

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)



# PLAGIARISM

## (WHY PEOPLE DO IT)

- Don't know what it is
- Don't consider it wrong
- Path of least resistance
- Procrastination and pressure
- Personal academic insecurity
- **The thrill of evil**



# PLAGIARISM

## (CONSEQUENCES IN COLLEGE)

- Failure of the course
- No refund for the class
- Revocation of scholarships
- Cancellation of student loans
- Expulsion
- No one will ever love you.

# PLAGIARISM

## (CONSEQUENCES IN THIS COURSE)

- Failure of the grading period
- Clean re-do of the assignment
- Referral to your administrator
- Removal from honor societies
- Possible retroactive deferment
- Removal of my faith in humanity



ME →



# PLAGIARISM

(WHY IT'S SEDUCTIVE)



# PLAGIARISM

(WHY IT'S SEDUCTIVE)

You are asked to ...

- Develop a topic based on what has already been said and written ...
- But also write something new and original.

# PLAGIARISM

## (WHY IT'S SEDUCTIVE)

You are asked to ...

- Rely on experts' and authorities' opinions ...
- But also improve upon and/or disagree with those same opinions.



# PLAGIARISM

(WHY IT'S SEDUCTIVE)

You are asked to ...

- Give credit to previous writers and researchers ...
- But also make your own significant contribution.

# PLAGIARISM

(WHY IT'S SEDUCTIVE)

You are asked to ...

- Improve your English to fit into an academic community by building on what you have and read ...
- **But also use your own voice**



# PLAGIARISM

## (WHAT IT IS)



# PLAGIARISM

(WHAT IT IS)

*the uncredited (deliberate or accidental) use of somebody else's words or ideas*

# PLAGIARISM

## (WHAT IT IS)

There are two categories:

- **Deliberate plagiarism**





# PLAGIARISM

## (WHAT IT IS)

There are two categories:

- **Deliberate plagiarism** ... such as buying, stealing, borrowing, or hiring out a paper or copying large sections of text without proper citation

# PLAGIARISM

(WHAT IT IS)

... and **Accidental plagiarism**



PLAGIARISM

YOU

# PLAGIARISM

(WHAT IT IS)

## Accidental plagiarism

springs from a lack of knowledge about how to cite, how to paraphrase, how to summarize, and how to use quotations.

# PLAGIARISM

## (WHAT IT IS)

- Copying directly\*
- Copying with rearrangement\*
- Copying with selected omissions\*
- Copying distinctive phrases\*
- Paraphrasing\*

\* without proper citation



# PLAGIARISM

## (WHAT IT IS)

- Stating (*not common knowledge*) facts\*
- Secondary citation\*
- Summarizing\*
- Unclear or misleading citations
- Citing fake or unfindable sources

\* without proper citation

# PLAGIARISM

**(HOW TO NOT DO IT)**



# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

Cite every piece of information that is not:

1. **common knowledge** (*including opinions, argument, speculations, facts, details, figures, and statistics*)
2. the result of your own **personal analysis**

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

There are **three** ways  
to use a source.

WHAT ARE THEY?!?!?1





# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

1. Direct quotation
2. Paraphrase
3. Summary

K. THANKS! BYE.



# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

When using **direct quotes**, use quotation marks and proper citation every time you use someone else's words, using brackets [ ] to give context to a quote or otherwise alter it.

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

A **paraphrase** must contain all of the author's information and none of your own commentary or elaboration; a corrupted paraphrase is plagiarism.

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

A **paraphrase** should always restate all the main points of the source in the same order and in about the same number of words.



# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

- A **paraphrase** cannot use the author's own words, phrasing, or sentence structure
- A **corrupted paraphrase** is plagiarism.

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

A paraphrase must include a parenthetical citation at the end of the last sentence of the paraphrase; an uncited paraphrase is plagiarism.

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

A **summary** of a source is much shorter than a paraphrase and must be in your own words, phrasing, and writing style.

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

- A **summary**, just like a paraphrase, cannot include any of your own analysis, elaboration, or commentary.
- A corrupted summary is plagiarism.

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

A **summary** must be cited, just like a quotation or paraphrase, with the parenthetical citation at the end of the last sentence of the summary of that source.



# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

*Some useful tips:*

- Whenever summarizing or paraphrasing, try writing without looking at the original (instead relying on memory and notes).

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

- *Then* check your writing against the original text; correct any errors in content/accuracy and sentence/paragraph structure.

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

Within a paraphrase or summary  
– you may include direct quotes,  
placing quotation marks around  
any distinct words or phrases  
that you cannot or do not want  
to change.

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

At the **beginning of the first sentence** in which you quote, paraphrase, or summarize **make it clear that what comes next is someone else's idea:**

*Ex. According to Smith ...*

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

*Ex. According to Fahad ...*

*Smith-Haley claims ...*

*In “Essay”, Marquez asks ...*



# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

At the **end of the last sentence** containing quoted, paraphrased, or summarized material, insert a **parenthetical citation** to properly cite the material.

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

Any quoted, paraphrased, or summarized material that comes after the reference is plagiarized: *it looks like it is supposed to be your own idea.*

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

All facts must be cited ...

- *Except for information that can be considered “common knowledge” (if you can find it undocumented in at least five credible sources)*

# PLAGIARISM

(HOW TO NOT DO IT)

**Secondary citation** is  
another big no-no:

- Let's say you're reading Smith, and Smith cites Brown. You really like what Brown said, but you don't have access to it ...

# PLAGIARISM

## (HOW TO NOT DO IT)

- Unless you can find the Brown text on your own, you cannot use that information.
- Secondary citation would be using the Brown information and citing it as Smith.



# PLAGIARISM

## (IN SUMMARY)

Every sentence of your paper falls into one of 4 categories:

1. Cited paraphrase
2. Cited summary
3. Cited quotation
4. Your own personal idea