



BUSINESS WEEK

PLAGIARISM

ANTOINETTE PINDER-DARLING
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What is Plagiarism?

When you use another author's intellectual property:

- Language,
- visuals, or
- Ideas

...in your own writing without giving proper credit, you commit a kind of academic theft called *plagiarism*.

You may violate copyright law if you are found guilty!!!

"After my paper is graded, I go back and correct it," said no one ever.



someecards
user card


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Copyright law

Copyright infringement is the use of works protected by copyright law without permission, infringing certain exclusive rights granted to the **copyright holder**, such as the right to reproduce, distribute, display or perform the protected work, or to make derivative works.

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WILL PROTECT YOU FROM  **PIRATES.**

And make you a fortune. If you have a **PLAY, SKETCH, PHOTO, ACT, SONG** or **BOOK** that is worth anything, you should copyright it. Don't take chances when you can secure our services at small cost. Send for our **SPECIAL OFFER TO INVENTORS** before applying for a patent, *it will pay you.* **HANDBOOK on patents sent FREE.** We advise if patentable or not, **FREE.** We incorporate **STOCK COMPANIES.** Small fees. Consult us.

WORMELLE & VAN MATER,
Managers,

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Examples of Plagiarism according to Plagiarism.org!!!

- Turning in someone else's work as your own
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- Failing to put quoted materials 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.
- Lastly, self-plagiarism (re-using your own original work for which you received credit in another course).

Reminder: You can use other people's ideas...

You are allowed to borrow ideas or phrases from other sources, provided you cite these sources properly.

If you have retained the essential idea of an original source, and have not cited it, then no matter how drastically you may have altered its context or presentation, you have still plagiarized.



Even unintentional plagiarism—is still plagiarism!!!

Unintentional Plagiarism: How to avoid it?

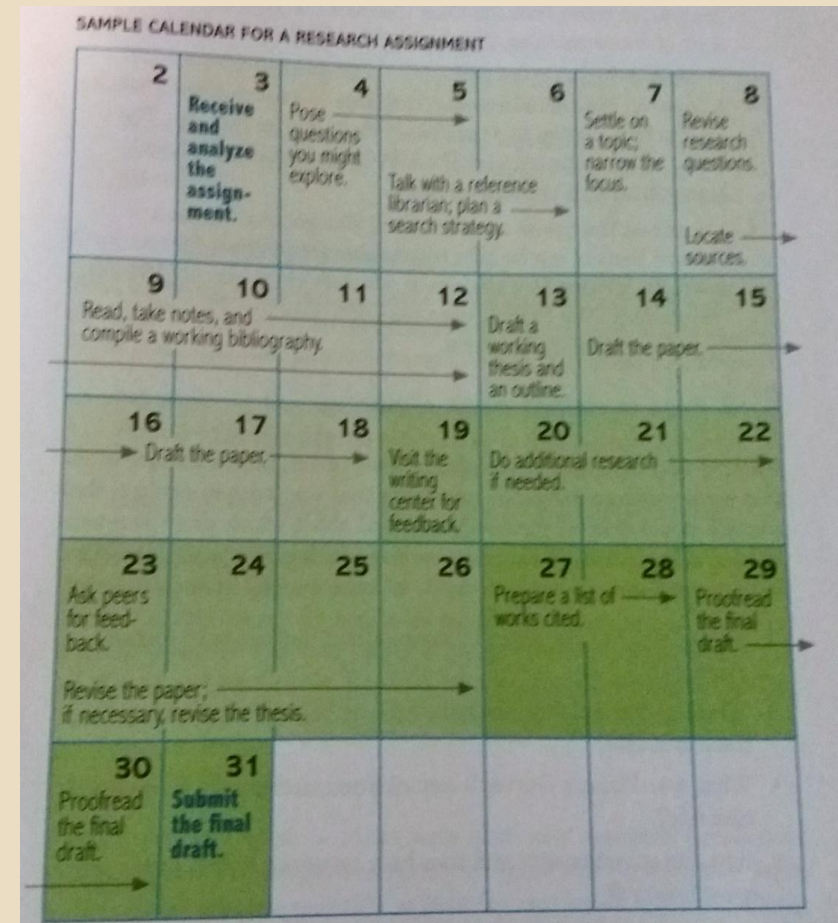
- Treat web sources the same way you treat print sources.
- Keep track of which words come from sources and which are your own.
 - If you copy from passages from web sources, put quotations around any text that you have inserted into your own notes or paper.
 - During note taking and drafting – highlight text that you think is useful but taken from sources so that you don't unmistakably use someone else's words as your own.
- Do not purchase material online from website that bill themselves as “Research Services” and sell essays.
 - Submitting a paper that you purchased is cheating, and using material from such a paper is considered plagiarism.

Rule of Thumb when to cite...

- Whenever you use quotes
- Paraphrase
- Use an idea that someone has already expressed
- You make specific reference to someone else's work
- Someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.




“Acknowledging that material has been borrowed, and providing your audience with the necessary information to find that material—is sufficient to prevent plagiarism.” (Legrande, 2010).

Simply changing or rearranging an author's words is not sufficient to prevent plagiarism.





Source: A Writer's Reference


Integrating and citing sources to avoid plagiarism! (Hacker & Sommers, 2010)

- If you are using an exact sentence from a source, with no changes...
 - MacNeil and Cran (2015) write, “Our language is constantly changing” (p. 1).
- If you are using a few exact words from the source but not an entire sentence...
 - The English Language, according to MacNeil and Cran, is “like the Mississippi” (p. 1).
- If you are using nearly exact words from the source but changing some word forms (*I*, to *she*, *walk* to *walked*)
 - MacNeil and Cran compare the English Language to the Mississippi River, which “forg[es] new channels and abandon[s] old ones” (p. 1). They suggest that in every generation, there are people who deplore changes in the [English] language and many who wish to stop the flow” (p. 1)

Continued... (Hacker & Sommers, 2010)

- If you are paraphrasing or summarizing the source, using the author's ideas but not any of the author's exact words... 

- If you have used the source's sentence structure but substituted a few synonyms for the author's words... 

STOP!!! This is a form of plagiarism even if you use a signal phrase and a page number. Change the sentence and properly cite it; otherwise, you have plagiarized. 

- MacNeil and Cran argue that changes in the English Language are natural and that they represent cultural progress (p. 1).

Plagiarized:

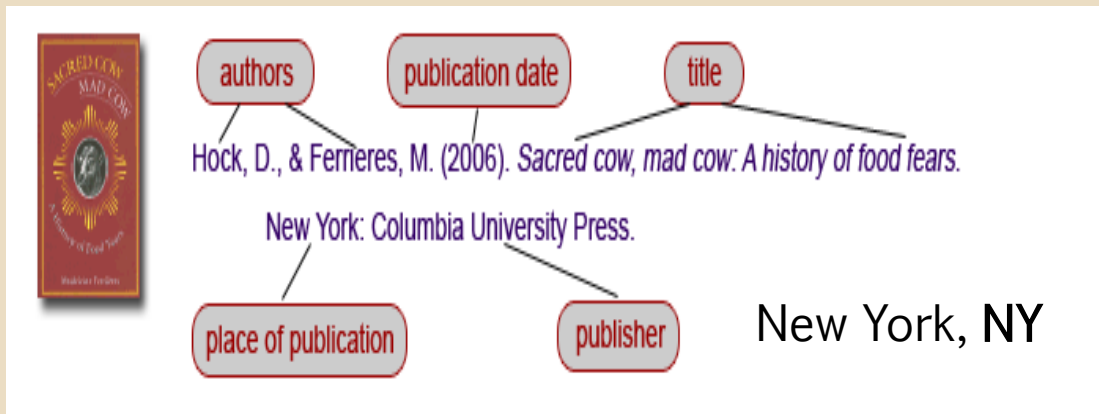
- MacNeil and Cran claim that, like a river, English creates new waterways and discards old ones.

Integrated and Cited correctly:

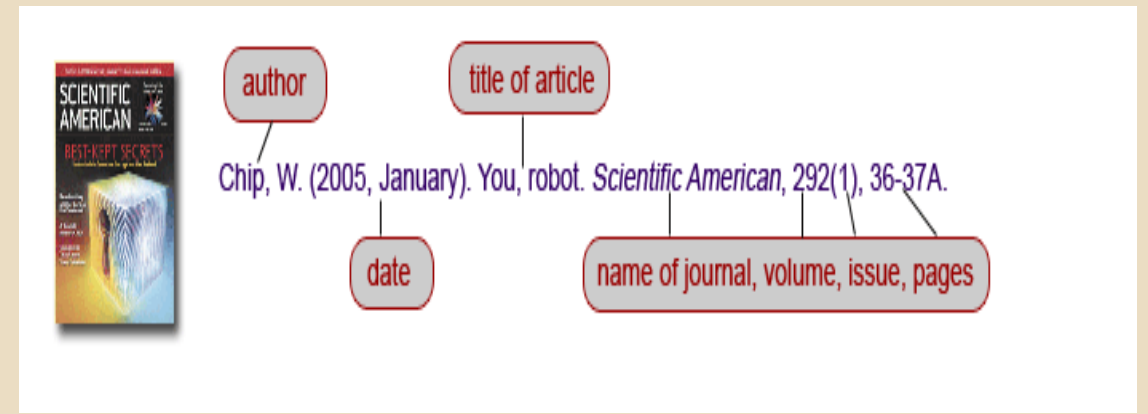
- MacNeil and Cran claim, "Like the Mississippi, [English] keeps forging new channels and abandoning old ones" (p. 1).

Sample APA Citation (Reference Page)

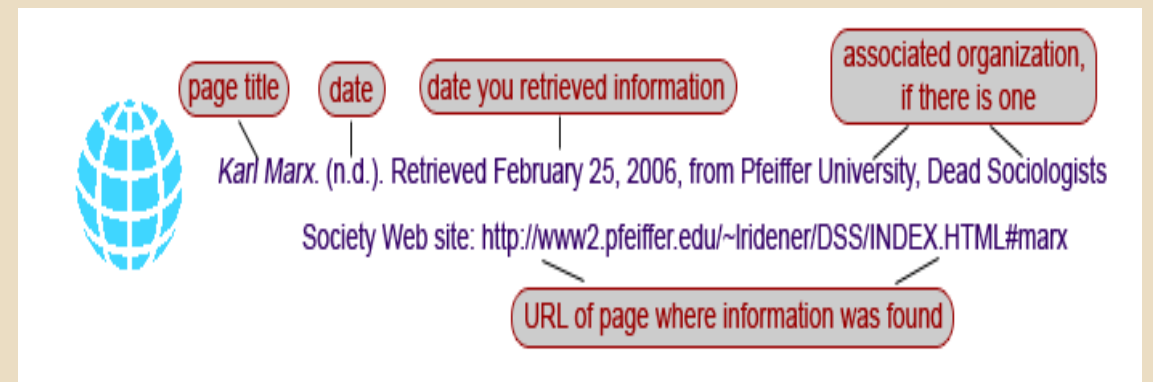
▪ BOOK



▪ JOURNAL



▪ WEBSITE:



- **Read** – think about what words mean
- **Ask** – what is the main idea and jot down details
- **Put** – the main idea and details into your own words.

Becoming an effective researcher and writer

Step
1

Pose questions
worth exploring

Map out a
search strategy

Find articles
using library
databases

Find books
through the
library's
catalog

Step
2

Find web
sources

Use reference
sources and
annotated
bibliographies

Conduct field
research –
interview
experts

Use Paper
Rater or
Grammarly

Step
3

Read critically

Keep track of
sources – add
to a calendar
or planner

Maintain a
working
bibliography

Step
4

Take notes
without
plagiarizing

Use APA format
for drafting
papers and
citing sources

REMEMBER:

An effective researcher is a good record keeper
– either do it on paper or on your computer!!!
Additionally, a good writer is an excellent reader.

References

- Hacker, D., & Sommers, N. (2010). *A writer's reference with exercises* (7th ed.). USA: Bedford/St. Martin's.
- LeGrande, C. (2010). Plagiarism brochure. Nassau, Bahamas: College of The Bahamas Library.
- Plagiarism.org (2014). What is Plagiarism? Retrieved from <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/what-is-plagiarism/>



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