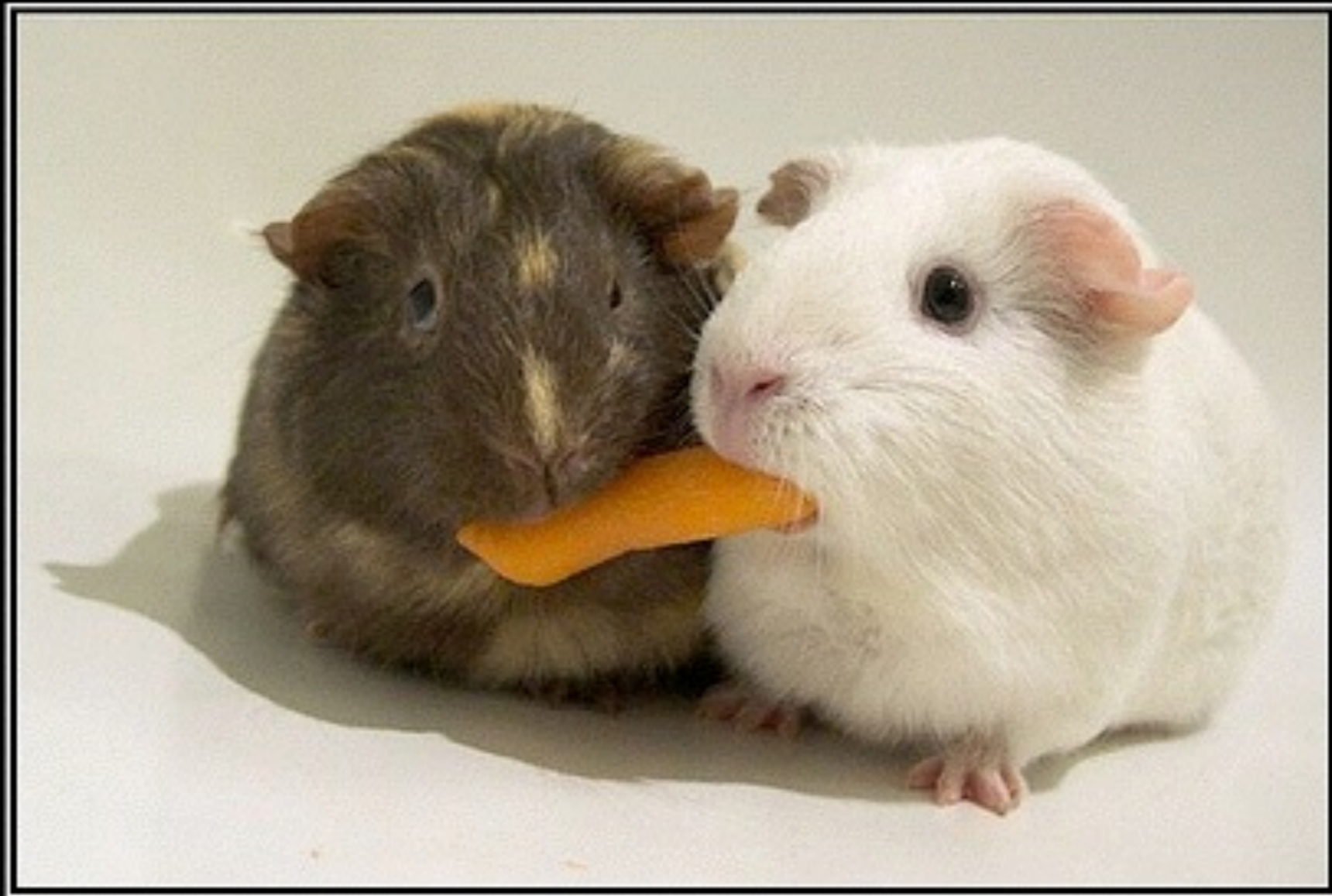


Plagiarism:

Write your own %\$#^&% paper!



STEALING

If you can't get what you want legitimately.

Plagiarism:

- The act of using someone else's words or ideas and claiming them as your own.
- from the Latin *plagiarius*, meaning "kidnapper"
- Allows the reader to assume that the ideas and writing in your paper are your own, when, in fact, you stole them from someone else



"Really? Someone told me it's not plagiarism if they're dead."

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Examples

- Copying phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or more word-for-word from a source without using quotation marks.
- Finding or purchasing a paper on the internet, taking a friend's or sibling's paper, or using any other source and turning it in as your own.
- Using someone else's ideas (even in your own words) and not giving credit to the source.

Actions that might be seen as plagiarism

**Buying, stealing, or
borrowing a paper**

**Using the source too
closely when
paraphrasing**

**Hiring someone to
write your paper**

**Building on someone's
ideas without citation**

**Copying from another source without citing
(on purpose or by accident)**

**Deliberate
Plagiarism**

**Possibly Accidental
Plagiarism**



Consequences

- Zero on the assignment
- Failing grade in the class
- Expulsion from college
- Lawsuits
- Loss of reputation
- Shame and humiliation

Plagiarism in the News

- Montana Senator John E. Walsh
- Led Zeppelin
- Benny Johnson, BuzzFeed writer
- Kentucky Senator Rand Paul

Degrees of Plagiarism

- There are varying degrees of plagiarism
- All degrees are dishonest
- DO NOT DO IT

Avoiding Plagiarism

You must give credit when:

- You use another person's ideas, opinions, or theories. You use facts, statistics, graphics, drawings, music, etc., or any other type of information that does not comprise common knowledge.
- You use quotations from another person's spoken or written word.
- You paraphrase another person's spoken or written word.

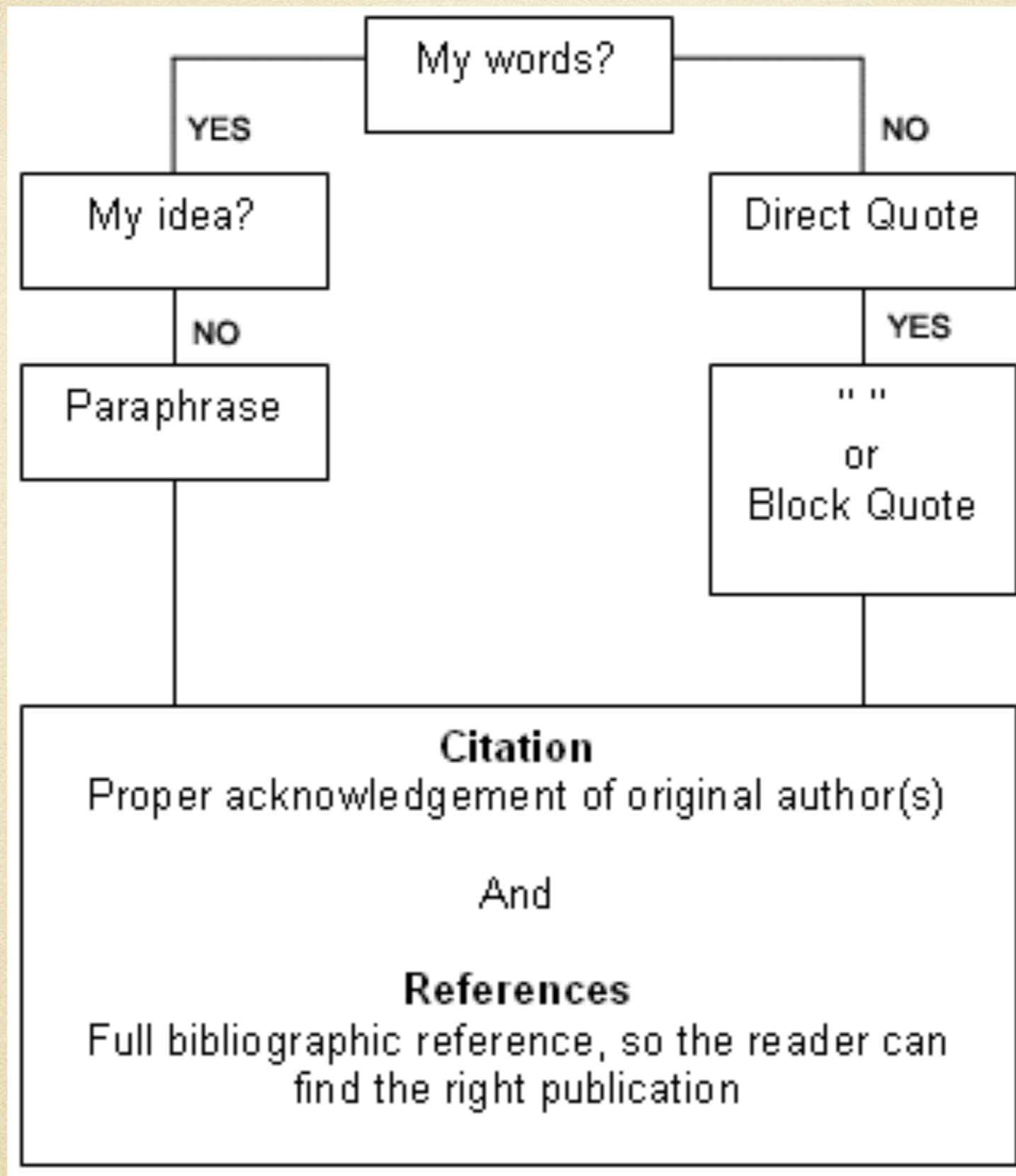
Common Knowledge

Q&A

- What is common knowledge?
 - Information that the average person should know (think in terms of your peers; avoid extremes)
- What if I had an idea, but then found someone else who had the same idea?
 - Cite the source as support for your idea.
- What if I forget where I found the information?
 - DON'T! Keep careful track of your sources and what you take from them. Sloppy research is not an excuse for plagiarism.
- Should I cite every sentence, just to be safe?
 - No, but this is a research paper and much of the material should be new to you, so you will cite often. When in doubt, err on the side of too many citations rather than too few.

Avoiding Plagiarism

- Begin the writing process by stating your ideas; then go back to the author's original work.
- Use quotation marks and credit the source (author) when you copy exact wording.
- Use your own words (paraphrase) instead of copying directly when possible.
- Even when you paraphrase another author's writings, you must give credit to that author.
- If the form of citation and reference are not correct, the attribution to the original author is likely to be incomplete. Therefore, improper use of style can result in plagiarism. Get a style manual and use it.

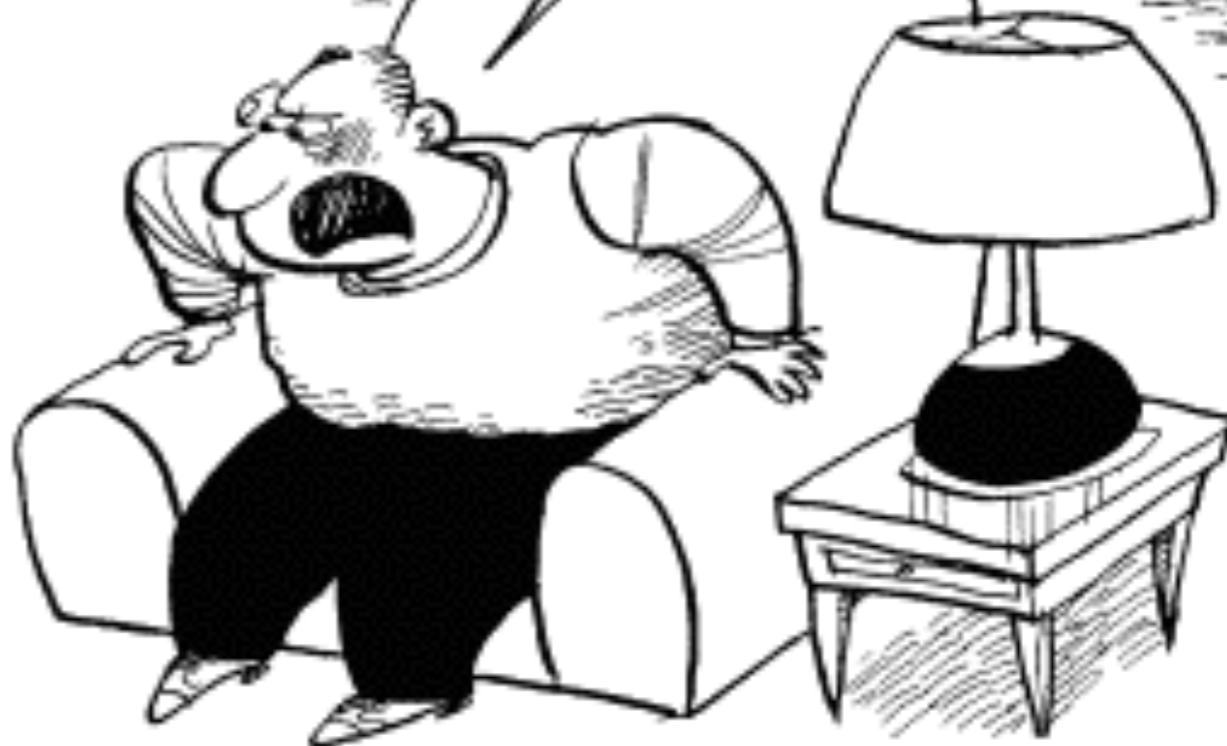


Useful Stuff

- <http://www.plagiarism.org>
- This site goes into detail on every aspect of plagiarism and avoiding it. It includes printable documents on every aspect of plagiarism avoidance and research documentation

MY TEACHER GAVE
ME AN 'F' ON MY REPORT.
SHE ACCUSED ME OF
PLAGIARIZING OFF THE
INTERNET!

THAT'S OUTRAGEOUS! I'LL
GET HER FIRED! I STOLE
THAT REPORT YEARS AGO FROM
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
AND GOT AN 'A' ON IT!



Avoiding Plagiarism

- DO NOT PROCRASTINATE
- Go to the site below, read the examples, take the quiz
- <http://www.indiana.edu/~istd/definition.html>



Plagiarism