PLAGIARISM
How to stay out of trouble!

Developed for use by the

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Plagiarize *

to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use (another's production) *without crediting the source*

to commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

"Plagiarize" cited

MLA Style

"plagiarize." <u>Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary</u>. 2010. Merriam-Webster Online. 11 August 2010 <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ plagiarize>

APA Style

plagiarize. (2010). In *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*. Retrieved August 11, 2010, from http:// www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plagiarize

Where can I learn more?

- Plagiarism.org
  - ♦ Information on the following slides was taken from plagiarism.org

- http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml

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 a quotation in quotation marks
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not

How to avoid Plagiarism!

- Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided by citing sources.

- Simply acknowledge certain material is borrowed & provide information necessary to find the source, is usually enough to prevent plagiarism.

Facts about Plagiarism!

- A study by The Center for Academic Integrity found almost 80% of college students admit cheating at least once.

- According to survey by the Psychological Record 36% of undergraduates admitted plagiarizing written material.

- Poll by US News & World Reports found 90% of students believe cheaters are either never caught or never appropriately disciplined.

- The State of Americans: This Generation & the Next (Free Press, July 1996) states 58.3% of high school students let someone else copy their work 1969, & 97.5% did in 1989.

More Facts!

- A national survey published in *Education Week* found that
  - ♦ 54% of students admitted to plagiarizing from the internet
  - ♦ 74% of students admitted that at least once during the past school year they had engaged in "serious" cheating
  - ♦ 47% of students believe their teachers sometimes choose to ignore students who are cheating.

Citations

- Consult your instructor to determine the form of citation appropriate for your paper.
- Before you begin writing, ask
  - "How should I cite my sources?" or
  - "What style of citation should I use?"

What is a citation?

- A "citation" is the way you tell readers certain material in your work came from another source.

- It also gives readers information necessary to find the source again, including:
    - Information about author
    - Title of the work
    - Name & location of company that published source
    - Date source was published
    - Page numbers of the material borrowed

Why should I cite sources?

- Giving credit to the original author by citing sources is the only way to use other people's work without plagiarizing.
- There are other reasons to cite sources:
  - Citations are extremely helpful to anyone who wants to find out more about your ideas & where they came from.
  - Not all sources are good or right -- your own ideas may often be more accurate or interesting than those of your sources. Proper citation will keep you from taking the rap for someone else's bad ideas.
  - Citing sources shows the amount of research you've done.
  - Citing sources strengthens your work by lending outside support to your ideas.

Doesn't citing sources make my work seem less original?

No!

Citing sources actually helps your reader distinguish your ideas from those of your sources. This will actually emphasize the originality of your own work.

When do I need to cite?

Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source. The following situations almost always require citation:

- whenever you use quotes
- whenever you paraphrase
- whenever you use an idea someone else has already expressed
- whenever you make specific reference to the work of another
- whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas

Introducing Cited Material

All cited information should be introduced. For example:

According to the author of *The Book*, most students don't mean to plagiarize. They are simply uninformed. His research shows that 90% of students say they have never been given good ideas for avoiding plagiarism [3]. It appears that many other university professors agree with him.

Then at the end of the paper on the *References* page:

[3] Smith, John, *The Book*, The Publisher, 1989, pp. 200-205.

When writing this this manner, you should NEVER use a citation like [3] after every sentence. Introduce the source, complete your discussion, then insert the citation inside the period of the last sentence. Note the last sentence is not cited because this is MY idea.

Sources not cited

- **"The Ghost Writer"**
  Writer turns in another's work, word-for-word, as his or her own.

- **"The Photocopy"**
  Writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.

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

Sources not cited (2)

- **"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 & phrases.

- **"The Labor of Laziness"**
  Writer takes time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources & 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 own previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

Sources Cited --
But still plagiarized

- **"The Forgotten Footnote"**
  Writer mentions author's name, but neglects to include specific information on location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.

- **"The Misinformer"**
  Writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.

- **"The Too-Perfect Paraphrase"**
  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 basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation & interpretation of information.

Sources Cited
But still plagiarized (2)

- **"The Resourceful Citer"**
  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 & 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.

How will I get caught by Dr. Halverson?

- Several students use similar material, quotes
- Certain parts are "different" style
- Google certain "unusual" phrases
- Look at your source

What if I get caught?

- Depends upon the severity, the situation & the instructor – and university policy
  - Zero on the assignment
  - Dropped from course
  - "F" in the course
  - Suspended from the university

Programming & Plagiarism

What is acceptable use of another programmers code?

- Use of code is similar to use of text.
  - ♦ Always cite the source
  - ♦ Be sure that the code is not copyrighted

In Programming Courses

NEVER

- Use another student's code
- Work together (unless a team project)
- Give a copy of your code to another student (electronic or printout)
- Never accept a copy of another student's code (electronic or printout)

Acceptable?

- Talking to your instructor!
- Discussing problem description with another student
- Discussing potential solution strategies
- Tracing through sample data

Questions or Comments??