
Plagiarism--Three types of actions considered to be plagiarism

1. Omitting citations for quotations and ideas utilized in writing

Citations serve two functions.



One, citations give credit to the writers that provided you with resource. They expended a substantial amount of effort in conducting the research, experiment and then authoring the work. Academic Integrity and ethics insist on given credit to whom credit is due.



Two, citations inform readers regarding where the resource is found, which provides the ability to evaluate a research effort and validity of a resource. Readers, reviewers, and peers need to be able to see the sources used to create an argument, evaluate claims, and verify assertions.

2. Failing to indicate that language used is a quotation



Use quotations whenever using someone's exact phrases or sentences. Quotation marks signal that the words are those of someone else, omission of quotations when needed, this is plagiarism. Quotations are needed in addition to citation; citation without quotations is still plagiarism.

NOTE: When following rules for long quotations, do not use quotation marks

3. Failing to cite one's own words when writing paragraphs and summaries



Remember whether one is summarizing (using fewer words) or paraphrasing (using roughly the same amount of words) a work, both require citations.

HINT: Do not look at the source while writing the relevant section. Then return to the source to ensure there are no misstatements and

Adapted from Diana Hacker's *A Pocket Style Manual*, (APA Edition), pp. 31-33.