ADULTING IS HARD.

GRADULTING IS EASY.

How do I avoid plagiarizing someone else’s work?

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A GRADUATE STUDENT GUIDE TO
ACADEMIC INTEGRITY
AT MARYLAND
WHAT IS ACADEMIC INTEGRITY?

As a graduate student, you’ve joined the academic community, where the pursuit of knowledge is a fundamental goal. In this community, one essential value is a commitment to honesty in all academic work.
CODE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

The University of Maryland has a Code of Academic Integrity that reminds all members of our community that CHEATING, FABRICATION, FACILITATING ACADEMIC DISHONESTY, PLAGIARISM and SELF-PLAGIARISM are all acts of academic dishonesty. This code is administered by the Office of Student Conduct.
WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

Plagiarism is presenting the words or ideas of another—from an article, a website, a classmate, etc.—as your own work. This often happens when you fail to cite, or acknowledge, the source of information or words in a written exercise.
HOW CAN I AVOID PLAGIARISM?

The short answer is to always provide proper citation for any words, ideas, images, data, etc. that you use from a source in your assignments, projects, or papers. If the idea or the words didn’t come from you, you need a citation!
TO PREVENT PLAGIARISM . . .

- Start your assignments early and keep track of the sources you consult.
- Ask your instructor about what citation style you should use.
- Never cut and paste from a source into your paper!
- Ask for help!
GRADUATE STUDENT GUIDE TO

PROPER CITATION
WHAT IS A CITATION?

A citation is a signal to your readers that the information you are sharing came from another source. In academic writing, we are always building on the ideas of others, so a citation is a way to let your reader know what you are building on and to clearly distinguish your words and ideas from those of your sources. Citation includes both a note in the body of your text and a reference list at the end.
Introduction

The USA is in the midst of its most resounding policy shift on cyber conflict with profound implications for national security and the future of the Internet. A vision statement by US Cyber Command and the cyber strategy from the US Department of Defense (DoD) conclude that since US cyber forces are in “persistent engagement” with adversaries, there is an imperative for the military to “defend forward” to continuously counter adversaries to “limit the terrain over which the enemy can gain influence or control” [1]. The commander of US Cyber Command argues, “we must take this fight to the enemy just as we do in other aspects of conflict,” operating “against our enemies on their virtual turf” because the military “cannot be successful if limited to DoD networks” [2].

This new strategy has quite subtle elements requiring “persistent presence” “to align cyberspace to counter threats as they emerge” to seamlessly “interdict cyber threats” and “provide indications and warning” to improve defensive prediction—in what we might call “persistent engagement stability.” An additional beneficial outcome of this constant control is that it enables “tactical deterrence,” where each side develops “more stable expectations of acceptable and unacceptable behavior,” through repeated engagements [3].
WHY DO WE CITE SOURCES?

In the American education system, writers are expected to acknowledge—with a citation—both the words and ideas of others. A citation demonstrates that you have done your research and shows where you did that research, giving credit to your sources and credibility to your work.
WHAT IS A "CITATION STYLE"?

A “citation style” is the format used when you refer to a source. Different disciplines use different citation styles. The most commonly used citation styles are MLA (Modern Language Association), APA (American Psychological Association), Chicago (Chicago Manual of Style), IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers), and ACS (American Chemical Society).
WHEN TO INCLUDE A CITATION

You need a citation every time you refer to the ideas of others in your text. That might be when you include an idea you learned from a source, when you summarize what you read elsewhere, or when you directly quote words from a source. Remember that a citation includes both a note in the body of your text and a reference at the end.
IF I JUST CHANGE THE WORDS...

No, it’s not okay to just change the words of a text! You always have to cite ideas, and you should put those ideas into your own words or quote directly, using quotation marks to indicate that you have done so (but in some disciplines, it’s very uncommon to use direct quotations, so you’ll always want to put ideas into your own words).
plagiarize, v.

**Pronunciation:** Brit. /ˈplədʒərəɪz/, U.S. /ˈplədʒəˌraɪz/

**Forms:** 16– plagiarize, 18– plagiarise.

**Frequency (in current use):** ⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐

**Etymology:** Formed within English, by derivation. **Etymology:** PLAGIARY adj., -IZE suffix.

**Etymons:** PLAGIARY adj., -IZE suffix. Compare earlier PLAGIARISM n. (Show More)

*trans.* Originally of writers, later also of composers, artists, etc.: to take and use as one’s own (the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another person); to copy (literary work or ideas) improperly or without acknowledgement; (occas.) to pass off as one’s own the thoughts or work of (another). Also *fig.* Also *intr.*
**intellectual property** *n.* chiefly *law* property (such as patents, trademarks, and copyright material) which is the product of invention or creativity, and does not exist in a tangible, physical form.

1769 *Monthly Rev. 41* 290 What a niggard this Doctor is of his own, and how profuse he is of other people's intellectual property.


1845 *Woodbury & Minot Rep. Cases Circuit Court of U.S. (1847) 1. 57* Only in this way can we protect intellectual property, the labors of the mind, productions and interests as much a man's own as the wheat he cultivates.

1919 W. H. Dawson *German Empire, 1867–1914 I.* xii. 484 Amongst the newspapers...cut short were...*Vorzügäre* and *Zukunft*, but intellectual property is independent of time and space, and the suppressed sheets soon appeared abroad.


1987 *Independent* 26 June 1/6 The proposal is part of a Bill reforming the law of copyright and intellectual property.

2006 *Wired* Sept. 179/1 Bands will record under their own labels and retain ownership of all their intellectual property.
Plagiarism is a distinctively American problem

*The Melania Trump speech controversy highlights how much Americans value originality.*

Updated by Karen Sokolove Prior on July 21, 2016, 10:00 a.m. ET

Plagiarism is as American as apple pie.

The discovery this week that passages in Melania Trump’s Republican National Convention speech were lifted from a 2008 speech by Michelle Obama spurred up a

www.vox.com/2016/7/21/12247032/melania-trump-plagiarism-history
The concept of plagiarism is modern — and very American

The concept of plagiarism as we understand it didn’t exist in ancient cultures. Societies in which knowledge came from divine revelation—an Author, if you will — didn’t value individual ownership of words and ideas, as we do now in modern Western civilization.
Cultural insight can help tackle plagiarism

April 24, 2008

By John Gill  Twitter: @NG_The

Cultural attitudes to knowledge must be understood if UK universities are to get to grips with plagiarism among Chinese students, a conference has heard.

Ouyang Huhua, professor of English at Guandong University of Foreign Studies, told delegates at the Office of the Independent Adjudicator event that it was “very hard” for Chinese students studying in the West to abandon an approach learnt over a lifetime.

“The notion of plagiarism is alien to Chinese culture, where there is no individual claim, no ownership over intellectual property, and it is hard for Chinese students to conceptualise the idea,” he said. “In China, knowledge-making is not open to everybody as it is in the West. It is a privilege belonging to a handful ... (who) stay in history, so everybody knows who said what and there is no question about the source.”

Professor Ouyang said that quoting Chinese figures without referencing them was common practice in China, where the claim to have originated knowledge could be dangerous. “People will say that person is an individualist in a collective culture and he will be punished,” he said. “(In the West) you use works as second-hand evidence to support your own claims, your own judgments. You are the master and they are the slaves serving you.

“Students coming here to study are suddenly supposed to write a paper in this new system. It is hard for them,” said Professor Ouyang.
How different are we? Understanding and managing plagiarism between East and West

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Two participants felt plagiarism was an unfair concept because new ideas do not exist in isolation. Instead, they are based on other people’s previous ideas. Therefore, to claim that an idea belongs to one person is “absurd”:

I think plagiarism is unfair. All things under the name of plagiarism are unfair because there is no pure thinker. Nobody! Even the ideas that we quoted are not his/her own [original] ideas. S/he might have read lots of books which led them to a conclusion but s/he could not claim that the conclusion is theirs because it is still based on someone else’s ideas, isn’t it?

(3-2)
How to cite

Your reader expects to hear what **YOU** have to say in this paper; while your reader recognizes that you are joining an academic conversation, your reader has come to **YOUR paper to read YOUR perspective**, so you need to provide that – not just references to the work of others, but analysis, synthesis, comment, discussion on those sources.
How to cite

When your reader sees a citation, that’s an indication that your idea has a source but an expectation that the words are your own expression of that idea (not the direct words from the source).
How to cite

So: be concise with the other source, offer an honest paraphrase, and clearly indicate what ideas are yours and what ideas are from the source.
So: *don’t expect sources to do the work for you* – be sure you that, when you include a source, it is clear to your reader what that source adds to your ideas.
How to cite: Roles for sources

- **Gist**: including the general idea of a main claim or main point in your own words (without specifics of reasoning, details, data; *gist means main point, essence*)
- **Mention**: including a reference to a source broadly, offering its general ideas in your own words
- **Citation only**: providing only the citation to a source because you are referring to its ideas or findings very broadly
- **Direct quotation**: rarely used in some disciplines, frequently used in others (so know whether your discipline uses them or not)

Citation Use in an Academic Article: An Example

APA style


Style of Journal

BNs and IDs have been employed in a wide variety of disciplines; however, they have not been used to model and optimize post-hazard decision making. BN models of earthquake hazard and risk are reported in Bayraktarli and Faber (2011) and Kuehn et al. (2011). Bayraktarli et al. (2011) use the BN to perform deaggregation of the seismic hazard. An application of the BN to near-real-time tsunami warning based on observation of earthquakes is proposed in Blaser et al. (2011), and a BN for automated identification of inundated areas during and following floods is developed by Frey et al. (2012). Finally, Straub and Ditlevsen (2010) combine BNs with structural reliability analysis to develop a method for reliability analysis of infrastructure systems under evolving information.
What role do the sources play in this text?

Several efficient algorithms for exact and approximate probabilistic inference in BNs have been developed (e.g., Lauritzen and Spiegelhalter 1988; Dechter 1996; Yuan and Druzdzel 2003, 2006; Madsen 2008; Langseth et al. 2009; Straub and Der Kiureghian 2010b). Although all exact inference algorithms aim at finding the optimal ordering of node eliminations, they follow different strategies for doing so. In particular, some algorithms optimize the elimination for a specific inference task, whereas others, such as the junction tree algorithm (Jensen and Nielsen 2007), optimize computations for general inference. With the latter, parts of the computations are reused, which is efficient when inference is performed repeatedly and at multiple nodes. Several of these algorithms are implemented in...
How to cite: Steps to success

- Read well
- Be sure you understand the source
- Know why you are using a source
- What tools do you have for reading effectively, reading with an eye to writing later?
Reading well: glossing

✓ Glossing is an interpretive reading strategy
✓ Basic how to:
  for each paragraph, note what the paragraph says (content) and does (function)
✓ Glossing ≠ responding
✓ Glossing ≈ summarizing
Aaron Franklin, proprietor of the Franklin Barbecue in Austin, Texas, has been lauded for his pit master skills, specifically in smoking beef brisket. Bon Appétit anointed him the best barbecue in America, and he was awarded Best Chef, Southwest by the James Beard Foundation. Barbecue lovers line up hours in advance of the restaurant's 11 AM opening, and the limited supply of brisket, ribs, chicken, pulled pork, and sausage usually sells out by 2 PM.
Emotions generated by a price formulate a perception of a business – “low,” “reasonable,” or “high” – which affects future purchase decisions. Before we as consumers make a purchase, we search to find the best price. Often times, it’s easy to rely on memories of past pricing experiences with a business. We revisit stores we recall as offering “fair” prices and avoid ones where we felt the sting of being taken advantage of. Due to consumers’ long memories, the price a business sets today directly affects future purchase decisions. Consumers make purchase decisions based on perceptions of value and emotions – and they REMEMBER. Supports the argument about the connection between pricing and consumer emotions with examples and illustrations.
Acceptable Use

- Good summary with citation
- Good paraphrase with citation
- Direct quotation with citation
There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
A 2015 article in the *Harvard Business Review* suggests that two considerations, namely confidence in pricing and how a price increase can be retracted later, are key to any decision to raise prices in a time of high demand (Mohammed 2015).

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
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A 2015 article in the Harvard Business Review suggests that two considerations, namely confidence in pricing and how a price increase can be retracted later, are key to any decision to raise prices in a time of high demand (Mohammed 2015).

Good summary and proper citation

This sentence is not plagiarized because specific words/terms are not directly lifted from the original paragraph AND the source is clearly acknowledged.
Rafi Mohammed (2015), a pricing strategy consultant, argues that “[f]or many businesses it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit” in favor of establishing and maintaining customer relations.

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
Rafi Mohammed (2015), a pricing strategy consultant, argues that "for many businesses it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit in favor of establishing and maintaining customer relations."

Proper use of quoted information and citation

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

This sentence is not plagiarized because it acknowledges the source and encloses the original wording in quotation marks.
Businesses should make pricing decisions thoughtfully.

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
Like a good chef preparing tasty BBQ, a business should go low and slow when making decisions about setting prices.

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
Like a good chef preparing tasty BBQ, a business should go low and slow when making decisions about setting prices. This sentence is plagiarized because the source is not acknowledged. The reader is left to assume that these words belong to the writer. Too close to the original AND lacks citation.
Most businesses should consider two questions when deciding prices: first, how confident are they that the good times will last, and second, what initiatives should be taken now so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? (Mohammed 2015).

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat... go low and slow.
Most businesses should consider two questions when deciding prices: first, how confident are they that the good times will last, and second, what initiatives should be taken now so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? (Mohammed 2015).

This sentence is plagiarized because more than a few sequential words were directly lifted from the original sentence. The wording is too close to the original; the passage should be paraphrased or a direct quotation should be used.

Poor paraphrase with accurate citation

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.
“Common Knowledge”

What happens to rain when it falls on pavement in the city? Is that different from what happens to rain when it falls in, say, a meadow or a forest?
Assessing Watershed-Scale Stormwater Green Infrastructure Response to Climate Change in Clarksburg, Maryland

Emma Giese; Amanda Rockler; Adel Shirmohammadi; and Mitchell A. Pavao-Zuckerman

Abstract

Stormwater green infrastructure (GI) practices are implemented in urban watersheds to control stormwater runoff, reduce pollution, and adapt to climate change. This study evaluated the robustness of a watershed with stormwater GI and a watershed with traditional stormwater controls in Clarksburg, Maryland, to future climate change. The USDA Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) was
Introduction

Impervious cover in urban watersheds causes increased surface runoff and decreased infiltration rates, leading to increased flood flows and reduced water quality conditions (Leopold 1968; Shuster et al. 2000). The changes in hydrology also lead to increased erosion, increased pollutant transport, and loss of instream habitat and function (Paul and Meyer 2001; Walsh et al. 2005). In addition to these direct impacts on streams, urban watersheds have increased risk of flooding during storms, and pollutants mobilized by stormwater are transported downstream to receiving water bodies. A variety of stormwater control measures are used to reduce these impacts by treating stormwater volume and water quality.

This circular attempts to summarize existing knowledge of the effects of urbanization on hydrologic factors. It also attempts to express this knowledge in terms that the planner can use to test alternatives during the planning process. Because the available data used in this report are applied to a portion of the Brandywine Creek basin in Pennsylvania, this can be considered as a report on the basic hydrologic conditions of the Brandywine Creek basin prior to the beginning of major urbanization. Because the available data are not yet ...
Patchwork Plagiarism

- Constructing your texts with pieces cut and pasted from (an)other text(s)
- “copying from a source text and then deleting some words, altering grammatical structures, or plugging in one-for-one synonym-substitutes” (Howard 233)

Future Internet: The Internet of Things Architecture, Possible Applications and Key Challenges

The Internet of things (IoT) allows anyone, anywhere, anyplace to have connectivity. As technology advances, our society is becoming one where everything and everyone is always connected. The IoT is the future evaluation of the Internet because it accomplishes machine-to-machine (M2M) learning. The fundamental idea of IoT is to have autonomous and safe connections and an exchange of data between real world devices and applications. The IoT links real life and physical activities with the virtual world. [1]
the hazard model. To the authors’ knowledge, this paper, which is an expansion of their earlier report (Bensi et al. 2011a), is the first systematic application of the BN-ID framework to the earthquake hazard for spatially distributed systems.

Models of earthquake hazard and risk are reported in Bayraktarli and Kuehn (2011) and Kuehn et al. (2011). Bayraktarli et al. (2011) use the BN to perform deaggregation of the seismic hazard. An application of BNs to near-real-time tsunami warning based on observation of earthquakes is proposed in Blaser et al. (2011), and a BN for automated identification of inundated areas during and following floods is developed by Frey et al. (2012). Finally, Straub and Der Kiureghian (2010a) combine BNs with structural reliability methods to develop a tool for reliability analysis of infrastructure systems under evolving information. The aforementioned applications only employ BNs and do not leverage the BN-ID framework to explicitly model and optimize decisions. Moreover, none of these BN models assesses the performance of infrastructure systems with explicit consideration of the dependence among components that is introduced by the spatial correlation in the hazard model. To the authors’ knowledge, this paper, which is an expansion of their earlier report (Bensi et al. 2011a), is the first systematic application of the BN-ID framework to the earthquake hazard for spatially distributed systems.
1. Introduction

During anaerobic digestion (AD), both facultative and obligate anaerobic microorganisms work sequentially to extract energy from organic matter fed into the system, with renewable energy in the form of methane ($\text{CH}_4$)-enriched biogas as a product of this metabolism. AD technology can be used to treat wastewater sources, such as dairy manure, resulting in (1) reduction in detrimental impact of manure waste on water bodies by reducing chemical oxygen demand (COD), total solids (TS), and volatile solids (VS) (Lansing et al., 2010); (2) reduction in improve relationships between farmers and their neighbors, use of the $\text{CH}_4$-enriched biogas directly as a source of heat (Lansing et al., 2008); and (4) capture, combustion, and the recovery of methane ($\text{CH}_4$) released, a greenhouse gas 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide, compared to traditional open lagoon storage of manure (IPCC, 2007).
small-diameter grafts (<6mm) was reported to be only 30% in the same study.[19] Other studies demonstrated patency rates such as 0% to 25% after only weeks or months of implantation in various animal models.[20–22] Complications resulting from noncompliance, thrombogenicity, intimal hyperplasia, aneurysms, and calcium deposition contribute to these low patency rates.[23–25] While much graft research has focused on coronary artery bypass procedures, the need for small-diameter vascular grafts extends far beyond coronary artery disease. Each year, over 500,000 patients are


APA style

“Text-recycling”

Generally OK

- Repeating key phrases from a methods section
- Repeating similar background ideas in the Introduction

Potentially Plagiarism

- Recycling or duplicating data
- Patchworking from a previous Introduction

Be transparent
THE RULES OF CITE CLUB

THERE ARE RULES!
The Rules of Cite Club

■ Rule #1: You ALWAYS cite ideas you use in your paper

■ Rule #2: You ALWAYS cite ideas you use in your paper
The Rules of Cite Club

■ Rule #3: Citation is about your credibility.

■ Rule #4: Paraphrase, don’t cut and paste.
The Rules of Cite Club

■ Rule #5:
Different citation styles have different formats, but they all require an in-text indication and a reference list.

■ Rule #6:
If you are not sure whether something should be cited, cite it. Always err on the side of caution.
Welcome to the Graduate School Writing Center (GSWC)!

At the GSWC, we enact the Graduate School mission, “Advancing graduate education. Enhancing the graduate student experience,” by providing opportunities for conversations about writing across the graduate community. We offer support for graduate students at every stage of their development as academic and professional writers who can, in turn, fulfill the university’s mission of sharing research, educational, cultural, and technological strengths with the broader community. We accomplish this through a range of services and programs, including:

go.umd.edu/GradWritingCenter