Plagiarism Workshop

By Professor Sharon Race October 15, 2019

Is this plagiarism?

- According to the Medical Director of Rosewood Centers for Eating Disorders, recovery from drug or alcohol use or other behavioral health disorders is unlikely when the eating disorder remains unaddressed.
- Original passage: Recovery from substance use or other behavioral health disorders is not likely when the eating disorder remains unaddressed.
- From an article titled "How to assess for a hidden eating disorder," by Dr. Amanda Davis, published in a journal titled *Addiction Professional*, volume 14, number 1, Winter 2016, on pages 48-50.
- ♦ Yes, because:
 - ♦ In-text citation is missing with author's name and page number
 - ♦ The statement is copied almost word-for-word
 - ♦ No quotation marks are used to indicate word-for word-copying

Definition of plagiarism:

According to the *Merriam-Webster* online dictionary, to "plagiarize" means:

- to steal and pass off the ideas or words of another as one's own
- to use another's production without crediting
 the source
- ♦ to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

From plagiarism.org

Plagiarism is wrong

Plagiarism is an act of fraud.
 It involves stealing someone else's work and lying about it.

Did you know?

The word plagiarism comes from the Latin *plagiarius* meaning "kidnapper"



All of the following are considered plagiarism:

- ♦ turning in someone else's work as your own
- copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- ♦ failing to put word-for-word copying in quotation marks
- giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation or not documenting it at all
- changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not

From plagiarism.org

Self-plagiarism

Even if you wrote it, you may not submit the same paper to two different classes unless you have permission from both instructors.
Don't recycle an old paper you wrote.

Excuses



Consequences of plagiarism:

In college, plagiarists may:

- ♦ fail the assignment
- ♦ fail the class
- ♦ be suspended from college

In the real world, plagiarists:

- ♦ may be asked to leave their job or be fired.
- may be subject to legal action, including civil suits and fines.

thelawdictionary.org

Plagiarism is avoidable

Handle sources responsibly and cite your sources.

In other words, acknowledge that certain material has been borrowed and provide your audience with the information necessary to find that source.

"You must cite your sources."

* You need to <u>document</u> this idea."
* Be sure to use correct <u>documentation</u>."
* Where is your <u>citation</u>?"

What do these words even mean?

Document/documentation Cite/citation

- ♦ To <u>document</u> or to <u>cite</u> a source means to give proper credit to a source by doing three things:
- 1. Provide a signal phrase to introduce a quote or paraphrase from a source within your paragraph
- 2. Use an in-text citation (also called parenthetical citation) right after the borrowed material
- 3. Give a list of all sources used in correct style format on a page at the end of the paper (**Works Cited** page for MLA, **References** page for APA, etc.)

What documentation/citation looks like in MLA style:

According to the Medical Director of Rosewood Centers for Eating Disorders, "Recovery from substance use or other behavioral health disorders is unlikely when the eating disorder remains unaddressed" (Davis 48).

Works Cited

Davis, Amelia. "How to assess for a hidden eating disorder." *Addiction Professional*, vol. 14, no. 1, Winter 2016, pp. 48-50. *Gale Academic Onefile*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A444206663/ AONE?u=txshracd2546&sid=AONE&xid=ad05771c. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019.

What documentation/citation looks like in APA style:

According to the Medical Director of Rosewood Centers for Eating Disorders, "Recovery from substance use or other behavioral health disorders is unlikely when the eating disorder remains unaddressed" (Davis, 2016).

References

Davis, A. (2016, Winter). How to assess for a hidden eating disorder. *Addiction Professional*, *14*(1), 48+. Retrieved from https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A444206663/AONE?u=txshrac d2546&sid=AONE&xid=ad05771c How to avoid plagiarism: TIP #1 Engage fully in the research process

- 1. Give yourself plenty of time. Don't wait until the night before a paper is due to start.
- 2. Study the sources you find—read past the first two pages.

How to avoid plagiarism: TIP #2 Take careful notes by hand or on computer

- 1. Quoting: Put quotation marks ("") around word-for word exact copying from the source.
- 2. Paraphrasing: Write the source ideas in your own words and sentence structure.
- 3. Make a new notecard, notebook section, or computer file for EACH source, and include the author and page number on each note.
- Keep a working bibliography—a list of sources (with all publication information) that you have taken notes from.

Quoting

- ♦ Quotations are the <u>exact words</u> of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word with quotation marks ("") around them.
- Introduce quotations with a signal phrase.(According to . . .)
- ♦ Use an in-text citation.
- List the source on the Works Cited/Reference
 page.

Paraphrasing

- Introduce paraphrases with a signal phrase to show that what follows is not your own idea. (According to . . .)
- ♦ Use an in-text citation.
- List the source on the Works Cited/ Reference page.

Lazy paraphrasing leads to plagiarism

NO

♦ "I used mostly the same phrases and words but changed the sentence structure around. Is that OK?"

NO

How to avoid plagiarism: TIP #3 Follow the correct citation style for your assignment or discipline

- ♦ MLA is commonly used in composition and literature classes.
- ♦ <u>APA</u> is commonly used in psychology and education.
- ♦ <u>Chicago A</u> (notes and bibliography) is commonly used in history.
- <u>Chicago B</u> (author-date) is commonly used in the sciences.
- ♦ If you're not sure which style to use, ask your professor.

How to avoid plagiarism: TIP #4 Use the SPC library resources

<u>https://southplainscollege.libguides.</u>
<u>com/c.php?g=952075&p=6868369</u>

Click on the Citation Help button and choose MLA or APA style





How to avoid plagiarism: TIP #5 Visit the SPC Writing Centers



SPC Writing Centers

Visit the SPC Writing Centers webpage to find locations, get directions, and see when tutors are available to help you:

http://www.southplainscollege.edu/e xploreprograms/artsandsciences/engli sh/writingcenter.php

What is Common Knowledge?

Sou do not have to cite your source when the information you use is "common knowledge."

Common knowledge is information that the average, educated reader would accept as reliable without having to look it up.

Examples of Common Knowledge

- Information that most people know, such as that water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit
- Information shared by a cultural or national group, such as the names of famous heroes or events in the nation's history that are remembered and celebrated.
- Knowledge shared by members of a certain field, such as the fact that the necessary condition for diffraction of radiation of wavelength from a crystalline solid is given by Bragg's law.
- However, what may be common knowledge in one culture, nation, academic discipline, or peer group may *not* be common knowledge in another.

integrity.mit.edu/handbook/citing-your-sources/what-common-knowledge

When in doubt, cite your source.

Questions?