Plagiarism
What it is and how not to do it

Global Leadership Doctoral Program

Indiana Tech

Amy Lyndon

INDIANA **TECH**

Categories of Plagiarism

- Direct
  - Direct copy/paste word-for-word of someone's work without using quotation marks, even if you cite them. Another way is to pass off someone else's work as your own, even if unpublished. This is complete plagiarism = severe plagiarism.

- Mosaic
  - Changing a couple words around, but leaving the vast majority of the sentence structure the same as the source. One common practice is to use synonyms for the sources' original words, which is still plagiarism – intentional or not. Minimal or substantial plagiarism.

- Self-plagiarism
  - Presenting your previously published work (or class paper) as new scholarship. You may use "fair use" policy to determine the amount of your previously used work may be used in a new work. Minimal or substantial plagiarism.

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To Avoid Plagiarism

- You must give credit whenever you use
  - another person's idea, opinion, or theory;
  - any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings--any pieces of information--that are not common knowledge;
  - quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words; or
  - paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words.

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Paraphrasing

Original text

- The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Bad paraphrasing

- The increase of industry, the growth of cities, and the explosion of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century America. As steam-driven companies became more visible in the eastern part of the country, they changed farm hands into factory workers and provided jobs for the large wave of immigrants. With industry came the growth of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens lived which turned into centers of commerce and trade as well as production.

What makes that passage plagiarism?

- The writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original's sentences.
  - This is mosaic plagiarism
- In addition, the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.

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Paraphrasing

Original text

- The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Good paraphrasing

- Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams, 2000).

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What makes this good paraphrasing?

- The author accurately relays the information in the original uses her own words and in a different order.
  - Doing more than using the thesaurus function to change a word, or moving a few words around
    - Like flipping "shifted labor" to "labor has shifted" = it's the same thing.
- Lets the reader know the source of the information.

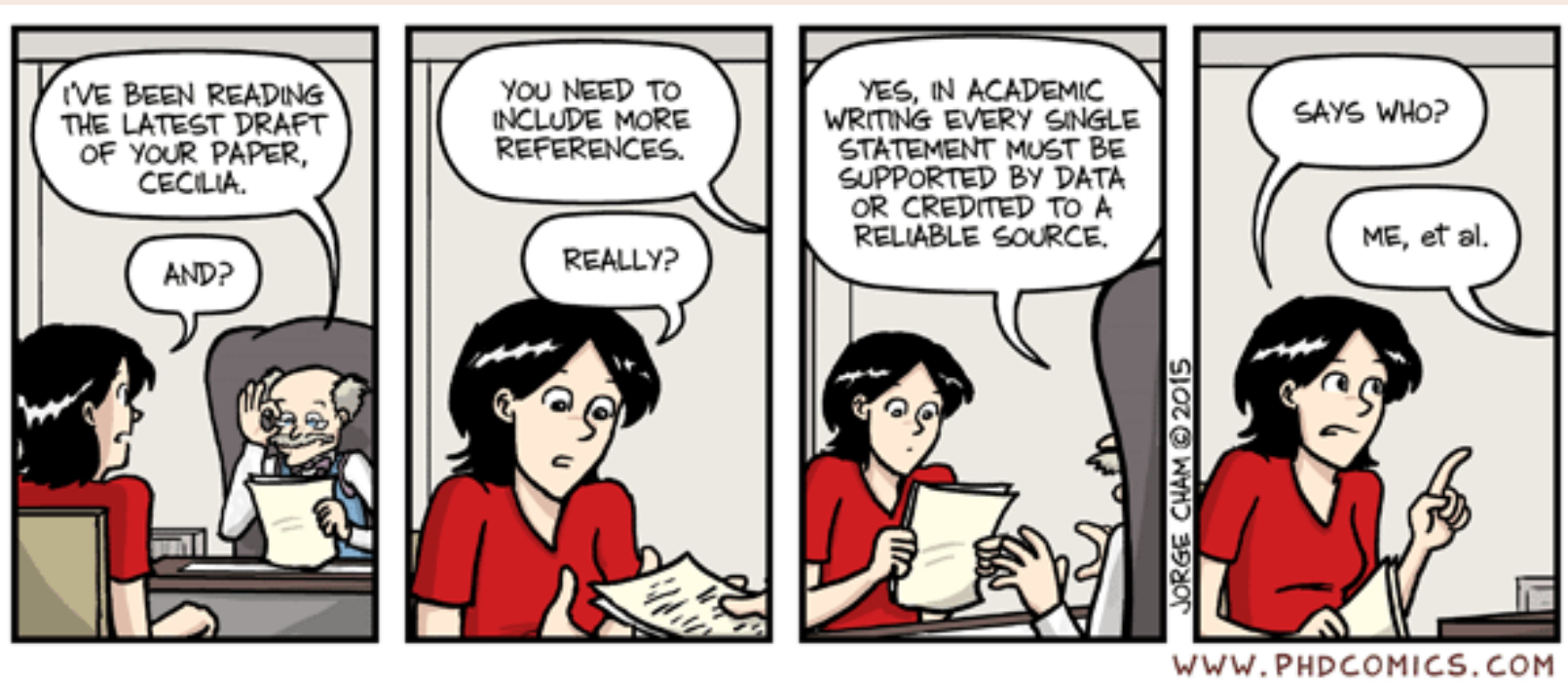INDIANA**TECH**

Combining a quote with paraphrasing?

Original text

- The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Quote + good paraphrasing

- Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. As steam-powered production shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, the demand for workers "transformed farm hands into factory workers," and created jobs for immigrants. In turn, growing populations increased the size of urban areas. Fall River was one of these manufacturing hubs that were also "centers of commerce and trade" (Williams, 2000)
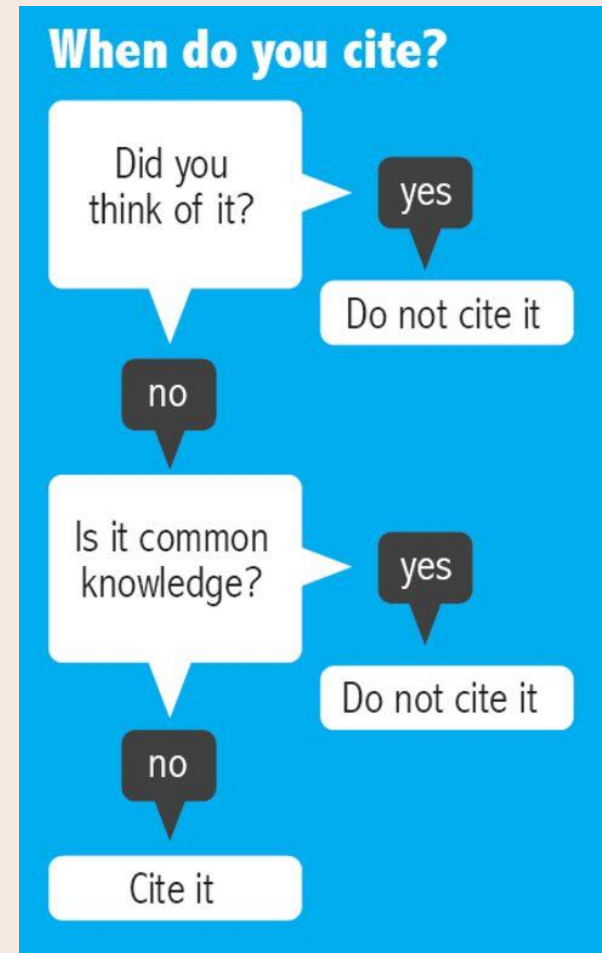
Citations and References

When do you not cite?

- Common knowledge
  - Facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by most people; these are often generalities.
    - Global leadership is on the rise.
    - People use technology to communicate more than ever now.
    - Students sometimes struggle finding their place as Freshman.

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When do you cite?

- NOT Common knowledge
  - Facts that were found in empirical articles by researchers; statements from specific sources; are **unlikely** to be known by most people; these are often specifics.
    - Global leadership is on the rise from 2015 to 2017 (citation).
    - People use technology to communicate, but reliance upon it can be detrimental to effective leadership (citation).
    - Students struggle finding their place as Freshman, particularly with first-generation college students (citation).

When do you cite?

Did you think of it? → yes → Do not cite it

no ↓

Is it common knowledge? → yes → Do not cite it

no ↓

Cite it

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How to Avoid Plagiarism

- Put everything in quotations that comes directly from the text, especially when taking notes.

- Even when not using direct copying from a source when taking notes, note the page # of the information from the source to check your paraphrase later.

- Paraphrase by saying the meaning of the phrase/sentence out loud without looking at the source, then write it down.

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Global Leadership Program's Penalty for Plagiarism

- Review the program's policy: https://phd.indianatech.edu/plagiarism-policy/

- Minimal:

    – Instructor's discretion. Instructor may educate and allow student to resubmit original work with or without a grade penalty. Numerous cases become substantial plagiarism

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Global Leadership Program's Penalty for Plagiarism

- Substantial
  - First offense: Student earns failing grade on the assignment, Director is notified
  - Second offense: Student earns failing grade in the course; Director is notified
  - Third offense: Student is recommended for expulsion
- Complete
  - First offense: Student earns failing grade in the course; Director is notified and expulsion is possible
  - Second offense: Student is expelled from the program

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