

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM/ CITATION



Plagiarism

Plagiarism

- The use of someone else's ideas and claiming them as your own, without giving credit.
- May be intentional or unintentional

Plagiarism

Types of plagiarism (according to Plagiarism.org)

- Uncited sources
- Sources cited, but still plagiarized

Sources Not Cited

Sources Not Cited

"The Ghost Writer"

- The writer turns in another's work, word-for-word, as his or her own.

"The Photocopy"

- The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.

"The Potluck Paper"

- The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing.

- http://www.plagiarism.org/learning_center/types_of_plagiarism.html

Sources Not Cited

Sources Not Cited

"The Poor Disguise"

- Although the writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper's appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.

"The Labor of Laziness"

- The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.

"The Self-Stealer"

- The writer "borrows" generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

http://www.plagiarism.org/learning_center/types_of_plagiarism.html

Sources Cited (But Still Plagiarized)

Sources Cited (But Still Plagiarized)

"The Forgotten Footnote"

- The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.

"The Misinformer"

- The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.

"The Too-Perfect Paraphrase"

- The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

http://www.plagiarism.org/learning_center/types_of_plagiarism.html

Sources Cited (But Still Plagiarized)

Sources Cited (But Still Plagiarized)

"The Resourceful Citer"

- The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work! It is sometimes difficult to spot this form of plagiarism because it looks like any other well-researched document.

"The Perfect Crime"

- Well, we all know it doesn't exist. In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.

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Intentional Plagiarism

Searching vs. Researching

- With the wealth of information available online, the production of original analysis and interpretation may seem like "busy work" compared to finding the best or most obscure sources.

"But their words are better"

- Some students might think, "Why sweat over producing an analysis that has already been done better, by someone who knows more?" Students may also be intimidated by the quality of work found online, thinking their own work cannot compare.

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Intentional Plagiarism

Making the Grade

- Students are under enormous pressure from family, peers, and instructors to compete for scholarships, admissions, and, of course, places in the job market. They often see education as a rung in the ladder to success, and not an active process valuable in itself. Because of this, students tend to focus on the end results of their research, rather than the skills they learn in doing it.

"Everyone else is doing it"

- Students often justify plagiarism by pointing out that since their peers plagiarize, they must do the same to keep up. They feel faced with a choice: put in several hours of work and risk a mediocre grade with less time for other subjects, or do what their peers do and copy something good from the internet for an easy A with time to spare.

Poor Planning

- Students are not always the best judges of how much time their assignments will take. They may not be aware of the extent of work involved in a research paper, or may simply be overwhelmed by the task and put it off until the last minute, leaving them with no time for original work of their own.

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Avoiding Plagiarism



Quotation vs. summary vs.
paraphrase

Proper citation of sources

Quotation

Quotation

- using a small portion of a work *exactly* as it appears in the original
- The original author or source should *always* be cited

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing

- Putting a passage in *your own words*
- It does not mean changing a few words or even sentence structure, it is to show that you understand a passage on your own terms.
- May take from a longer section than a quote and condense it slightly
- Author/source should still be credited

Summarizing

Summarizing

- Using your own words to describe the main idea(s) of a passage
- Summaries are usually shorter and cover ideas more broadly than the original passage or a paraphrase
- As with quotes and paraphrasing, the source of the passage summarized is to be cited

Steps to effective paraphrasing

Read and read the passage until you are sure you have a clear understanding of the main ideas

- This includes using dictionaries or other reference items as needed to help clarify difficult terms or ideas

Putting the original aside, write down your own paraphrase

Write down a few terms to help you remind you how you plan to use the material later

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/01/>

Steps to effective paraphrasing

Double check your paraphrase with the original source material to make sure to have captured ideas from the passage accurately

Use quotation marks to note any specialized terms or phrases that you have used exactly as they appear

Make sure to write down all appropriate citation information in case you decide to use a passage

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/01/>

Citation

Citations

- Provide a reference to a book, article or other resource that allows a readers to clearly identify the sources of ideas
 - Give the author due credit
 - Shows how your work is built from the work of others
 - Readers can go look at your sources and them further

Citation Information for different items

Book:

- author(s), book title, publisher, date of publication, and page number(s) if appropriate

Journal article:

- author(s), article title, journal title, volume and issue numbers, date of publication, and page number(s)

Newspaper:

- author(s), article title, name of newspaper, section title and page number(s), date of publication

Webpage:

- author(s) (where available), article and publication title where appropriate, URL (web address), and a date when the site was accessed.
- If items are accessed through a database, the name of the database and the date of access should be included as well

Citations styles

There are numerous styles of citing sources across disciplines

- Common styles include APA, MLA, ACS, Chicago, CBE

Every system provides similar information, but differ in the following ways:

- The *location* of the citation
- The *order* in which information appears in a citation

Citations styles

Documentary note style

- Uses footnotes or endnotes to minimize interference with flow of reading

Parenthetical (in-text) style

- These are considered brief citations, so a full cite is not needed, but does require some form of a work cited page

Consult your instructor to make sure you use the appropriate style

Citation resources

[Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)

[Research and Documentation Online](#)

[online! A guide to using internet resources](#)

[Citation tutorial @ University of North Carolina](#)