

Avoiding Plagiarism

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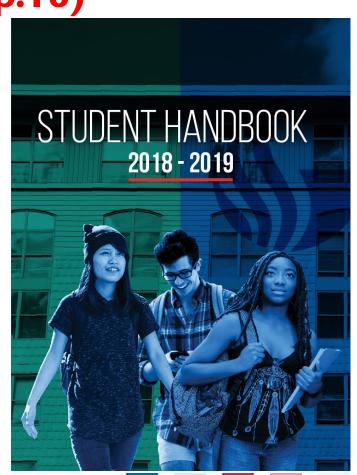
Plagiarism is ...

- presenting another person's work as one's own.
- paraphrasing or summarizing the works of another person without acknowledgment, including the submitting of another student's work as one's own.
- a failure to acknowledge in the **text**, **notes**, **or footnotes the quotation** of paragraphs, sentences, or even a few phrases written or spoken by someone else.
- submission of research or completed papers or projects by someone else
- failure to indicate the extent and nature of one's reliance on other sources
- any work, in whole or part, taken from the internet without properly referencing the corresponding URL (along with the author's name and title of the work, if available)



Consequences @ School http://codeofconduct.gsu.edu/ (p.18)

- Failing grade
- Suspension from university
- Transcript Annotations
- Expulsion from university





Consequences in the "Real World"



W A STREET WILL BUILD



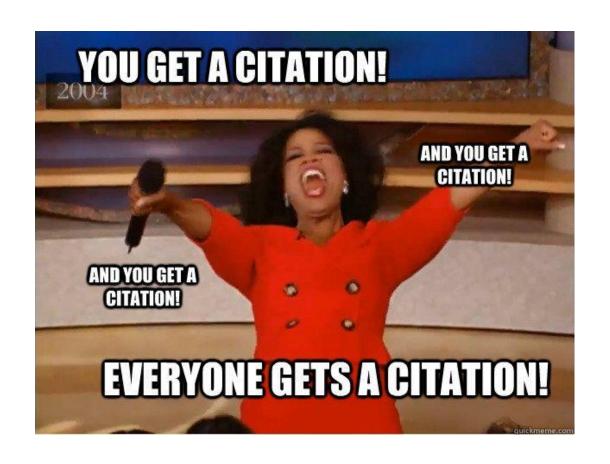








Do I have to cite everything?





When should you cite?

- When you use quotes or paraphrase.
- When you use an idea that someone else has already expressed.
 (Summarize)
- When you make specific reference to another's work. (In-text)
- When someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.



Can you cite too much?

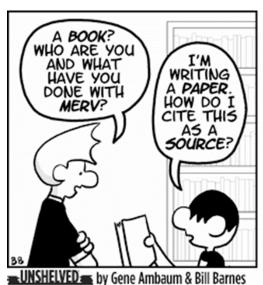
Evolutionary psychology posits that humans have developed specific psychological mechanisms to discriminate those individuals capable of fulfilling their reproductive goals from those less capable of fulfilling reproductive goals (Cosmides & Tooby, 1992). Individuals who possess and act on these preferences are more evolutionarily successful than those who do not. One characteristic critical for successful mating is the health of the potential mating partner. Health is associated with an individual's well-being (Shackelford & Larsen, 1999), longevity (Henderson & Anglin, 2003), ability to nurture and invest in offspring (Cunningham, 1986; Thornhill & Gangestad, 1983), and psychological health (Shackelford & Larson, 1997). The importance of health to mate selection is evident in men's and women's preferences. For instance, in 37 different cultures, both men and women judged good health to be indispensable in a marriage partner (Buss et al., 1990).

Empirical and cross-cultural research indicates that several body parts are especially important to predicting health. In a series of landmark ethnographic surveys designed to understand human sexual behavior, Ford and Beach (1951) argued that despite varying manifestations and expressions of different body parts across cultures, humans from around the world have expressed a preference for healthy-looking eyes, lips, skin, and complexion. They argue further that those body parts are highly desired because of their ability to predict an individual's health. They found that in every culture, clear eyes, full lips, and a clear complexion were highly desirable; and in no culture, did they find that bloodshot or yellow eyes, chapped or scarred lips, or heavily-blemished skin were desirable.



Quoting and Paraphrasing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MiL4Ho9vogU



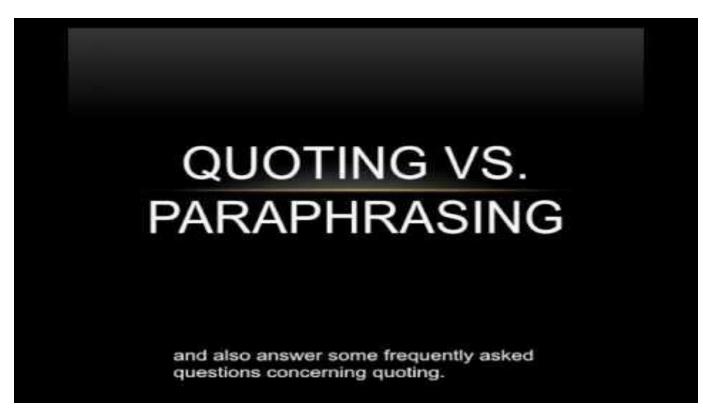






Quoting and Paraphrasing

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MiL4Ho9vogU







Quotation longer than four lines of text



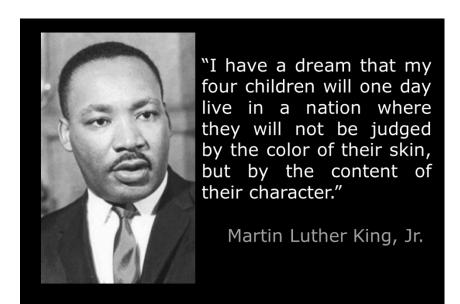
In "American Origins of the Writing-across-the-Curriculum Movement," David Russell argues:

Writing has been an issue in American secondary and higher education since papers and examinations came into wide use in the 1870s, eventually driving out formal recitation and oral examination. . . .

From its birth in the late nineteenth century, progressive education has wrestled with the conflict within industrial society between pressure to increase specialization of knowledge and of professional work (upholding disciplinary standards) and pressure to integrate more fully an ever-widerning number of citizes into intellectually meaningful activity within mass society (promoting social equity). . . . (3)

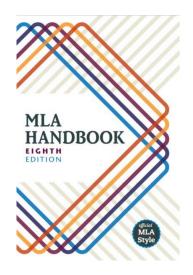


Plagiarism, Fair Use, Copyright

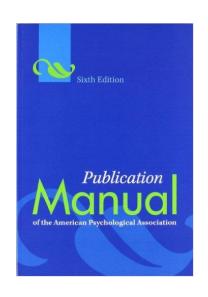






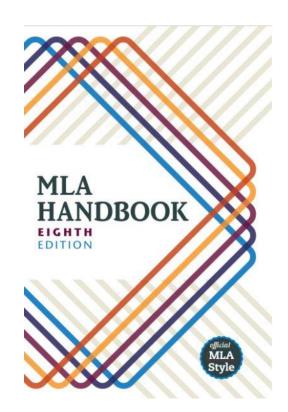








MLA





In-Text Citations

Author name in sentence:

According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy.
The other half is writing" (194). One might even suggest that
reading is never complete without writing.

or

 Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194). One might even suggest that reading is never complete without writing.



No direct quote:

 While reading may be the core of literacy, Naomi Baron argues that literacy can be complete only when reading is accompanied by writing (194).

or

 While reading may be the core of literacy, literacy can be complete only when reading is accompanied by writing (Baron 194; Jacobs 55).



Indirect sources:

• Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an extraordinary man" (qtd. in Boswell 2: 450).



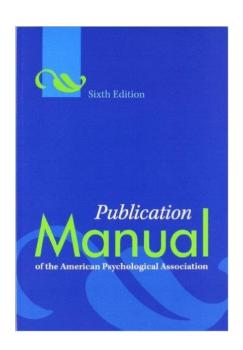
Works Cited:

Baron, Naomi. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." *PMLA*, vol. 128, no. 1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.

Jacobs, Alan. The Pleasures of Reading in an Age of Distraction.
Oxford UP, 2011.



APA





In-Text Citations

"Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time."

Jones, E. (1998). APA Is Difficult. Writing Styles, (12.4), 197-201.

Examples taken from: OWL Purdue Online Writing Lab, In-Text Citations: The Basics, https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/



"Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time."



Internal: Author name in sentence

- According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).
- Jones (1998) found that APA style can be tricky for student to master (p. 199); but what implication does this finding have for teachers?



"Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time."



Internal: No direct quote

- According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.
- APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998, p. 199).

Works Cited

Jones, E. (1998). APA is difficult. Writing Styles, (12.4), 197-201.



"Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time."



Internal: Nothing in Sentence

 One scholar states, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.





Internal: multiple authors

- Research from different sources shows that social workers are highly competent and intelligent individuals (Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993; Smith 2003).
- (Above, two articles are included in the same internal citation. The first article has 5 authors (Kernis, Cornell, etc). The second has only one (Smith)).



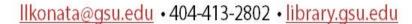
Citing Indirect Sources

If you use a source that was cited in another source, name the original source in your signal phrase. List the secondary source in your reference list and include the secondary source in the parentheses.

Johnson argued that...(as cited in Smith, 2003, p. 102).

 Note: When citing material in parentheses, set off the citation with a comma, as above. Also, try to locate the original material and cite the original source.

(From OWL Purdue In-Text Citations: Author/Authors)





Reference List

Author's last name, initials for first and middle name. (Year). Title of Article. *Journal Title in italics*, volume, page numbers.

Konata, L. (2017). How to Avoid Plagiarism. GSU Library Issue, 4, 3-12.

Konata, L. F., Madden, M. L. How to Avoid Plagiarism Using MLA and APA. *GSU Library Journal*, 21, 22-44.

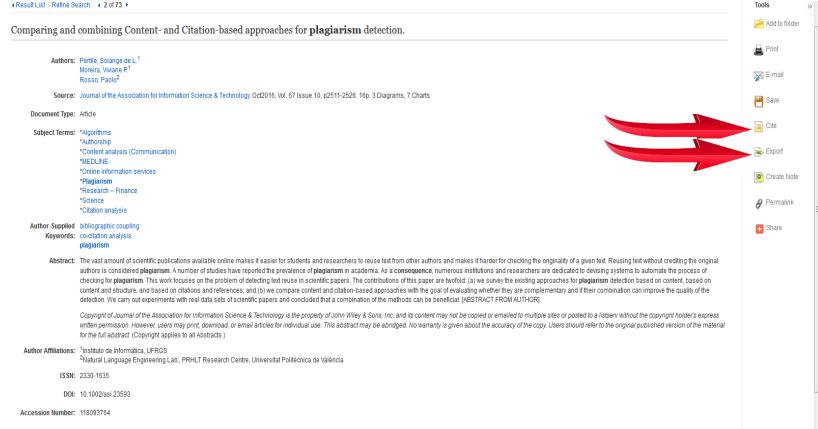


Databases have citation example

Detailed Record

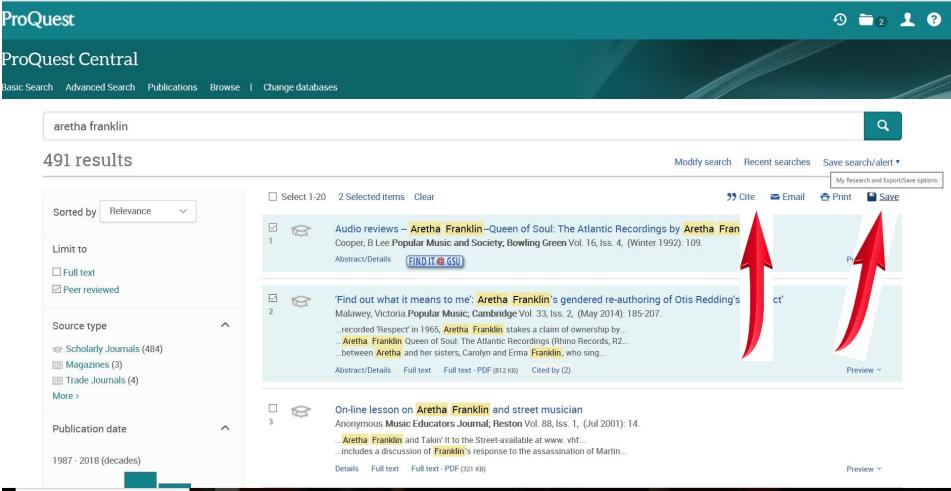
Similar Results

SmartText Searching.





Databases have citation example

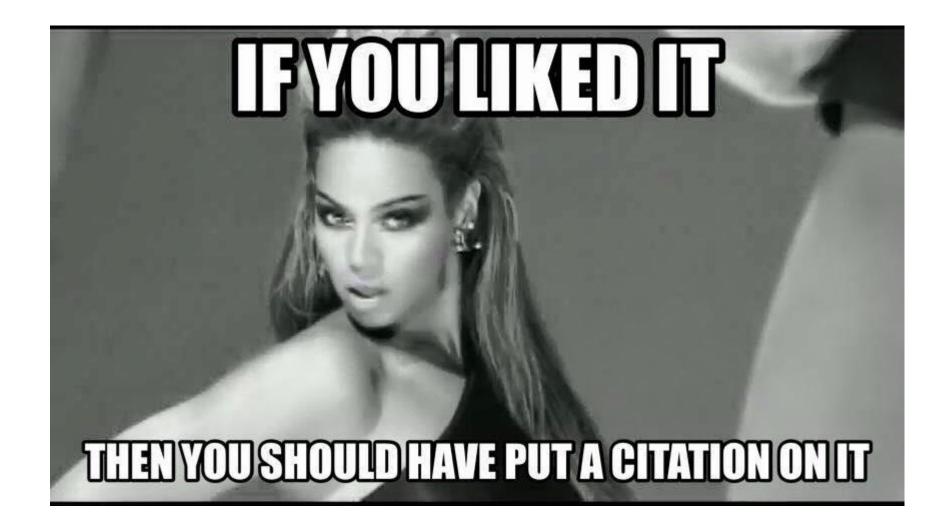




SOCIAL MEDIA CITATION GUIDE

	MLA (8 TH)	MLA (7 TH)	APA (6TH)
<u>P</u>	Editor, screen name, author, or compiler name. "Posting Title." Name of Site, Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site, URL. Date of access.	Lastname, Firstname. "Title of the Blog Post Entry." Blog Title. Publisher. Date posted. Date Accessed.	Lastname, Firstinitial. (Year, Month, Day). Title of the Blog Post Entry. [Web Log Post]. Retrieved from http://thewebsite.com
You Tube	"Name of Video." YouTube, uploaded by username, Day Month Year, specific YouTube URL.	Title of Video. Date of Publication of Video. YouTube. Web. Date Accessed.	Lastname, Firstinitial. (Year, Month, Day). Title of video. [Video file]. Retrieved from http://www.youtube.com/specificU RL
9	Twitter handle. "Full tweet." Twitter, Day Month Year, Time of tweet, Specific Twitter URL.	Lastname, Firstname (Username). "Enter the tweet message here." Date posted, time viewed. Tweet.	Twitter handle. (Year, Month, Day). Enter the tweet message here. [Twitter post]. Retrieved from http://twitter.com
f	Lastname, Firstname [or username or page name]. "first several words of post" Facebook, Day Month Year, time posted, URL.	Lastname, Firstname. "Enter Facebook post here." Facebook. Date posted. [Date accessed. <web address>]</web 	Username. (Year, Month, Day). Enter Facebook post here. [Facebook update]. Retrieved from http://facebook.com
	Senderlastname, Firstname. "Re: Title of Message." Received by Receiverfirstname Receiverlastname. Day Month Year.	Lastname, Firstname. "Subject of Message." Message to Recipient's Name. Date of Message. Email.	In text citation only (personal communication, Month, Day, Year)





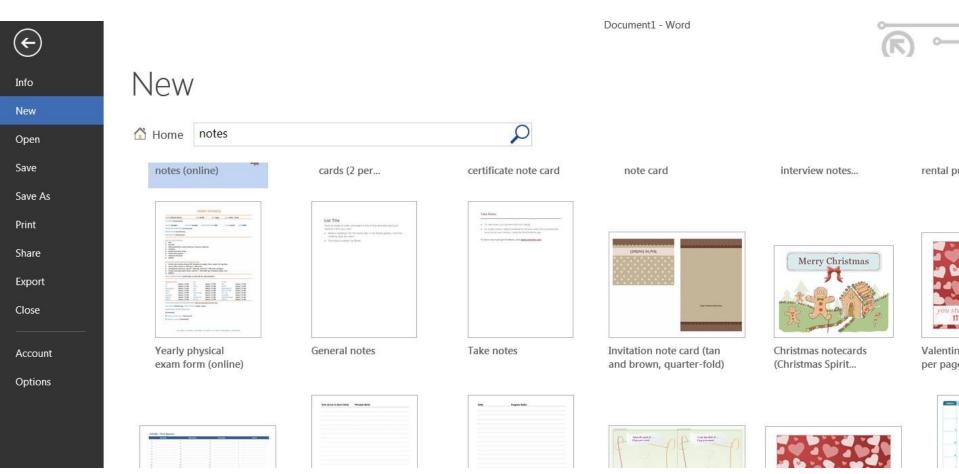


Strategies

- Word
- OneNote
- EndNote/Zotero
- Cloud Folders OneDrive, DropBox, EBSCO



Strategies





Strategies

