



Douglas College

Douglas College Learning Centre

## **PLAGIARISM**

### **How to Avoid It**

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### **What Is Plagiarism?**

Plagiarism is the presentation of the words or ideas of another person as your own. It is a form of academic dishonesty. The college's policy on plagiarism describes the penalties for plagiarism which range from failure on an assignment to expulsion from the college.

Plagiarism includes the following:

- ◆ using someone else's exact words and not acknowledging that the words aren't your own
- ◆ paraphrasing someone else's ideas without saying where you got those ideas
- ◆ getting someone else to write a paper or parts of a paper for you

Instructors have little difficulty recognizing most forms of plagiarism. They know a lot of the literature in their fields. They know that college students don't generally write like experts in their fields. Furthermore, they can recognize changes in writing style within a piece of writing. If you plagiarize consistently, you are almost sure to be caught.

Students often don't recognize their plagiarism. "Sure," they say, "if you buy a paper off the Internet, that's plagiarism. I don't do that." However, you don't have to buy a paper to plagiarize. Plagiarism can occur in just a few words. The rest of this handout describes strategies for avoiding more subtle forms of plagiarism.

### **How Can You Avoid Plagiarism?**

Using Published Sources

- ◆ **Acknowledge your source**

Whether you quote someone else's words or whether you restate their ideas in your own words, you need to acknowledge, or cite, your source. Citing a source

involves identifying the author, the title of the work and where and when it was published.

A number of styles have been developed for citing sources in academic work. These are APA (American Psychological Association), MLA (Modern Languages Association) and Chicago Style. The library, the bookstore and the Learning Centre all have guidelines for using these various styles. If you're not sure which style is preferred in a particular field, ask your instructor.

#### ◆ Show which words you have quoted from a source

Short quotes are marked with quotation marks.

Example:

*Bettelheim asserts children taking their first steps into the adult world need “fantasy satisfactions in order not to give up in despair” (1989, p. 124).*

Long quotes are done in block format instead of using quotation marks. If your quote is more than about 40 words long, it needs to be treated as a block quote. Block quotes do not use quotation marks. Instead, they are indented.

Example:

*As Bettelheim reports:  
When this comes about, so overwhelming are the new challenges presented to the child by his enlarging experiences, and so very small are his ability to achieve these new things and his chance to solve the problems which his steps toward independence arouse, that he needs fantasy satisfactions in order not to give up in despair. (1989, p. 124)*

As you can see above, the author is mentioned in the text of the paper and so is the year of publication and page number. At the end of the paper, as at the end of this handout, the source is documented more fully.

#### ◆ Paraphrase the ideas of others and cite the source

Paraphrasing is restating the ideas of another person in your own words. It's important when you paraphrase that you restate the ideas completely in your own words. Making only minor changes from the original is not paraphrasing. Teachers tend to prefer paraphrasing over quoting because it shows them that you really understand what the author wrote. When you paraphrase, like when you quote, you need to show the source of the information or ideas.

**◆ When citation is not needed**

You do not need to cite a source for information which is commonly accepted knowledge. For example, you would not need to cite a source for the fact that water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. That is a widely accepted fact.

When you are unsure about whether to cite a source or not, ask yourself whether specialists in the subject might want to check your source. If you think they might, cite the source. If you are not sure, you can either ask your instructor or cite the source anyway. It is better to over-cite than under-cite.

**Getting Help from Others**

When you do a written assignment for college, it is always a good idea to get another person to read your work and give you feedback. Awareness of how your writing affects a reader is valuable information in the editing process. Such feedback can help you to improve your work.

However, some students get too much help from others. If another person revises your work by rewriting the paper or parts of the paper for you, that is plagiarism. If another person gives you ideas to put in a paper, that is plagiarism. If another person tells you what words to use, that, too, is plagiarism. Often this kind of help is not intended in a bad way. You need help and your friend gives it to you. However, to avoid plagiarism, you should give guidance to your friend about what kind of help is acceptable.

Acceptable help from others includes:

- ◆ identifying the effect of your writing on the reader
- ◆ identifying where your ideas are clear and not clear
- ◆ identifying whether or not your evidence is sufficient to prove your argument
- ◆ identifying where there are word choice, grammar, spelling or punctuation errors in your work

These kinds of feedback on your work will enable you to improve your writing, but your writing will remain your own because you will be the one deciding how to solve the problems your friend identifies.

## Conclusion

Plagiarism can be tempting, particularly if you are not confident about your own writing skills. However, you need to be careful not to plagiarize in your written work because it can lead to serious trouble in your academic career. Citing sources appropriately, showing clearly what you are quoting or paraphrasing, and limiting the kinds of help others give you with your writing are key to avoiding plagiarism.

### Related Learning Centre handouts:

WR3.10 Paragraphs Using Quotations

WR6.21 Introducing Quotations: Using Reporting Words

WR7.10 APA Style

WR7.21 Documenting Sources MLA Style

WR7.41 Documenting Sources Using Chicago Style

WR8.10 Writing Summaries

Source of quotes in this handout: Bettelheim, B. (1989). The uses of enchantment. New York: Random House