

OUTLINE

- **DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM**
- **TWO TYPES OF PLAGIARISM: INTENTIONAL VS UNINTENTIONAL**
- **MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT PLAGIARISM**
- **HOW TO STRENGTHEN YOUR RESEARCH CREDIBILITY**
- **AVOIDING PLAGIARISM**



What is plagiarism?

- Plagiarism involves using **others'** work **without** credit, whether through **direct copying** or **failure to cite sources properly**.





Intentional vs. Unintentional Plagiarism

Unintentional


- Using minimal or careless paraphrasing
- Failing to document or “cite” properly
- Quoting excessively
- Failing to use your own “voice” to present information or ideas

Intentional

- Copying a friend’s work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting text from sources without giving credit
- “Borrowing” media without giving credit
- Publishing on the web without the permission of the original creators




Penalties for plagiarism can range from failing assignments to expulsion



Severe consequences of Plagiarism

- ▶ Low Grades
- ▶ Failed Exams
- ▶ Legal Action

Plagiarism Checker X



Misconceptions about plagiarism include:

- **Assuming** only direct quotes need citation.
- **Failing** to identify the source of each passage in notes.





Avoiding Plagiarism in Academic Writing



Avoiding Plagiarism in Academic Writing

In Your Notes

- **Enclose** every direct quotation in quotation marks.
- **Label** each note as a quotation, paraphrase, or summary.
- **Identify** the source, including page number, for each note.
- **Compare** paraphrases or summaries with the original for accuracy.
- **Keep** notes separate from drafts to avoid confusion; use different fonts.



Avoiding Plagiarism in Academic Writing

In Your Research Project

- **Use** quotation marks for direct quotes from notes.
- For longer quotes, **format** as a block quotation.
- Immediately **add** source citations to avoid forgetting.
- **Cite** the source for any information that may not be common knowledge.

