

Plagiarism: What it is...



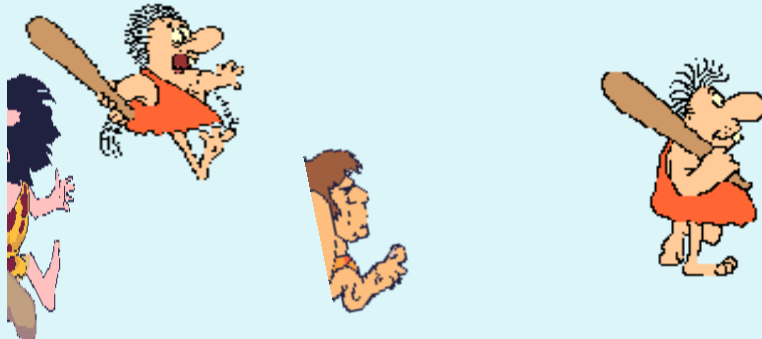
Objectives

1.

To understand what constitutes plagiarism

2.

To understand why, what, and how to cite.



Understanding Plagiarism starts with Integrity.



Integrity:

- firm adherence to a code of especially moral or artistic values

(Integrity, 2010)

Integrity

What would you do?



- When you are driving and you finish your coke, do you throw the bottle out the window?
- If you are cleaning a hotel room and a guest has left behind a diamond bracelet, do you keep it?
- If you are a forester and you see a nice black walnut tree just across the line from the land you have permission to harvest, do you harvest walnut tree?
- If you are a chef and smell that the milk has spoiled and you have to make pudding for 50 guests, do you use the bad milk?

Academic Integrity



According PSC Handbook: **Integrity**

“We hold ourselves to high ethical standards of trustworthiness, integrity, mutual respect and honesty.”

You build Academic Integrity!!!

How does this combine with plagiarism?



- Be honest
- Give credit where credit is due

Some real life examples...



Real Life Examples



As we work through the following examples answer them on your own and see how well you do.

Real life example



- “Last semester you wrote an essay on Emily Dickinson for Professor Smith’s course. This semester you are taking a course called “Interrogating Gender in American Culture,” and Professor Cook has assigned a paper topic that references Dickinson’s life and work. It would be very easy for you to re-tool whole sections of your first essay to satisfy the requirements of the second. It is acceptable practice to re-submit this paper – without checking with either professor -- because you are writing a paper for a different professor and a different course” (Frick, 2006).

Agree or Disagree ??

ANSWER



- “You need to check with BOTH Professors before re-submitting this paper. If you were to superficially revise this paper and submit it without prior approval from both professors, you would be committing self-plagiarism by dual submission” (Frick, 2006).

DISAGREE



Real life examples



- “Plagiarism is not limited to taking something from a book; it also includes stealing ideas from a movie, a professor’s lecture, a web-page, a picture from a web site, or from an interview on a radio news program”
(Frick, 2006).

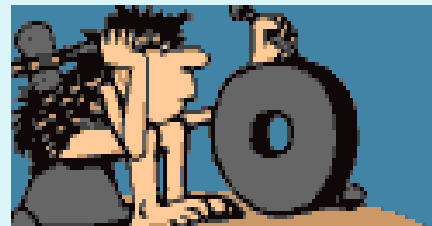
True or False ??

Answer



- “Plagiarism is a form of intellectual theft, and the medium is less important than the fact that an idea – whether in the form of a musical composition or a string of computer code – has been stolen. Students can be brought before their school’s judiciary boards for any suspected act of plagiarism, regardless of subject or medium” (Frick, 2006).

TRUE



Real life examples



- “You and your lab partner in Chemistry 101 realize that the results of your experiment are different from the rest of the class. Your partner would like to write a lab report reporting what you actually observed, but having spoken to other students in the class and decided that they must be right and you and your partner are wrong, you want to write a report that fabricates your observations so that they are “correct.” Would this be plagiarism” (Frick, 2006)?

Yes or No ??

Answer



- “Fabricating data and falsifying the results of an experiment are another form of plagiarism. Your report should be true to the results you observed. If you have questions about these results, talk with your lab instructor or your chemistry professor. If you and your partner disagree about the results, write your own report” (Frick, 2006).

YES



Real life examples



- “Students caught and found guilty of plagiarism are commonly suspended or expelled from school” (Frick, 2006).

True or False ??

Answer



- “Instances of plagiarism have been steadily on the rise over the last few years, and suspending or even expelling students found guilty of plagiarism has become a common practice at most colleges and universities” (Frick, 2006).



TRUE

Real life examples



- “You are writing a biology report and you have included information that you read in your biology textbook. You aren’t sure if this information can be considered common knowledge, or whether you need to cite it.” (Frick, 2006).

What do you do?

Answer



- “You should cite the textbook regardless of whether or not you quote from it directly. While it is not necessary to give citations for certain well-known equations, it is important to acknowledge your debt for any information you did not come up with independently” (Frick, 2006).

Golden Rules of Plagiarism and Integrity



- Be Honest
- Give Credit where credit is due

NOW BACK TO PSC



Why do we use other sources?



- To support and develop **your** ideas
- To add credibility to **YOUR WORK**
- To show how **YOU** arrived at a certain conclusion
- To demonstrate a need for further research
- To explain a complex issue that is better said in someone else's words
- To give credit where credit is DUE.

You write the paper;
the sources support your work!



According to PSC College Handbook



Plagiarism/Academic Dishonesty is:

- “Submitting any fraudulent or plagiarized academic work. Examples include, but are not limited to, verbatim use of a quote without quotation marks; use of another person's idea or information without acknowledging its source; and submission as one's own work of a paper or project, or a portion of a paper or project, prepared by another person.
- Giving or receiving answers and/or any materials pertinent to any academic work without the permission of the instructor.
- Stealing, manipulating, or interfering with any academic work of another student.
- Multiple Uses of the Same Work, by presenting the same or substantially the same written work (or portion thereof) as part of the course requirement for more than one project or course, without the express prior written permission of the instructor(s) involved” (PSC Handbook, 2009).

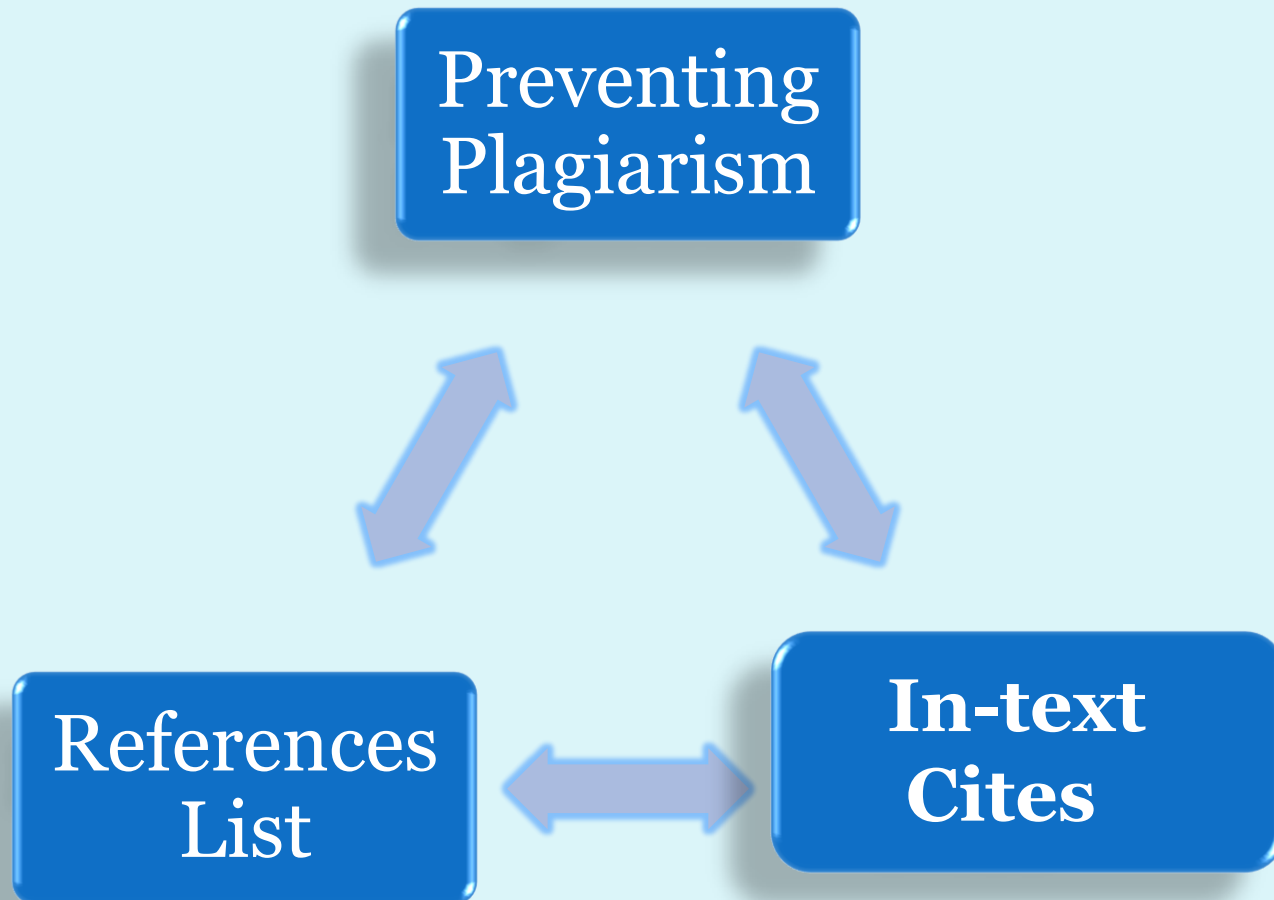
Recap:



- Borrowing ideas is considered Plagiarism
- Handing in a the same paper to two different instructors is plagiarism---even if you revise it!
- Give credit where credit is due
- Be honest
- Use sources to support your thinking and your ideas

Understand the PCS plagiarism guidelines:

Preventing Plagiarism: Two Steps



What do in-text cites do?



- An in-text citation refers the reader to your references list so they can see where you found your information
- Shows that you have done your research
- Lets the reader know when the ideas, thoughts, and words are not your own

Cites is short for Citations...



In-text Citations



- In-text citations go throughout the body of your paper.
- There are different styles/formats of in-text cites:

APA

(American Psychological Association)

Used in the science fields

(Smith, 2009, p.36).

MLA

(Modern Language Association)

Used in the Writing fields

(Smith 36).

In-text cite examples

APA

Scientists believe that what a lynx eats will control how many will be found in a certain area. “The ability of lynx to include alternative prey, such as red squirrels, in their diet may facilitate the long-term persistence of northern populations that depend on highly cyclic populations of snowshoe hare” (Squires & Ruggiero, 2007, p. 310). After several years of research.....

MLA

Scientists believe that what a lynx eats will control how many will be found in a certain area. “The ability of lynx to include alternative prey, such as red squirrels, in their diet may facilitate the long-term persistence of northern populations that depend on highly cyclic populations of snowshoe hare” (Squires and Ruggiero 310). After several years of research....

Other examples



APA

According to **Squires and Ruggiero (2007)** “the ability of lynx to include alternative prey, such as red squirrels, in their diet may facilitate the long-term persistence of northern populations that depend on highly cyclic populations of snowshoe hare” (p. 310). After several years of research..

MLA

Squires and Ruggiero suggest that “the ability of lynx to include alternative prey, such as red squirrels, in their diet may facilitate the long-term persistence of northern populations that depend on highly cyclic populations of snowshoe hare” (310). After several years of research...

Why the different citation styles?

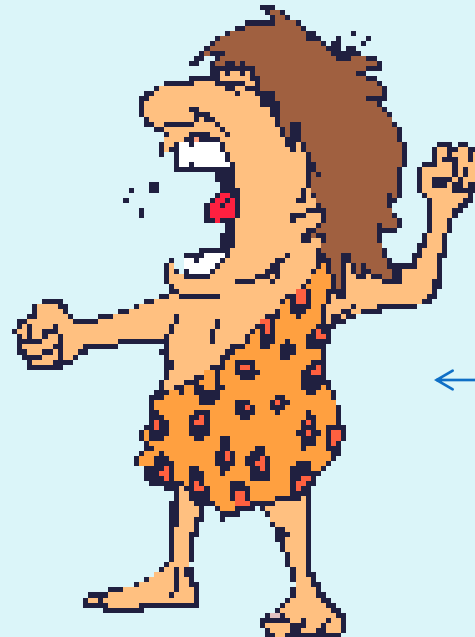


Different fields of study want different emphasis on where the credit is placed.

Science Guy



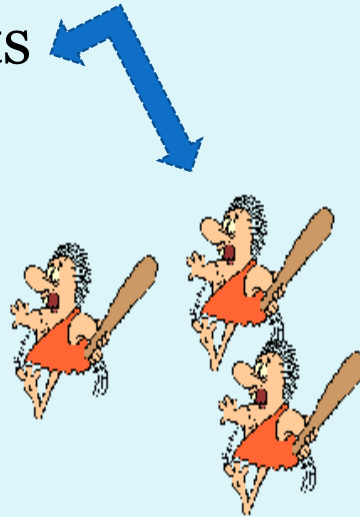
Writing Guy



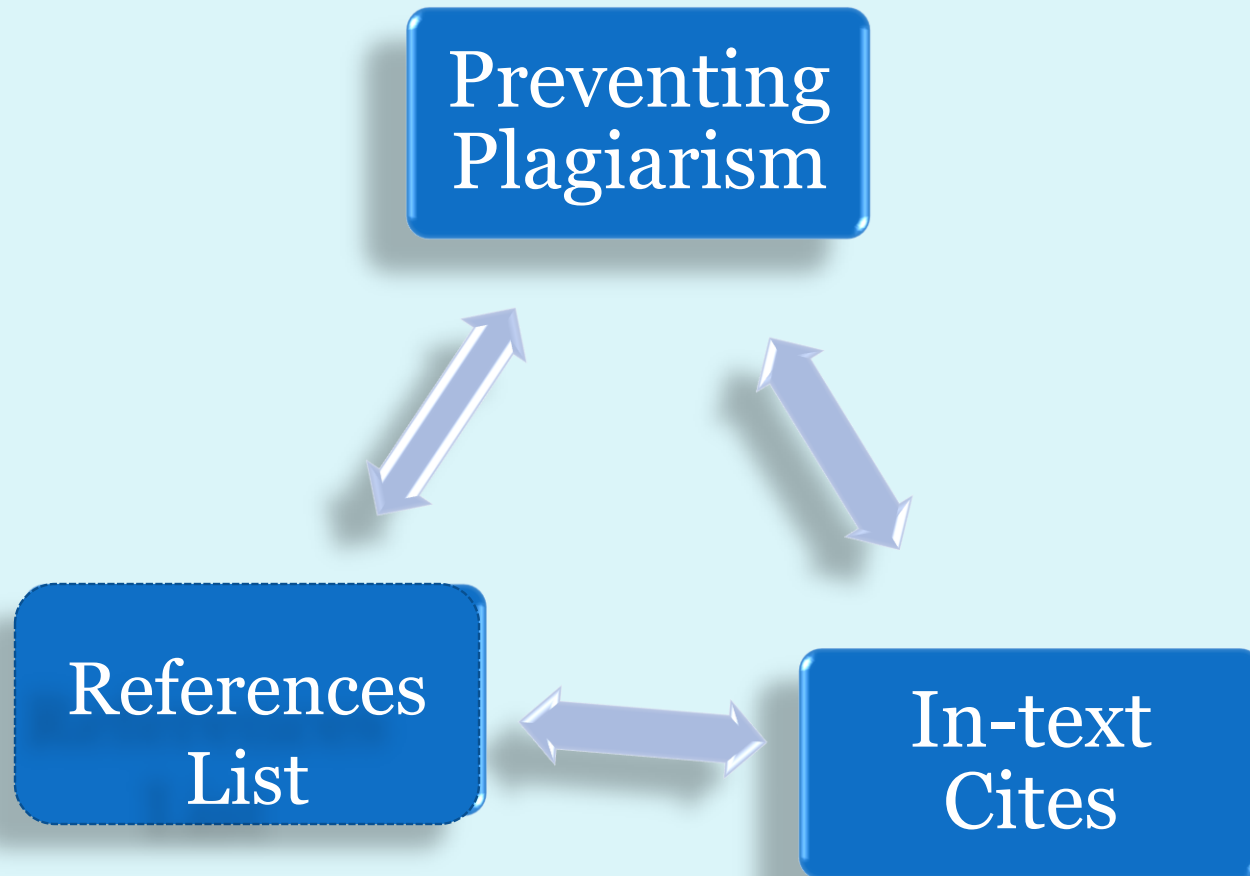
What does that mean for you?



Students



Preventing Plagiarism: Two Steps



References list



- List of ***all*** the sources, books, magazines, websites, textbooks, that you used for your paper.
- **Follow the Style** asked for: APA, MLA
- **LOOK UP the formats**---don't try to memorize it!
- Alphabetize your list

References List



- **APA**

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John R Squires, and Leonard F Ruggiero. "Winter Prey Selection of Canada Lynx in Northwestern Montana." *Journal of Wildlife Management* 71.2 (2007): 310-315. ProQuest Biology Journals, ProQuest. Web. 9 Feb. 2010.

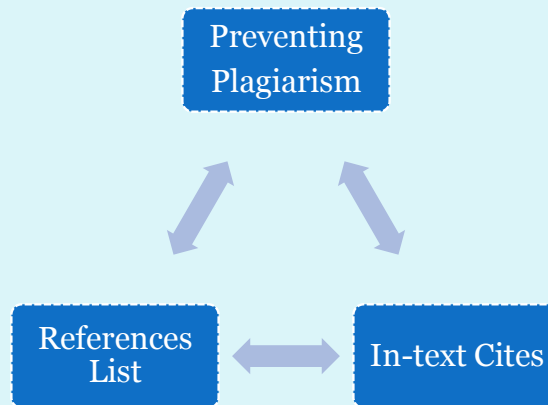
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Merriam-Webster Online. 15 February 2010
<<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plagiarize>>

Conclusion



- **Be Honest**
- **Give Credit where credit is due**
- **Do your own work**
- **Build your own ideas**



Plagiarism: What it is...



Writing Center



Paul Smith's College
THE COLLEGE OF THE ADIRONDACKS

For more help visit the Writing Center or ask a Librarian!

Defining Plagiarism



Plagiarize:

- “to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own:
- 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” (plagiarize, 2010).