Avoiding Plagiarism

Copying and Pasting from the Internet is PLAGIARISM – even if you change a few words!!!

Keep reading to learn what else qualifies as plagiarism…
What is PLAGIARISM?

- Plagiarism - Copying or using some else’s words or ideas and presenting them as your own. It is unethical and illegal.

What does THAT mean….????????
Read on…
What is plagiarism? (continued)

- Using someone else’s words verbatim (word for word) OR
- Paraphrasing someone else’s words (rearranging the words or add/subtract words) OR
- Summarizing someone’s ideas or words OR
- Copying and pasting information from the Internet
- Buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper
- Copying and pasting parts of or an entire paper or article from the Web
What is plagiarism? (continued)

- **Hiring** someone to write your paper for you
- **Copying large sections** of text from a source without quotation marks or proper citation.
- **Copying and pasting pictures, photos, and art from the Internet** (does not include clipart from software programs such as Word and PowerPoint!!)
Plagiarism can also be ...

- **Using the words of a source too closely when paraphrasing** (where quotation marks should have been used)
  - *Paraphrase*: the act or process of restating or rewording (www.dictionary.com, 2008).

- **Building on someone's ideas without citing their spoken or written work**
Plagiarism – Accidental or Intentional?

- Sometimes students copy to avoid actually doing the work themselves *(What? Really???)*.  
  - *This is deliberate cheating and lying about the authorship of the work handed in*
- Sometimes students accidentally plagiarize when they don’t fully understand how to avoid it.  
  - *Often this is usually mistakes made in handling and citing sources*
- **Neither** accidental nor intentional plagiarism is acceptable.
## Intentional or Accidental Plagiarism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intentional</th>
<th>Accidental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper</td>
<td>Using the source too closely when paraphrasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiring someone to write your paper</td>
<td>Building on someone else’s citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying from another source without citing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**None of the above is acceptable!!**

***In college, students are expelled for plagiarizing.***
Common misconception!

- A student thinks to himself, “Self, if I copy and paste a paragraph, a few paragraphs, or an entire paper, it will be okay as long as I change a few words around.”

  **WRONG!!!!!!** Simply changing a few words is still plagiarism

  - You **MUST** give credit and cite the source at the end of your paper.
How do I avoid plagiarizing?

- **RESIST THE TEMPTATION** to copy and paste!
- Your teachers already know your writing style and can easily identify work that isn’t yours.
  - BTW, Google is a wonderful tool. All we have to do is google a line from your paper to find where you got it from!!
How do I avoid plagiarizing?

- It is **NOT** enough to just have a bibliography – you must cite your sources in your paper each time you use someone else’s information!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NEED to Document (Cite)</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Need to Document (Cite)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using someone else’s words or ideas from a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, email or any other medium</td>
<td>When you are writing your own experiences, your own observations, your own insights, your own thoughts, your own conclusions about a subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you use information gained through interviewing another person</td>
<td>When you use “common knowledge,” for example, saying <em>football is a popular sport</em> or <em>students often plagiarize</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you copy the exact words or a unique phrase from somewhere</td>
<td>When you are compiling generally accepted facts – for example, saying <em>smoking causes cancer</em>, or <em>Grand Theft Auto video games are quite violent</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you reprint any diagrams, illustrations, charts, and pictures</td>
<td>When you are writing up the results of your own experiments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you use ideas that others have given you in conversations or email</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ways to document your sources

- **In-text citations** (this means you put a note in your paper right after the information you borrowed)
- **Bibliography**
- **Quotation marks**
In-Text Citations

- Right after a quotation from a source (or a paraphrase of a source's ideas), you must place the author's name followed by a space and the relevant page number(s).
  - TEXT - Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).
  - TEXT - ...as has been discussed elsewhere (Burke 3; Dewey 21).
In-Text Citations (continued)

Your *in-text citation* has to match with an entry in your *bibliography*, which, for the Burke citation on the previous slide, will look something like this:

A bibliography is an alphabetical list of all the sources you used when researching an essay or paper.

Keep track of the full title, author, place of publication, publisher, and date of publication for each source.
The main function of quotation marks is to set off and represent exact language (either spoken or written) that has come from somebody else.

1. Quotation marks always come in pairs. Don’t start a quotation and fail to put marks at the end of the quoted material.
2. Capitalize the first letter of a direct quote when the quote is a complete sentence.
3. Don’t use a capital letter when the quote is a fragment or only a piece of the original material’s complete sentence.
So How Do I Avoid Plagiarism?

- When you conduct research, you must write down important ideas, statistics, quotes, etc - along with other information that will be included in your bibliography.

- The following assignments will help you identify instances of plagiarism.

- In the last assignment (3 parts), we will pretend we are writing a paper and using quotes from a book, a newspaper, and a website.
  
  - You will practice finding and recording the information you need for the bibliography.
ASSIGNMENT 1
What is Plagiarism?

- Complete this outline on YOUR OWN PAPER
  - 1. Define plagiarism – IN YOUR OWN WORDS!!!
  - 2. When do you need to document (cite) your sources? (look at the handy dandy chart)
  - 3. When do you NOT have to document (cite) your source? (look at the handy dandy chart)
ASSIGNMENT 2
7 Plagiarism Practice Exercises

- The next few slides contain 7 situations where you must decide if you need to document the source or not.
- Then you must explain why.
- Write your answers on YOUR OWN PAPER!!
- Did you get them all correct?
Practice With Plagiarism

- **Situation 1:** You are writing new insights about your own experiences.
  - Do you need to document (cite) your source?
  - Why or why not?
Practice With Plagiarism

**Situation 2:** You are responding to an editorial from your school’s newspaper with which you disagree. When you directly mention the editorial’s words,

- Do you need to document (cite) your source?
- Why or why not?
Situation 3: You use some information from a source without ever quoting it directly.

- Do you need to document (cite) your source?
- Why or why not?
Practice With Plagiarism

**Situation 4:** You have no other way of expressing the exact meaning of a text without using the original source verbatim (word for word).
- Do you need to document (cite) your source?
- Why or why not?
Situation 5: You want to begin your paper with a story that one of your classmates told about her experiences in Bosnia.

- Do you need to document (cite) your source?
- Why or why not?
Situation 6: The quote you want to use is too long, so you leave out a couple of phrases.

– Do you need to document (cite) your source?
– Why or why not?
Practice With Plagiarism

**Situation 7:** You really like the particular phrase somebody else made up, so you use it.

– Do you need to document (cite) your source?
– Why or why not?
ASSIGNMENT 3

Online Plagiarism Quiz

- Click on the link below and take the quiz.
  - http://www.indiana.edu/~tedfrick/plagiarism/item1.html

  - For each question, note on your paper how many tries it takes you to get it correct.
  - Read each example carefully.
  - If you get it wrong, read the reason why your guess was wrong, then try again.
  - Keep trying until you get it right – CAREFULLY reading each reason why you missed it.

  ▪ Did you get any correct on the FIRST try?
ASSIGNMENT 4  
(Part 1 of 3) 
Practicing How to Avoid Plagiarism

Part 1. Book/Novel
2. Find a sentence you like and pretend you will be using that sentence in a paper you are writing by copying it word for word (don’t forget quotation marks!)
3. Write down the page number !!!!!!!!!!
4. You then must find the following information to include in your bibliography! Write this information on your paper in the following order!
   - Title of book
   - Page number your quote came from
   - Name of author
   - City of Publisher
   - Publisher Name
   - Date of Publish
ASSIGNMENT 4
(Part 2 of 3)
Practicing How to Avoid Plagiarism

**Part 2 – Newspaper**
- Find a newspaper, preferably the front page or business section.
- Find a sentence you like and pretend you will be using that sentence in a paper you are writing by copying it word for word (*don’t forget quotation marks!*)
- You then must find the following information to include in your bibliography! Write this information on your paper!
  - Name of newspaper
  - Date of newspaper article
ASSIGNMENT 4  
(Part 3 of 3)  

Practicing How to Avoid Plagiarism

- Part 3 – Website
  - Go to www.livingmyths.com
  - Find a sentence you like and pretend you will be using that sentence in a paper you are writing by copying it word for word (don’t forget quotation marks!)
  - You then must find the following information to include in your bibliography! Write this information on your paper!
    - Author of article (if available)
    - Title of document (if available)
    - Title of Website
    - Site path (begins with “http” and can be quite long)
    - Date site was accessed (the date you got on the site)
You are finished with Plagiarism stuff for now!!!

Please return to your syllabus for further instructions, assignments, and activities.