Plagiarism and the IWU Student
... I’ve been hearing about plagiarism since I was in preschool!

... of course I know it’s wrong and I could get in trouble for it.

Why cover it again?
Why? Because plagiarism is still a big problem in academia.

- There still is the old fashioned copying text from a book.
- It is easy to plagiarize because of online articles from library databases and internet web sites. Simply copy and paste!
- Graphics are so easy to import into papers or PowerPoint presentations.
Why? Because plagiarism is still a big problem in academia

- It is s-o-o easy to buy a paper from online “paper mills.” All you need is a credit card.

- Or, to be a bit more creative, piece together a variety of sources and pass it off as your own writing.

- Or, when life gets so busy, just use a paper from a previous course (yours or a friend’s paper).
So, let’s cover it again... and maybe we can better understand its importance.

Plagiarism explained:
“Whether paraphrasing, quoting an author directly, or describing an idea that influenced your work, you must credit the source” (American Psychological Association, 2009, p. 170).
Plagiarizing includes

- Directly quoting without changing any of the words but giving no credit to the writer.
- Paraphrasing, changing many of the words, but not the main thought, concept, etc., of the author.
- Taking something on the same topic that was written by someone else and passing it off as your own.
- Can you think of other ways of plagiarizing?
What about self-plagiarizing?

Absolutely, using a paper that you previously submitted to another school or class is also a form of plagiarizing! It is **self-plagiarizing**.

Taking a substantial portion of previous writing needs two things:

1. Permission from your instructor that this is allowed.
2. Providing an in text citation and references entry for your own work.
Preventing plagiarism

Use a writing style, such as APA, as it gives a methodology for correct use of direct quotes and paraphrasing.

Learn when it is appropriate to use direct quotes and when it is better to paraphrase.

Learn what correct paraphrasing involves.
How to paraphrase correctly

It is not enough to substitute a few different words in something that someone else has written. This is referred to as the “thesaurus method.” The thesaurus method is not acceptable.

A good method is to read the passage, then lay it aside and try to rewrite the idea using your own words.
Using a writing style (APA)

The writing style is designed for academic writing where it is an expectation that you will be using sources (experts) in your discipline rather than just personal opinions.

Provides a “formula” for in text citations and for full bibliographic information about the sources used.
Sources to help with APA

- *APA 6e Guide*, available from http://www2.indwes.edu/oclsl
  - Click on: APA Style
  - Click on: APA 6e Guide
Sources to help with APA

- APA Style CENTRAL
  - Interactive, self-learning tool for APA understanding and APA writing.
  - Available from the OCLS home page.
When to cite

Words, facts or ideas that are taken from any kind of source!

Any information obtained through talking to someone else.

Word for word reproduction of a phrase or concept.

Reproduction of any kind of visual material.

Reproduction of any kind of electronic media.

Writing from a previous paper.

(Stolley & Brizee, 2010)
When do you **not** need to cite

- When writing about personal experience, your own thoughts or conclusions.
- Using your own artwork, digital media or photographs.
- Using generally accepted facts, such as, “eating fruits and vegetables promotes healthy living.”

(Stolley & Brizee, 2010)
When do you **not** need to cite

▸ Anything considered common knowledge, such as common sense observations, myths, urban legends, historical dates, etc.

▸ If you see something in at least five other sources then it might be considered common knowledge.

▸ When in doubt—cite!

(Stolley & Brizee, 2010)
Avoiding plagiarism

- Good research involves consulting the experts. Provide a complete in-text citation and entry in the References. (You are not plagiarizing as long as you cite correctly.)
- Cite whenever you quote word for word.
- Cite when you paraphrase.
- Use as much original writing as is possible.
IWU consequences for plagiarism

Check your current IWU Catalog for penalties related to plagiarism

http://www.indwes.edu/catalog/
Questions? Contact OCLS

Off Campus Library Services (OCLS) can provide assistance in locating appropriate databases, defining a search and helping obtain articles.

Contact Information

- [http://www2.indwes.edu/ocls](http://www2.indwes.edu/ocls)
- Call: 800-521-1848
- [http://www.indwes.edu/forms/request.aspx](http://www.indwes.edu/forms/request.aspx)
Websites to help with practice in paraphrasing

▶ [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/) (Several parts, including some exercises)

▶ [http://faculty.goucher.edu/writingprogram/sgarrett/Default.html](http://faculty.goucher.edu/writingprogram/sgarrett/Default.html) (Paraphrase quiz)

▶ You can find a lot more by doing a Google search for: plagiarism exercises; plagiarism and academic writing, etc.

▶ Read in your APA Manual on plagiarism, quoting and paraphrasing.
References


Stolley, K., & Brizee, A. (2010, October 26).