Avoiding Plagiarism

Quoting, Paraphrasing, Summarizing, and Citing information resources in your paper
By the end of class you will be able to:

• Have an understanding of what constitutes plagiarism

• Differentiate between the types of sources cited and the elements and correct syntax of a citation

• Integrate new and prior information, including quotations and paraphrasings, in a manner that supports the purposes of the product or performance
What is plagiarism?
What is plagiarism?

#1. Clone
Submitting another’s work, word-for-word, as one’s own

#2. CTRL-C
Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

#3. Find - Replace
Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

#4. Remix
Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

#5. Recycle
Borrows generously from the writer’s previous work without citation

www.plagiarism.org
What is plagiarism?

#6. Hybrid
Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

#7. Mashup
Mixes copied material from multiple sources

#8. 404 Error
Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

#9. Aggregator
Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work

#10. Re-tweet
Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text’s original wording and/or structure

www.plagiarism.org
So... what happens at SSU?

- All cases of detected academic dishonesty will be reported by the faculty to the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

- Plagiarism or cheating in any academic work will result in a recorded grade of "F" for that work.

- A second offense during the course of a student's academic career at Savannah State will result in an "F" for the course in which the academic dishonesty has occurred. In addition, students who have committed a second offense of academic dishonesty during their academic career at Savannah State will be placed on academic probation for a minimum of one semester.

- A third incidence of academic dishonesty during a student's career at Savannah State will result in immediate dismissal from the College.

- savannahstate.edu/academic-affairs/academic-policies.shtml
what is not mentioned...

- Trust is completely broken
- Faculty will have problems writing you a recommendation
- Your sense of self worth is depleted
- Your ability to actually do the work and Think is not developed
  - This makes graduate school more difficult
  - This makes job performance more difficult

Image Credit: See Notes
what is not mentioned...

• It's never too late to get caught!
what is not mentioned...
Understanding Why

Student

Opportunity

Deadline for Multiple classes

Confusion about citation and the assignment

Procrastination

Pressure over grades

Pressure from parents, teachers, coaches, and peers

There are three ways to use sources in your paper....

1. Quoting
2. Paraphrasing
3. Summarizing
Using signal phrases

• When you include a direct quotation or borrowed idea in your paper, **introduce it** with a signal phrase providing context for source material. (**Hint**: include the author too)

Examples:

• As PC World columnist Daniel Tynan explains "...."

• The ePolicy Institute, an organization that advises companies about reducing risks from technology reported that "..."

• ".....," claims attorney Schmitt
Quoting

The exact, word-for-word use of another writer’s work into your own writing.

- Must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Block quotations (40+ Words) should be offset from the main text and single-spaced. Do not include quotation marks.
Quoting - When should you use it?

- The wording is highly technical
- It is important to show the exact wording, as in a debate
- You are analyzing or interpreting the passage
- For the "golden words"
Paraphrasing

Putting a single passage from a source into your own words.

- Involves varying the sentence structure NOT just changing the words.
- Slightly condensed but includes a greater level of detail than a summary.
Paraphrasing

• Most challenging to do correctly of the three!

• It's easy to plagiarize when trying to paraphrase

• Used often in Behavior Analysis and other social sciences, where direct quotation is not recommended
Paraphrasing

**Source quotation (from the Purdue OWL website):**
Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes.


**Plagiarized version:**
Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.
Paraphrasing

**Source quotation (from the Purdue OWL website):**
Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes.


**Legitimate paraphrase:**
In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester, 1976, p.46).
Paraphrasing

**Plagiarized version:**
Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

**Legitimate paraphrase:**
In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester, 1976, p.46).
Paraphrasing---- but, but how?

• As you read your source take notes

• When you find something you want to include in your paper, explain it in your own words in your notes

• Provide a citation--- you'll be thankful later!

• **PARAPHRASE YOUR NOTES** - When you actually write your paper, use your notes rather than the articles themselves.
Summarizing

Putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s).

- Condensed version of an author's key points - say a little bit about a big topic

- Involves varying the sentence structure, not just changing the words.

- Summary is not a string of paraphrases!
Summarizing--- but, but how?

- Use the same techniques we just talked about for paraphrasing

- Summarize each article in your notes after you've read it. Extract the main idea and think about it on its own!

- Even better- Summarize the notes you've already made!

- Fewer words!
Summarizing vs. Paraphrasing

**Summary**
- Taking multiple paragraphs or an entire article and condensing it into a few sentences
- Main ideas and themes
- Much short and more general than the original

**Paraphrasing**
- Taking a direct quotation and putting it in your own words
- Detailed and specific
- Relatively the same length and level of detail as the authors version.
Don’t forget- Using signal phrases

• When you include a direct quotation or borrowed idea in your paper, **introduce it** with a signal phrase providing context for source material. (**Hint**: include the author too)
Is that all?
What does it take?

All borrowed materials must be immediately cited **in the text** as well as listed in the reference section.

**In-Text AND Reference List**

Image credit: http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-JJuYWRGzKqw/U1VET8PQnyI/AAAAAAAABmA/q-C7MwoFlQ/s1600/peascarrots.jpg
APA: Reference Lists

- All references cited in the text must be listed in the reference section, and vice versa.

- List references in alphabetical order by first authors’ last names.

- Authors' names are inverted (last name first); give the last name and initials for all authors of a particular work for up to and including seven authors.

- References should be double spaced.

See OWL Purdue
APA: Reference Lists

**Journal Articles** Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). Title of article. *Title of Online Periodical, volume number*(issue number if available), page range.


See OWL Purdue
APA: Reference Lists

**Journal Articles**


See OWL Purdue
APA: Reference Lists

Journal Articles (electronic)


See OWL Purdue
APA: Reference Lists

- When referencing a print article obtained from an online database, provide appropriate print citation information (just like a "normal" print citation).

- By providing this information, you allow people to retrieve the print version if they do not have access to the database from which you retrieved the article.

- You can also include the item (DOI) number or accession number or database URL at the end, but the APA manual says that this is not required.
APA: Reference Lists

Journal Articles (electronic)


See OWL Purdue
APA: In-Text Citations

An in-text or parenthetical citation refers to the practice of giving credit to an author by citing their words and ideas in your paper.

**Remember** to reference your internal citation at the end of your paper in the *works cited* list.
APA: In-Text Citations

Citations in the text include the last name of the author(s) and year of publication.

**With author in sentence (signal phrase)**
According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.

**Without author in sentence**
APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998).

See OWL Purdue
APA: In-Text Citations

Include **page numbers** when quoting directly from a work or referring to a specific passage. **Pagination** includes the author, year of publication, and the page number for the reference (preceded by "p.").

**With author in sentence, using direct quote**
According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

**Without author in sentence, using direct quote**
She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

See OWL Purdue
APA: In-Text Citations

Multiple authors?

Unknown author?

Organization as author?

Authors with the same last name?
APA: In-Text Citations

A Work by Three to Five Authors:
List all the authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source. Use the word "and" between the authors' names within the text and use the ampersand in the parentheses.

(Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993)

In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by "et al." in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

(Kernis et al., 1993)

See OWL Purdue
Remember!!!

REMEMBER
All references cited in the text must be listed in the reference section, and vice versa.

In-Text AND Reference List

Image credit: http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-JluYWRGzKqw/U1VET8PQnyI/AAAAAAAAABmA/q-Cl7MwoFiQ/s1600/peascarrots.jpg
Oh yeah......

Citing is not just something you do in a research paper.

You **must** cite material/sources when creating other projects as well.

- PPT Presentations
- Prezi Presentations
- Infographics
- Video
- Posters
- **Anything** you create using the ideas/materials/words of others!

Image Credit: quickmeme.com/skeptical-baby/page/84/
Managing your Research/Citations

- Use note cards
- Use your phone/tablet/etc.
- Use a citation management system: Zotero, EndNote, RefWorks
- Use a citation creation system: EasyBib, Cite-U-Like, Microsoft Word Citation
- Use the Citation Tool in the databases.
- What else?
Now you try... (15-20 min)

Using information gathered in class and in your notes complete the worksheet in front of you. Select only 2 of 3 selections.

1. Carefully read each selection. Using your own words, create a bulleted list of ideas in blue.

1. Cover the original selection with the post-it.

2. Write a paraphrase of the sentence(s) synthesizing the ideas you think are important.

3. Check it! Is it missing anything?
http://savannahstate.libguides.com/behv3112

Autumn Johnson
johnsona@savannahstate.edu
Avoiding Plagiarism

Quoting, Paraphrasing, Summarizing, and Citing information resources in your paper