

Plagiarism Workshop

Prepared for the STAR Center

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

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

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, family, too much homework)

I didn't know
the
assignment
would take
so long.

My teachers
expect
too much

My parents
expect A's



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.

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 document this idea.”

◆ “Be sure to use correct documentation.”

◆ “Where is your citation?”

What do these words even mean?

Document/documentation

Cite/citation

- ◇ To document or to cite 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=txshracd2546&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.
4. Keep a working bibliography—a list of sources (with all publication information) that you have taken notes from.

Quoting

- ◆ Quotations are the exact words 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

- ◆ Paraphrasing means putting someone else's words or ideas thoroughly into your own words, using your own sentence structure.
- ◆ 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

◆ “I changed a few words in the original passage and used an in-text citation. Is that OK?”

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.
- ◆ APA is commonly used in psychology and education.
- ◆ Chicago A (notes and bibliography) is commonly used in history.
- ◆ Chicago B (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

- ◆ <https://southplainscollege.libguides.com/c.php?g=952075&p=6868369>
- ◆ Click on the Citation Help button and choose MLA or APA style
- ◆ Email an SPC librarian with questions:
library@southplainscollege.edu

My Library: Texshare South Plains College

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Many sources you find in library databases have a CITE tool. Always double-check to make sure the citation is accurate.



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Highlights And Notes (0)

Relationships between depression, health-related behaviors, and internet addiction in female junior college students



Authors: Shang-Yu Yang, Shih-Hau Fu, Kai-Li Chen, Pei-Lun Hsieh and Pin-Hsuan Lin
Date: Aug. 9, 2019



From: PLoS ONE (Vol. 14, Issue 8.)
Publisher: Public Library of Science



Document Type: Report
Length: 7,187 words
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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0220784>

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Researchers from Harvard T.H. Chan School of

Author(s): Shang-Yu Yang 1,2, Shih-Hau Fu 3, Kai-Li Chen 4, Pei-Lun Hsieh 5, Pin-Hsuan Lin 6,*

Introduction

In Taiwan, 37.2% of the national adolescent population have experienced mood swings or episodes of depressive mood [1], and the number of adolescents affected by [depression](#) is increasing yearly [2]. During [adolescence](#), in addition to the physical changes caused by puberty (e.g., hormonal changes), teens are faced with large-scale social and psychological developmental challenges (e.g., social relationships and school work). Accordingly, adolescence is a critical period for the development of

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CITATION TOOLS

Choose Citation Format:

MLA 8th EditionMLA 8th EditionAPA 6th EditionChicago 17th Edition

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Results

Relationships between depression, health-related behaviors, and internet addiction in female junior college students." *PLoS ONE*, 20220784. *Gale Academic Onefile*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A596022495/AONE?u=bxshracd2546&sid=AONE&xid=c4379b4c>. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019.

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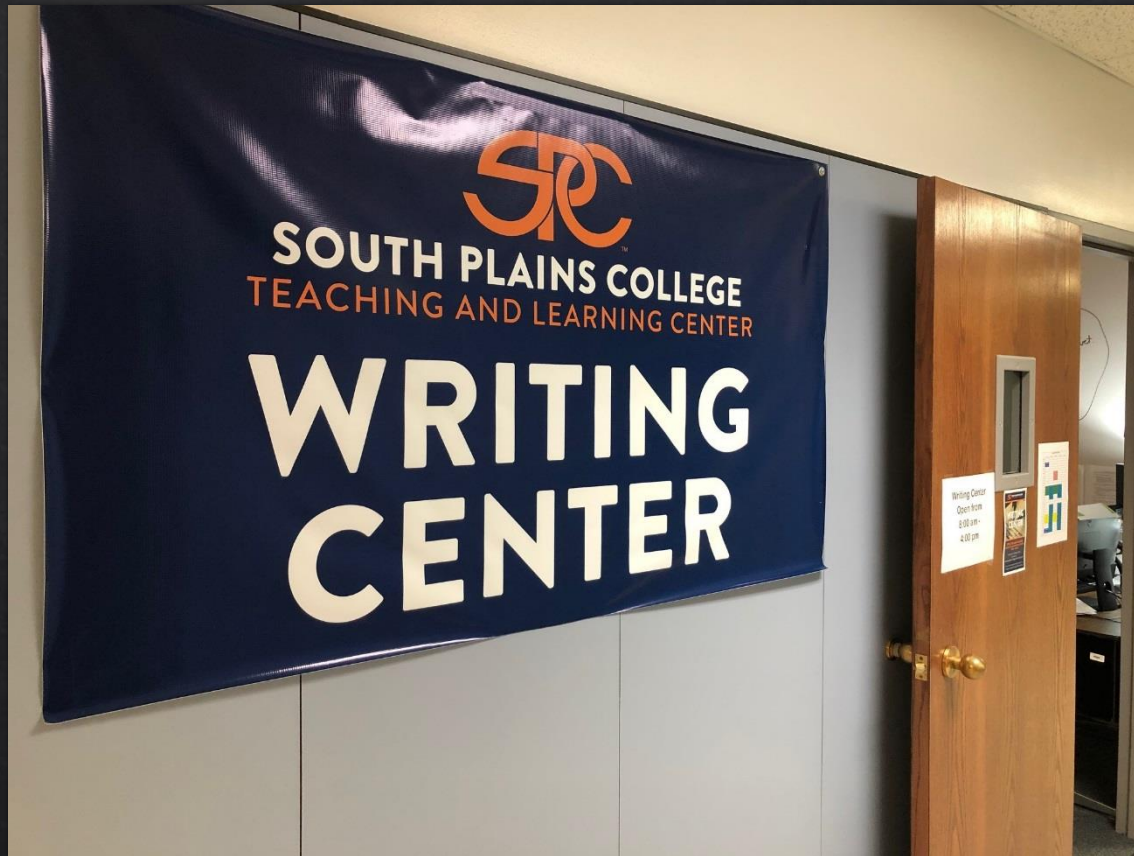
Researchers from Harvard T.H. Chan School of

WindowsTaskbar with icons for File Explorer, Chrome, Word, Outlook, Firefox, and other applications.

System tray showing the time 3:10 PM and date 10/14/2019.

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/writingcenter>

What is Common Knowledge?

- ◆ You 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.

When in doubt,
cite your source.

Questions?