

Citations and citing ethics

Lukas Lehotsky, Martin Jirusek

Why do we use any literature?

Literature query – rationale (cf. Ridley 2012)

- To find out **about the field** of your research
- To **identify a topic** for your research
- To find out what **has already been done**
- Claim **your insight** into the topic
- **Connect** your research to the existing knowledge and place your research in a **context (avoid redundancy)**
- To find out about different **research methods** that you might use
- Provide you with identified directions of **future research**

Denialism has been much less visible in the media of many European countries. Nevertheless, many European countries have also lacked ambitious climate change policies. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there exists an influential opposition to climate change mitigation even though it is not visible in the media. Important questions and research gaps emerge from this puzzle: who are the opponents of ambitious mitigation policies in these European countries? What strategies do they use? Why are they influential despite the low media visibility of their contrarian views?

We draw on three bodies of literature to solve this puzzle: (1) the literature on policy networks and policy processes, (2) the literature on influence strategies, and (3) the comparative politics literature that examines the differences between corporatist and pluralist polities. First, the literature on policy networks and policy processes focuses on collaboration and other network relationships between organizations that aim to influence policy processes (e.g., [Jenkins-Smith et al., 2014](#); [Knoke, 1994](#); [Ylä-Anttila et al., 2018a](#)). From this perspective, actors' structural positions in the policy network are important in determining their success in influencing decision-making ([Knoke, 1994](#)). For example, interest groups may gain leverage in the policy process by establishing tight linkages with other powerful actors, such as government agencies ([Pfeffer and Salancik, 1978](#)). Moreover, political actors may form advocacy coalitions with like-minded actors to pool their resources and increase their influence ([Jenkins-Smith et al., 2014](#)). This theoretical perspective thus highlights the linkages and coalitions between political actors and the overall network structure of their connections when explaining who is influential in policy processes.

Why do we cite?

Citing/referencing

- **Support** for own claims – improvement of credibility
- Connection to **established knowledge/claims**
- **Differentiation** of already established facts/claims/knowledge from new ones
- Improved **transparency** – ability to track thoughts, but also errors
- **Proper use** of knowledge/claims (intellectual property)
- Provision of **context** and **background**
- **Justification** of specific (analytical) choices

Two types of citations

- Direct citation
 - **Verbatim transcription** of the content itself
 - **Highlighted**/differentiated from the rest of the text (quotation marks, italics)
 - **Non-original sections/cut-outs** should be **highlighted** as well (e.g., in brackets)
- Indirect paraphrase
 - **Reformulates/summarizes** the content
 - Information about the **content** of the cited work
 - Cited in **plain text**, without quotation marks/italics

There are quite a few studies that discuss the future of Polish coal through scenarios or through past developments and path-dependencies. Coal significance and prospects have been debated, with inconclusive outcomes. Some authors argue coal is not easy to replace, while others expect its decline over time, resulting in oversupply of uncompetitive domestic coal. It is economic performance and factors which are at the centre of analysis (e.g., market liberalization). Aside from economic futures, some authors reiterate the traditional importance of coal for security and stability and suggest the coal power generation should be kept competitive and cleaner through further reforms. On the other hand, this could be seen as a securitization of coal (and the whole energy sector) that results from a strong socio-political pressures that outweigh economic hardships of coal.

There are quite a few studies that discuss the future of Polish coal through scenarios or through past developments and path-dependencies. Coal significance and prospects have been debated, with inconclusive outcomes. Some authors argue coal is not easy to replace [3], while others expect its decline over time [4,5], resulting in oversupply of uncompetitive domestic coal [6]. It is economic performance and factors which are at the centre of analysis (e.g., market liberalization [7]). Aside from economic futures, some authors reiterate the traditional importance of coal for security and stability and suggest the coal power generation should be kept competitive and cleaner through further reforms [8]. On the other hand, this could be seen as a securitization of coal (and the whole energy sector) [9] that results from a strong socio-political pressures that outweigh economic hardships of coal [10].

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism

- Infringement on intellectual property – seen as **grave violation** of academic standards
- Direct copying and pasting
- Paraphrasing without proper attribution
- Self-plagiarism
- Collaboration without credit
- Ghostwriting
- Plagiarism might be **unintentional**

Plagiarism

- Why is plagiarism **wrong**?
- Harms academic **integrity**
- Provides **unfair advantage/unearned attribution**
- Creates **inequity**
- Allows **spread of misinformation** without transparency

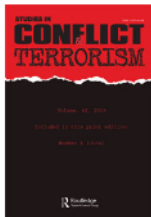
Aronowitz, Alexis A. *Human trafficking: A reference handbook*. ABC-CLIO, 2017.

Arsovska, Jana. "Human Trafficking and Terrorism: The Missing Link." *Journal of Human Trafficking*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2016, pp. 5-15.

Balakrishnan, G. R. "Human Smuggling and Trafficking and Its Nexus with Terrorism." *Global Journal of Human-Social Science: G Interdisciplinary*, vol. 17, no. 4, 2017, pp. 1-10.

Brouwer, A. M. "Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime, and Human Trafficking." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, vol. 42, no. 6, 2019, pp. 547-568.

Choi-Fitzpatrick, A. "Terror and Trafficking: Al-Shabaab and the Role of Women in Somali Transnational Organized Crime." *Journal of Human Trafficking*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2015, pp. 60-77.



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Citing/referencing

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 - **Text references** – specific reference in relevant location of the text
 - **Bibliography** – complete information on the cited work that allows identification of the source
- Bibliography/in-text references **alone** are **not sufficient**
 - All sources used in the text must be referenced **both** in text and in bibliography
- Text references have **two** common **formats**
 - **In-text** references
 - **Footnotes/endnotes**

Denialism has been much less visible in the media of many European countries. Nevertheless, many European countries have also lacked ambitious climate change policies. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there exists an influential opposition to climate change mitigation even though it is not visible in the media. Important questions and research gaps emerge from this puzzle: who are the opponents of ambitious mitigation policies in these European countries? What strategies do they use? Why are they influential despite the low media visibility of their contrarian views?

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(Fisher et al. 2013, p. 73)

Fisher, D. R., Waggle, J., & Leifeld, P. (2013). Where Does Political Polarization Come From? Locating Polarization Within the U.S. Climate Change Debate. *American Behavioral Scientist*, *57(1)*, 70-92. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764212463360>

(Fisher et al. 2013, p. 73)

Fisher, D. R., Waggle, J., & Leifeld, P. (2013). Where Does Political Polarization Come From? Locating Polarization Within the U.S. Climate Change Debate. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57(1), 70-92. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764212463360>

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Citation styles

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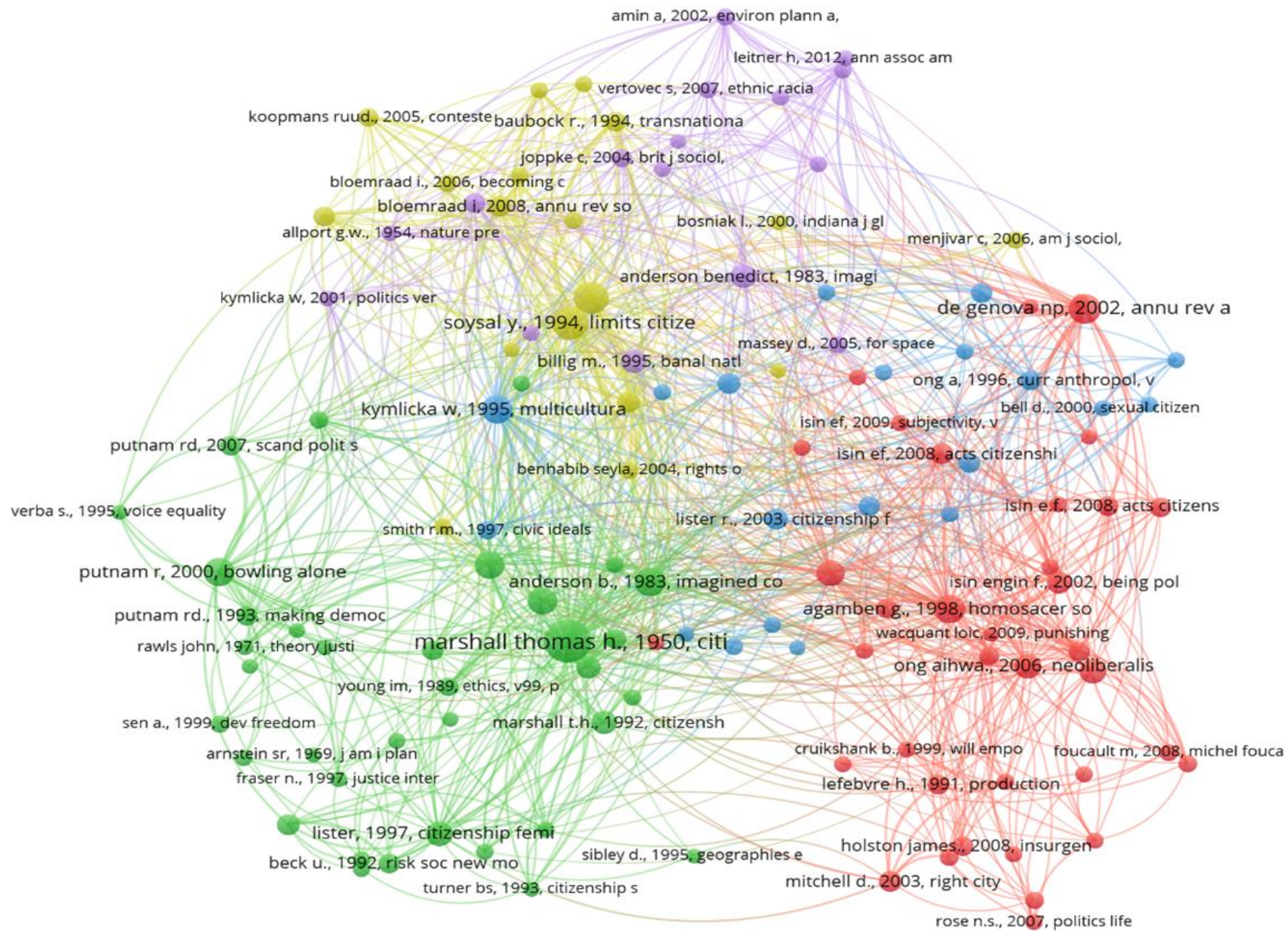
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 - WEIBLE, Christopher M., Andrew PATTISON a Paul A. SABATIER, 2010. Harnessing expert-based information for learning and the sustainable management of complex socio-ecological systems. Environmental Science and Policy. 13(6), 522–534. ISSN 14629011. Dostupné z: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2010.05.005>



What other details are worth mentioning?

Citing/referencing

- What **should** be referenced
 - Evidence/data (even own interviews, notes, newspaper articles, etc.)
 - Claims/knowledge that are not commonly known among the targeted audience
 - Different views on known facts/events
- What **needs no** reference
 - Commonly known facts (“WWII ended in 1945”)

Citing/referencing

- **Choose one** reference style and keep references **consistent** across your papers
- **Hard to reference materials**/original materials/research data (e.g., interviews) should be referenced as well and either included in appendixes or provided on demand
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- Sometimes, **unpublished** works could be cited as well
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David Ciplet & Jill Lindsey Harrison

Pages 435-456 | Published online: 31 Mar 2019

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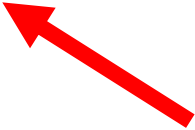
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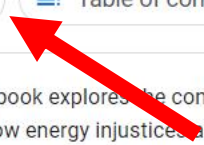


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