Structure of a Research Paper, Plagiarism and Documentation 20th Lecture

Others

- <u>Title Page</u> consists of the research title, names of the researchers, name of the English teacher (supervisor) and DATE of Completion.
- <u>Acknowledgement</u> a personal page where the researchers are given the privilege to extend gratitude to all people who helped in accomplishing the research.
- <u>Table of Contents</u> contains the accurate paging of each part of the research paper.
- <u>List of Tables/Figures</u> contains the accurate paging of the tables/figures used in the study.
- Introduction.
- <u>Body.</u>
- <u>Conclusions.</u>
- <u>References/ Bibliography</u>.
- <u>Appendix</u> (e.g., survey questionnaire, interview questions) attachments.

Plagiarism

It is important to learn how to use information from outside sources without committing plagiarism. Plagiarism is wrongly using someone else's words or ideas, and it is a serious offense. Students who plagiarize may fail a class or even be expelled from school.

There are two kinds of plagiarism.

- 1. When you use information from an outside source without citing the source (telling where you got the information), you are guilty of plagiarism.
- 2. Even when you cite your source, if your paraphrase is too similar to the original, you are guilty of plagiarism.

Documentation: In text citation and Bibliography/References

- Belcher, W. (2009). Writing your journal article in 12 weeks: A guide to academic publishing success. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications.
- Brookfield, S. D. (2011). Addressing feedback from reviewers and editors. In Rocco, T.S. and Hatcher, T. (2011). *The handbook of scholarly writing and publishing*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Ellinger, A.D. (2011). Creating a whole from the parts: Qualities of good writing. In Rocco, T.S. and Hatcher, T. (2011). *The handbook of scholarly writing and publishing*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- In text citation comes in the end of the paragraph.
 e.g. (Belcher, 2009:5).

The End