

Paraphrase: using someone's ideas, but putting them in your own words. This is probably the skill you will use most when incorporating sources into your writing. Although you use your own words to paraphrase, you must still acknowledge the source of the information.

Why Students Plagiarize

- Poor time management
- Work load seems overwhelming
- Boundaries of plagiarism and research confused.

Intentional Plagiarism

- Something of a thrill
- Searching vs. Researching-t finding and manipulating data on the Internet is easier than thinking.

The Real Skills Students Need

- Interpretation
- Analysis
- Processing information
- Use information to make predictions, projections, and conclusions

How do I know if something is public domain or not?

- Anything published more than 75 years ago
- Works published after 1978 are protected for the lifetime of the author plus 70 years.
- If originally published fewer than 75 years ago but before 1978, generally copyright protection extends 28 years after publication plus 47 more years if the copyright was renewed, totaling 75 years from the publication date.
- If uncertain, contact a lawyer or act under the assumption that it is still protected by copyright laws.

Websites used in making this brochure:

<http://www.indiana.edu>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>

<http://www.plagiarism.org>

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PLAGIARISM



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AVOID PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism : When a writer deliberately uses someone else's language, ideas, or other original (not common-knowledge) material without acknowledging its source.

This applies to texts published in print or on-line, to manuscripts, and to the work of other student writers.

Most current discussions of plagiarism fail to distinguish between:

- Submitting someone else's text as one's own or attempting to blur the line between one's own ideas or words and those borrowed from another source
- Carelessly or inadequately citing ideas and words borrowed from another source.
- Copying a string of 5 unique words in a unique phrase is plagiarizing.

To Avoid Plagiarism

- Cite sources even in your notes
- Acknowledge ideas as well as verbatim quotes and paraphrases.
- Use the citation form your teacher/professor requires.

Types of Plagiarism

- Verbatim—word for word copying without acknowledgement.
- Mixed mosaic—interspersing quoted words or phrases with your own words while keeping the basic thought the same and claiming it as original thought.
- Paraphrasing—using your own words to paraphrase another's work claiming it as original thought.
- Copying a map, chart, graph or picture without citing your source.
- Copying your own report from one class to turn into another class while presenting it as original.

What is Common Knowledge?)

Common knowledge: facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by a lot of people.

Example: John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in 1960.

This is generally known information. **You do not need to document this fact.**

However, you must document facts that are not generally known and ideas that interpret facts.

Example: According to the American Family Leave Coalition's new book, *Family Issues and Congress*, President Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation (6).

The idea that "Bush's relationship with Congress has hindered family leave legislation" is not a fact but an *interpretation*; **consequently, you need to cite your source.**

Quotation: using someone's words. When you quote, place the passage you are using in quotation marks, and document the source according to a standard documentation style.

The following example uses the Modern Language Association's style:

Example: According to Peter S. Pritchard in *USA Today*, "Public schools need reform but they're irreplaceable in teaching all the nation's young" (14).