

**Plagiarism?**

# Say No To Plagiarism



**What is plagiarism?**

(And why you should care!)



# Say No To Plagiarism

# Definition:

Plagiarism is the presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own.



# Did You Know?

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



# How serious is the problem?

“A study of 4,500 students at 25 schools:

**72% admitted to serious cheating on written assignments using the Internet.”**

Based on the research of Donald L. McCabe, Rutgers University

Source: “CIA Research.” Center for Academic Integrity, Duke University, 2003

[http://academicintegrity.org/cai\\_research.asp](http://academicintegrity.org/cai_research.asp).

# Students, If:

- you have included the words and ideas of others in your work that you neglected to cite,

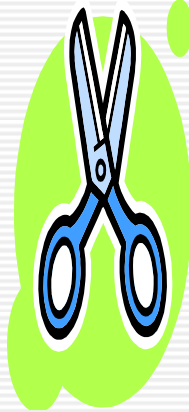


**You have probably plagiarized!**

# Two types of plagiarism:

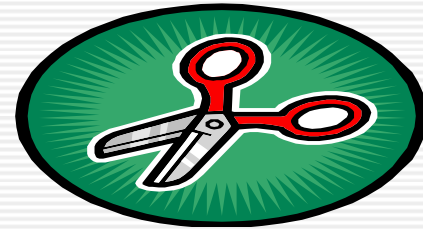
- **Intentional**

- Copying a friend's work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- Media "borrowing" without documentation



- **Unintentional**

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Failure to use your own "voice"



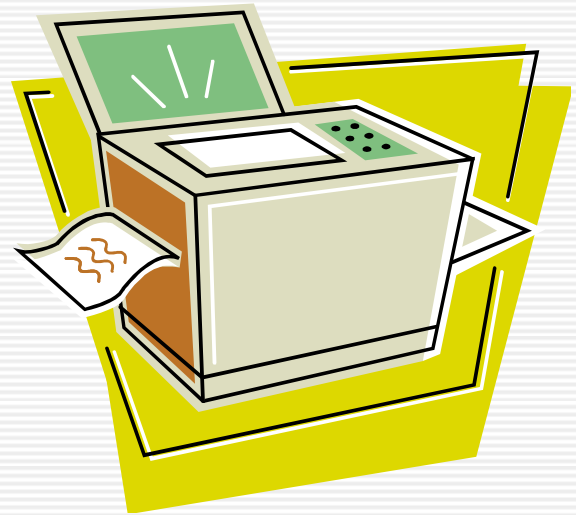
# Types: Intentional

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# Types of Plagiarism: Copying

The most well-known and, sadly, the most common type of plagiarism is the simplest: **copying**. If you copy someone else's work and put your name on it, you have plagiarized.



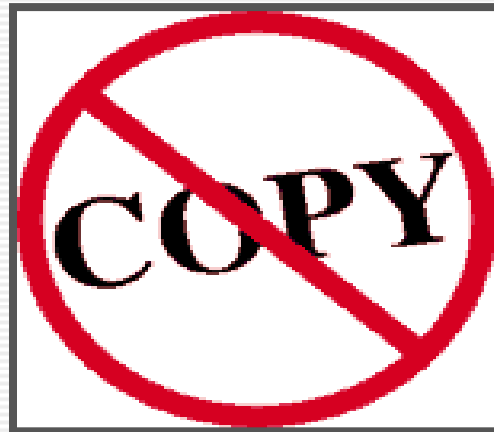
# Copying: An Example

"Children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness; it is the rare child who labels a parent shy [...] This is understandable, since parents are in positions of control and authority in their homes and may not reveal their shy side to their children. Also, since shyness is viewed as undesirable by many children, it may be threatening to think of parents in these terms. At this young age, the parent is still idealized as all-knowing and all-powerful - - not dumb, ugly, or weak."

Zimbardo, Philip G. (1977). Shyness: What it is, what to do about it. Cambridge, Mass.: Perseus Books.

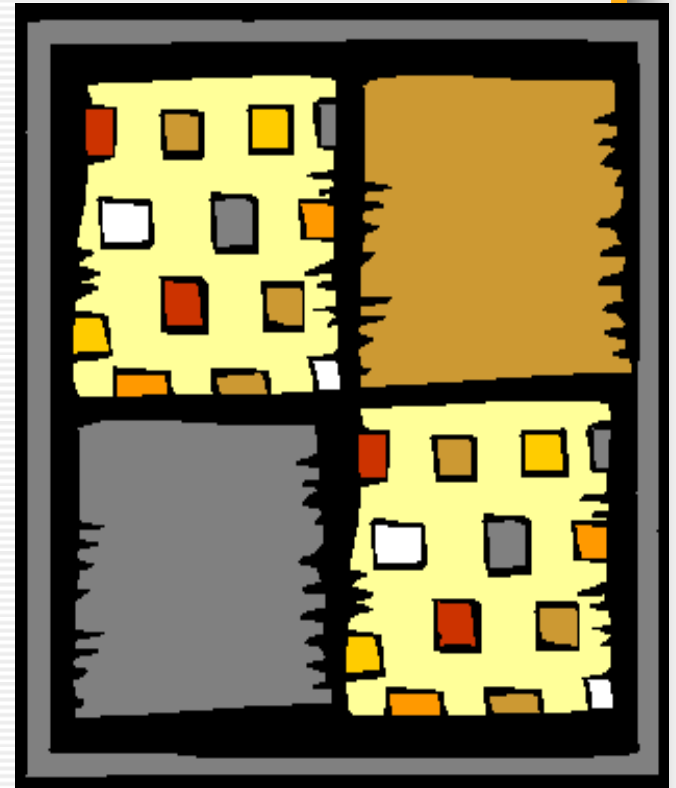
# Copying: An Example

This one is pretty straightforward. If a writer copies, word for word, the text from Dr. Zimbardo's book and does not acknowledge in any way that it was Dr. Zimbardo's work, the writer has committed plagiarism.



# Types: Patchwork Plagiarism

The second kind of plagiarism is similar to copying and is perhaps the second most common type of plagiarism: **patchwork plagiarism**. This occurs when the plagiarizer borrows the "phrases and clauses from the original source and weaves them into his own writing" (McConnell Library, Radford University) without putting the phrases in quotation marks or citing the author.

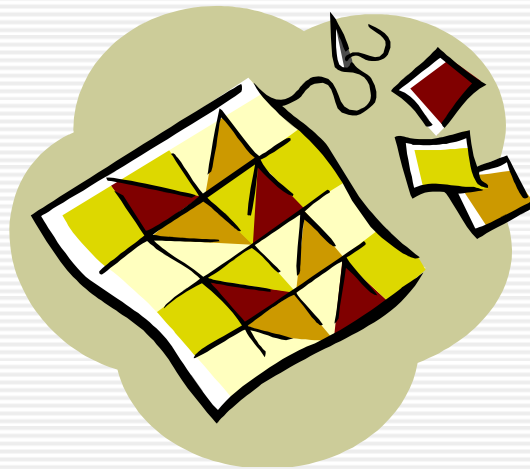


# Patchwork: An Example

With regard to children, *they are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness*. Rare is the child who labels a parent shy. It is easy to understand this, since the parents are in *positions of control and authority* in their own homes and may not necessarily show *their shy side to their children*. Moreover, since shyness is viewed as unfavorable by most children, *it may be threatening* for them to think of their parents in that light. During the formative years, the parent is *idealized as all-knowing and all-powerful -- not dumb, ugly, or weak*.

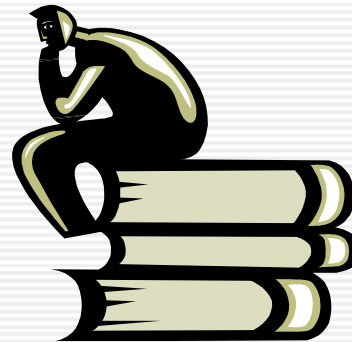
# Patchwork: An Example

Now, had the "author" of this passage put the colored phrases in quotation marks and added a citation after the quotation, like (Zimbardo 62), the "author" would have been safe. Without the quotation marks and the proper citation, the "author" has committed plagiarism.



# Types: Paraphrasing Plagiarism

The third type of plagiarism is called **paraphrasing plagiarism**. This occurs when the plagiarizer paraphrases or summarizes another's work without citing the source. Even changing the words a little or using synonyms but retaining the author's essential thoughts, sentence structure, and/or style without citing the source is still considered plagiarism.



# Paraphrasing: An Example

*Children are completely insensitive to their parents' shyness and rarely label their parents as shy. Because the parents are the authority and controlling figures in the home, they may not feel shy and therefore not show their shy side. Moreover, during the formative years, parents are seen as omnipotent and omniscient and not stupid, unattractive, or pathetic; it may be frightening for children to view their parents in terms of shyness.*



# Paraphrasing: An Example

Now, had the "author" of this paragraph used footnotes or parenthetical citations to acknowledge Dr. Zimbardo's work, he or she would have been in the clear. However, since the "author" acts like these ideas are his or her own, and does not acknowledge Dr. Zimbardo, it's plagiarism.



# Types: Unintentional

The other major type of plagiarism is called **unintentional plagiarism** -- it occurs when the writer incorrectly quotes and/or incorrectly cites a source they are using. How is this plagiarism, if the author didn't mean to do it?



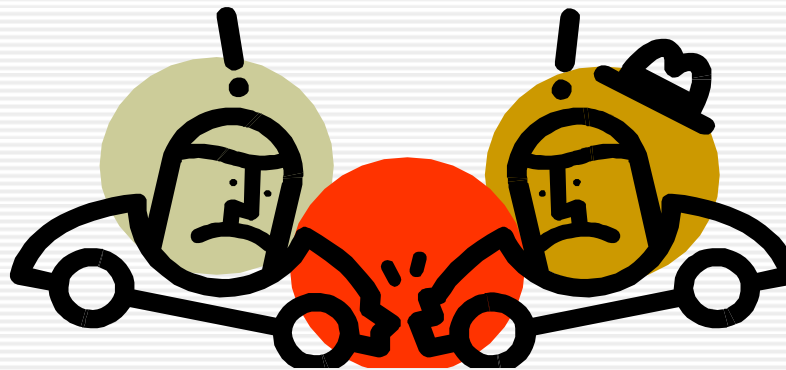
# Types: Unintentional

If a writer has incorrectly quoted or incorrectly

**Also: WE DON'T READ MINDS.**

**We don't know what you \*MEANT\* to do!**

considered plagiarism. Therefore, the incorrect usage of another's work, whether it's intentional or not, could be taken for "real" plagiarism.



# Excuses

It's okay if  
I don't get caught!

Everyone does it!

This assignment  
was BORING!

I was too busy to  
write that paper!  
(Job, big game, too much homework!)

I've got to get  
into a  
certain college.!

My teachers  
expect  
too much!

My parents  
expect "A"s!



***Plagiarism is a serious offense and can lead to failing grades or suspension from school.***

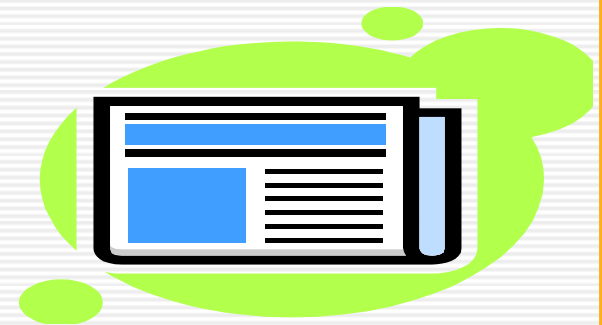
- The consequences are not worth the risks!
- It is only right to give credit to authors whose ideas you use
- Citing makes it possible for your readers to locate your source
- Cheating is unethical behavior

Is your academic reputation valuable to you?



# Real life consequences:

- Plagiarism at UVA—  
45 students dismissed, 3 graduate  
degrees revoked
  - CNN Article AP. 26 Nov. 2001
  - Channel One Article AP. 27 Nov. 2002



# Consequences (cont'd)

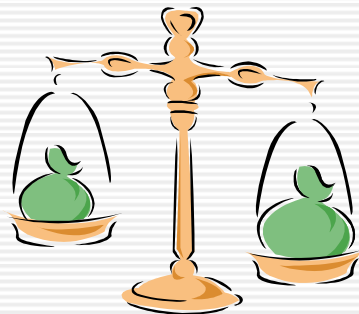
- *New York Times* senior reporter Jayson Blair forced to resign after being accused of plagiarism and fraud.
- “The newspaper said at least 36 of the 73 articles he had written had problems with accuracy, calling the deception a “low point” in the newspaper's history.”

“New York Times Exposes Fraud of Own Reporter.” *ABC News Online*. 12 May, 2003.

[http://www.pbs.org/newshour/newshour\\_index.html](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/newshour_index.html)

# Possible school consequences:

Is it worth  
the risk?



- “0” on the assignment
- Failing a class?
- Receiving a lower grade?
- Parent notification
- Referral to administrators
- Suspension or dismissal from school activities--sports and extracurricular





# How to avoid plagiarism



- Quote and cite phrases, sentences, and paragraphs taken directly from the original source.
- Quote and cite statistics, charts, graphs and drawings taken directly from the original source.
- When you paraphrase or summarize, give credit to the original author.

# Question:

Do I have  
to cite  
everything?



# Answer: YES!!

## Except –

- When you use your own words
- When the fact used is **common knowledge**.

What makes it “common knowledge”?

**If you can find the same information in at least 3 different sources, you don't have to cite it.**



Ex. George Washington  
wore wooden dentures.

# What's the big deal?

If I change a few words, I'm still okay, right?



Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



You can “borrow” from the  
works of others in your  
own work! Be very  
careful.



# Use these three strategies,

- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing



*To blend source materials in with your own,  
making sure your own voice is heard.*

# Quoting

**Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word. Quotations must be cited!**



Carol Rohrbach and Joyce Valenza

# Paraphrasing

**Paraphrasing means putting someone else's words or ideas into your own words.**

**Although you are using your own words, the ideas are taken from someone else and must be cited on your Works-Cited page.**





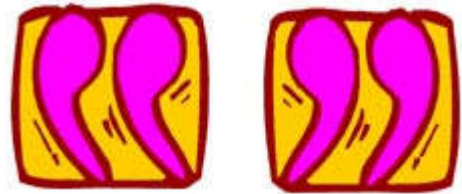
# Paraphrasing

- Paraphrasing is not simply rearranging or rewording an original passage.
- You have to understand what the author is saying and write the ideas entirely in your own words.



# Paraphrasing

- Give the author credit when you quote or paraphrase.



- “According to Jim Carty, the CATS are ranked fourth in backcourts this year with Rondo, Sparks, Crawford, Bradley, and Moss.”

# As you take notes:

- Include page numbers and source references so you can go back and check for accuracy as you write.





# DON'T



- Cut and paste from any source
- Use another student's work as your own
- Just change a few words from any source for your paper
- Turn in a paper you wrote for another class



# A Plagiarist is:

- Too careless
- Too lazy
- Too dishonest
- TO DO A GOOD JOB!



By Cindy Nottage



# You can prevent plagiarism (stealing words and ideas).

## *All you need to do is:*

- Take notes—put in your own words.
- If you do copy words, put “ ” around them and footnote whose words they are.
- Keep track of EVERY resource you use!
- Cite all of your sources at the end of your work.

# When researching and note-taking

## Action during the writing process

- Mark *everything* that is someone else's words with a big **Q** (for **quote**) or with big quotation marks
- Indicate in your notes which ideas are taken from sources (**S**) and which are your own insights (**ME**)
- Record all of the relevant documentation information in your notes
- Ensure you note exact page numbers in the reference

## Source:

[http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r\\_plagiar.html](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html)

# A few tips: Good Scholarly Practice

- **Avoid copying when you take notes; use your own words/ideas**
- **When taking notes, make sure you write down the full reference of the source, INCLUDING PAGE NUMBERS**
- **Keep track of citations, full references, page numbers, quotations**
- **Write first drafts without notes**
- **When in doubt CITE!**
- **Take advice**



# Works Cited

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