed 23.8.2019]

Cook, S. (1971). The Complexity of Theorem-proving Procedures. In *Proceedings of the Third Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing* (pp. 151–158). New York, NY, USA: ACM. <http://doi.org/10.1145/800157.805047>

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Terminology

1. Citation
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- 5. Quotation**
- 6. Paraphrase**
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Terminology

Quotation = "... " **exact same** wording of the source text (copy-paste)
Not common in engineering.

Paraphrase = Explaining the same idea **in different** words (i.e., your words)

Summary = Usually, a **much shorter explanation** of the ideas presented in the source text (using your own words)

	Source text	
	Length	Detail
Quotation	Identical	Identical
Paraphrase	Similar	Similar
Summary	Much shorter	More general

These always
require citation!



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Using citations and references to avoid plagiarism

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<https://mycourses.aalto.fi/course/view.php?id=3042>

The screenshot shows a web page with a red header containing the title "Independent Turnitin Originality Check". Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: "Home / Courses / Sandbox / independent t...". The main content area is titled "Course home page" and contains two paragraphs of text in green. The first paragraph is in Finnish, and the second is in English. Both paragraphs explain that the workspace is for students to check the originality of their own work and to save it in a repository protected against plagiarism. There are also two blue links: "Ilmoittautuminen työtilaan ja ohjeet" and "Enrolment to this workspace and instructions".

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Paraphrasing examples with Turnitin check

Source: Cloud computing. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing. Accessed 23 January 2020.

Cloud computing

Original

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage and computing power, without direct active management by the user. The term is generally used to describe data centers available to many users over the Internet. Large clouds, predominant today, often have functions distributed over multiple locations from central servers. If the connection to the user is relatively close, it may be designated an edge server.

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Plagiarism

An example using **bad strategies**:

- changing some words
- no citations



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Cloud computing

Original

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Bad paraphrase

Cloud computing refers to the on-demand availability of computer system resources, particularly data storage and computing power, without direct active management by users. The term is typically used to describe data centers available to a number of users over the Internet. Large clouds, predominant today, frequently offer functions distributed over multiple locations from centralized servers. If connections to the user is fairly close, it may be designated an edge server.

Source: Cloud computing. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing. Accessed 23 January 2020.

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Better paraphrase examples

Using good strategies:

- Using synonyms
- reordering and structuring sentence elements
- Accurate citation



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Paraphrase examples

Original sentence

- On the one hand, natural sciences will get a leading role in the generation of future industries of the 21st century.

Author-date

Alternative paraphrases

- Kamm (2014) **argues** that natural sciences will greatly influence the industries in the future.
- It **is expected** that natural sciences will strongly affect the industrial development in the future (Kamm 2014).

IEEE

- Natural sciences **are expected** to have a strong influence on the development of future industries [1].
- In the future, the industry **will be greatly influenced** by the natural sciences [1].

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Summary example

Original

The re-arrangement of whole economies to biological raw materials as source of value increase requires completely new systemic approaches in research, development and industrial implementation. On the one hand, natural sciences will get a leading role in the generation of future industries of the 21st century. On the other hand, new ways of synergy of agricultural, biological, physical, chemical, and technical sciences have to be elaborated and established.

Acceptable summaries with citation

(A) Kamm (2014) **states that** utilizing biological raw materials effectively will require major changes in the society and industry, including closer collaboration between various fields of science.

(B) Utilizing biological raw materials effectively **will require** major changes in the society and industry, including closer collaboration between various fields of science (Kamm 2014).

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Example texts

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Are the citations used accurately here?



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum. [1], [2].

A bad strategy! Placing citations mechanically at the end of a paragraph to refer to two or more sentences, “just to be on the safe side”.

Problems

It may be impossible to know the extent of each citation. Are both citations referring to sentences 3-4? Maybe 1-2 as well?

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Better? Are the citations used accurately here?



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua [1]. Ut enim ad min... veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat [1]. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur [1]. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum [2].

Strengths

- Accurate?

Weaknesses

- Repeating the same citation after every single sentence would be an overkill!

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Example 1

Adamaszek, A., Chalermsook, P., Ene, A., & Wiese, A. (2018). Submodular unsplittable flow on trees. *Mathematical Programming*, 1–25. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10107-017-1218-4>

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How does author indicate that both sentence 1 and 2 refer to [27]?

¹The traditional approach to submodular maximization makes extensive use of the classical Greedy algorithm of Nemhauser, Wolsey, and Fisher [27]. ²The Greedy algorithm and its continuous counterparts are well-suited for constraints such as cardinality, matroids, and knapsack, but they fail to handle other types of natural constraints. ³Thus, there is an increasing need to develop algorithms for general constraints.

Adamaszek et al. (2018)

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→ **By starting with a topic sentence and then repeating keywords**

Adamaszek et al. (2018)

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Is the sentence 3 still summarizing [27]?

¹The traditional approach to submodular maximization makes extensive use of the classical Greedy algorithm of Nemhauser, Wolsey, and Fisher [27]. ²The Greedy algorithm and its continuous counterparts are well-suited for constraints such as cardinality, matroids, and knapsack, but they fail to handle other types of natural constraints. ³**Thus, there is an increasing need to develop algorithms for general constraints.**

→ This seems like Adamaszek et al. (2018) are providing their own opinion on the matter (probably also for the 2nd sentence).

Adamaszek et al. (2018)

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Example 2

Adamaszek, A., Chalermsook, P., Ene, A., & Wiese, A. (2018). Submodular unsplittable flow on trees. *Mathematical Programming*, 1–25. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10107-017-1218-4>

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How does author indicate that sentences 1-3 summarize Chekuri et al. [15]?

¹A major contribution in this direction comes from the work of Chekuri et al. [15] which has developed a powerful framework for submodular function maximization with general constraints. ²Their framework leverages the power of mathematical programming relaxations coupled with structured rounding schemes called *contention resolution* (CR) schemes. ³In particular, it unifies several previous results for special cases (e.g., matroids or knapsack constraints) and thus captures the types of constraints for which we know how to optimize submodular functions. ⁴This has led to the following very interesting meta-question: For which type of constraints can we provide structured relaxations that admit good CR schemes?

→ **By repeating keywords**

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1. **By starting with a topic sentence**
2. **By repeating keywords in the subject position**

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Example 3

Adapted from

Vuorimaa, P., Laine, M., Litvinova, E., & Shestakov, D. (2016). Leveraging declarative languages in web application development. *World Wide Web*, 19(4), 519–543. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s11280-015-0339-z>

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How does author indicate that the whole paragraph refers to [2]?

¹Highly interactive data-driven Web Applications, or *Web Applications* in short, are usually based on the so-called three-tier architecture [2]. ²The *presentation* tier (i.e., user interface) is defined using HTML and CSS languages, and complemented with numerous JavaScript embeddings for client-side application logic. ³The *logic* tier (i.e., server-side application logic) is based either on an object-oriented (e.g., Java or Ruby) or scripting (e.g., PHP) language and uses HTML, XML, or JSON formats for client–server communication. ⁴Finally, the *data* tier (i.e., application data) uses either an Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) library or SQL statements for data management.

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1. By starting with a topic sentence
2. By repeating keywords in the subject position

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How does author indicate that the whole paragraph refers to [2]?

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1. **By starting with a topic sentence**
2. **By repeating keywords in the subject position**

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Example 4

Vuorimaa, P., Laine, M., Litvinova, E., & Shestakov, D. (2016). Leveraging declarative languages in web application development. *World Wide Web*, 19(4), 519–543. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s11280-015-0339-z>

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Helping readers to locate information

Toffetti et al. [54] compare the different development approaches based on their technology, language, and process-related features. We evaluated our XFormsDB framework using the same criteria. The closest Framework-based methodologies are AJAX [16] libraries, AJAX code-generators, OpenLazzlo (<http://www.openlazzlo.org/>), and Adobe Flex,1 while the closest Model-driven methodologies are WebML-RIA [7, 15], UsiXML [36], and OOWS for RIA [55].

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Helping readers to locate information

Toffetti et al. [54] compare the different development approaches based on their technology, language, and process-related features. We evaluated our XFormsDB framework using the same criteria. The closest Framework-based methodologies are AJAX **[16]** libraries, AJAX code-generators, OpenLazzlo (**<http://www.openlazzlo.org/>**), and Adobe Flex,1 while the closest Model-driven methodologies are WebML-RIA **[7, 15]**, UsiXML **[36]**, and OOWS for RIA **[55]**.

The technologies are cited for the first time to allow readers check the information.

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Strategies for paraphrasing

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Practice paraphrasing

Contrary to the common belief that spinning of cars mainly occurs on slippery roads and at high speeds, the statistics show that by far most severe accidents occur on dry roads at speeds between 60 km/h and 100 km/h (van Zanten, 2002).

Task source: Swales and Feak (2009). Telling a Research Story: Writing a Literature Review. University of Michigan.

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Developing paraphrasing skills

1. Identify the important points/essential information
2. Identify the relationship between these points (e.g. addition, cause-effect)
3. Think of linking phrases and expressions to connect the points (moreover, nevertheless, thus +verb-ing)
4. Consider synonyms
5. Consider additions or deletions
6. Change sentence structure

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1. Identify essential info

- **Common belief** that spinning of cars occurs mainly on slippery roads and at high speeds
- **Fact:** The most severe accidents occur on dry roads and at speeds between 60 km/h and 100 km/h

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2. Relationship

- Common belief and fact or not in agreement (contrast)

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3. Linking phrases and expressions expressing contrast

- Although
- However
- While
- Rather than

<http://sana.aalto.fi/awe/cohesion/signposts/index.html>

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4. Synonyms (with common words)

- *Spinning of cars* → crashes, accidents, collision, wreck
- *Slippery* → slick, wet?
- *Severe* → serious,
- *Dry* → good conditions
- *Occur* → happen? Take place?
- *Most* → the majority of?
- *Common* → widespread

Thesauri:

<http://www.merriam-webster.com>;

<http://www.visualthesaurus.com/>

Google scholar: "Much research has focused on..."

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5. Additions or deletions

- Include who holds the belief?
No – just mention belief
- Include researchers?

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6. Change sentence structure

Active to passive, or passive to active

- "Accidents are caused by..."

Use "It + verb"

- "It has been estimated.."

Reorder clauses, reduce clauses (relative, resultative)

- For strategies, see
- <http://sana.aalto.fi/awe/cohesion/infostrux/light/strategies/index.html>

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Strategies to reorder information

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Passive-Active Shift | 8. Resultative –ing clause |
| 2. Equative Shift | 9. Purpose clause |
| 3. Animate-Inanimate Shift | 10. Split relative clause |
| 4. Personal-Impersonal Shift | 11. Nominalization |
| 5. Means-Purpose Shift | 12. When + -ing |
| 6. Introductory "It" | 13. Reorder clauses |
| 7. Existential "There" | 14. Default subject |

For examples, see

<http://sana.aalto.fi/awe/cohesion/infostrux/light/strategies/index.html>

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Example paraphrase

Original

Contrary to the common belief that spinning of cars mainly occurs on slippery roads and at high speeds, the statistics show that by far most severe accidents occur on dry roads at speeds between 60 km/h and 100 km/h (van Zanten, 2002).

Paraphrased

Although it is widely believed that most car accidents can be attributed to high speeds and poor road conditions, in fact, according to van Zanten, the majority of serious accidents occur when roads are dry and the vehicle is traveling between 60 and 100 km/h (2002).

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Integrating sources

Frame your sources with your own language:

- Topic sentences
- Connectors
- Reporting verbs (argues, shows, notes, observes, claims, etc.)

~~"According to Smith (2005), ...~~

~~"According to Jones (1999), ...~~

For examples in the author-date style, see

<https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu/integrating-sources>

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Terminology

- 1. Citation
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Reporting verbs with “that” clauses

Khatib and Bayomy (1999) argue that introducing tire rubber significantly enhances the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete.

Khatib and Bayomy (1999) found that introducing tire rubber significantly enhances the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete.

accept	comment	dispute	imply	point out	speculate
acknowledge	concede	document	indicate	predict	state
add	conclude	doubt	infer	presume	stress
admit	confirm	emphasize	inform	propose	suggest
agree	conjecture	establish	insist	*prove	suppose
allege	*consider	*estimate	judge	recognize	surmise
anticipate	contend	*expect	*know	recommend	*suspect
argue	*decide	*feel	maintain	*report	tell
assert	demonstrate	*find	mention	reveal	*think
*assume	deny	hold	note	*show	*understand
*believe	determine	*hope	*observe	say	warn
*claim	*discover	hypothesize	*perceive	*see	

*verbs, such as "find" and "know", which can also be used with a "to"-infinitive clause.

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Dummy “it” with “that” clauses

Khatib and Bayomy (1999) propose that introducing tire rubber significantly enhances the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete.

It is found that introducing tire rubber significantly enhances the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete (**Khatib and Bayomy, 1999**).

accept	comment	emphasize	know	say
acknowledge	concede	establish	note	show
admit	conclude	estimate	observe	speculate
agree	confirm	expect	postulate	state
allege	conjecture	feel	predict	suggest
anticipate	consider	find	presume	suppose
argue	decide	hold	propose	surmise
assert	demonstrate	hope	recognize	suspect
assume	determine	hypothesize	recommend	think
believe	discover	imply	record	understand
claim	document	indicate	report	

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Reporting verbs with “to” infinitive clauses

Khatib and Bayomy (1999) report that introducing tire rubber significantly enhances the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete.

Introduction of tire rubber **is known to have** a significant effect on the toughness and ductility of conventional concrete (**Khatib and Bayomy, 1999**).

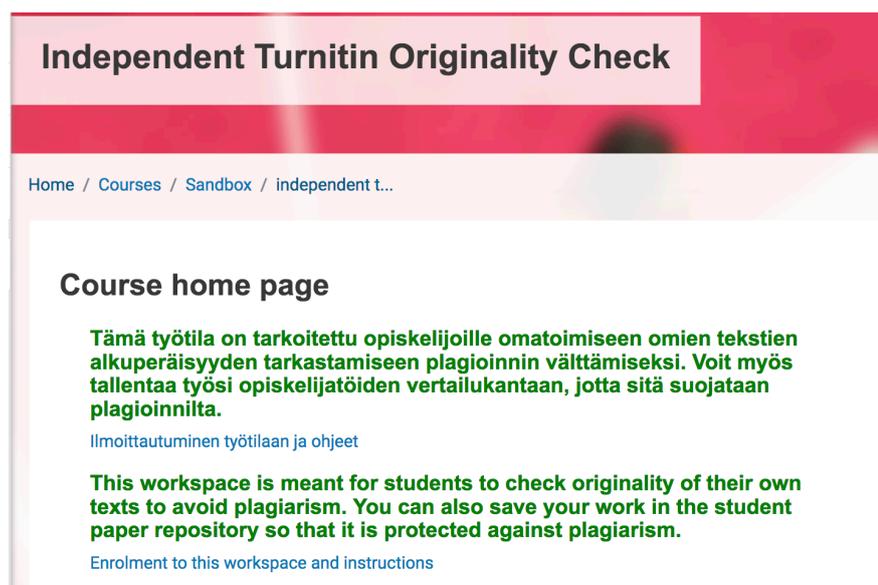
assume	consider	estimate	know	report	suspect
believe	deem	feel	observe	see	think
claim	discover	find	prove	show	understand

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