PLAGIARISM: The Basics

Plagiarism: Defined

Using but not giving credit to someone's

- Ideas
- Words or Quotes
- Opinions
- Research facts
- Music
- Art work : drawings/pictures/cartoons

Plagiarism: Specifics

- Word for Word
 Treat as a quote using quotation marks.
- Paraphrase
 A restatement or rewriting of author's ideas in your own words. Must be cited.
- Summary
 Condensing original author's ideas to a more succinct statement. Must be cited.
- Common Knowledge Does not need to be cited.

Also Considered Plagiarism or an Academic Honesty Violation:

- Handing in someone else's work as your own; such as a friend's or anything purchased from the Internet.
- Recycling your papers without the instructor's permission.

LPC Policy on Academic Dishonesty

Student Conduct Code

- Defines plagiarism
- Defines the disciplinary action
- Defines the rights of the student

Academic Honesty Statement / By LPC Faculty Senate

Defines variations of plagiarism

Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

- Keep detailed notes & outline.
- Keep several rough drafts or printouts that show your paper's progression.
 Remember that edits and re-writes are lost using today's software. This essentially wipes out your stages of topic development that reveal how you developed and wrote the content.
- Keep documentation or photocopies of all your sources, especially web sites.
- Use a system for labeling your ideas separately from your sources.
- Avoid cut and paste from Internet without using quotation marks or use a labeling system to keep the source content separate from your ideas until you have quoted, paraphrased or summarized the content and cited it.
- Use available resources: LPC Library, Writing Center, instructor
- Time management

Detection Service Used by LPC

 <u>Turnitin</u> / online detection system which will compare online sources and return a customized Originality Report

