

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism “ is turning in or passing off someone else’s work as your own ”.
“ Putting someone else’s work into your own words does not make it yours”.

“In an intellectual community ideas are passed around freely as most intellectual inquiry could not take place without borrowing from the work of others. Responsible, honest writers indicate their debt to others by clearly citing the material they have borrowed”.

1. **Direct plagiarism** – copying word for word what someone else has written without indicating it is a quote and without acknowledging the author. Copying a fellow student’s work and passing it off as your own is plagiarism
2. **Vague or incorrect citation** – a writer needs to indicate very clearly which sentences or paragraphs or pieces of information are from which source. The reference to a piece of information should come immediately after the information has been written.
3. **Mosaic plagiarism** – this is the most common type of plagiarism. The writer does not copy word for word but changes a few words here and there without actually changing the form of a sentence or paragraph so that the writing is very close to the original; and fails to acknowledge the source of the information.

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

When in doubt....acknowledge the sources of all the information you include

Quote – if you copy exactly what is in the text place the entire quotation must be in double quotation marks/inverted commas (“) . Acknowledge the source

Summarizing in your own words – it is often preferable to summarize a piece of text or ideas in your own words as this indicates your understanding and ability to write succinctly. Even though you summarize, you must acknowledge the source of the information. Summarizing does not make the information yours.

Taken from **DePauw University Academic Resource Centre web site:**
ww.depauw.edu/admin/arc/writing_center/plag.asp