Avoiding Plagiarism: A Guide for Longwood Students

Web Resources

MLA Writing Style
http://www.mla.org
http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/6354/mla.html

APA Writing Style
http://www.apastyle.org
http://www.psywww.com/resource/apacrib.htm

Understanding Plagiarism
http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html

The Original Source:
"In research writing, sources are cited for two reasons: to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas." (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).

Plagiarism (same words, no quotation marks):
In research writing, sources are cited to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas.

Plagiarism (incorrect paraphrase, incorrect citation):
In research writing, we cite sources for a couple of reasons: to notify readers of our information sources and give credit to those from whom we have borrowed. (Hacker).

A Solution (appropriate paraphrase):
A researcher cites her sources to ensure her audience knows where she got her information, and to recognize and credit the original work. (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).

A Different Solution (quotation with cite):
In her book, A Writer's Reference, Diana Hacker notes, "In research writing, sources are cited for two reasons: to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas." (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).

Source: Univ. of California-Davis

Office of Student Conduct and Integrity
Lancaster G-26
Ext. 2490
Plagiarize: (verb) to steal and use the ideas or writings of another as one’s own.

To avoid plagiarism, you must acknowledge other people’s work by providing citations.

If you have questions on how to do this, ask your professor for help!

When to cite:

- You are using someone’s ideas, words, music, lyrics, computer code, or anything else that comes from any kind of written or electronic media.

- You are copying or paraphrasing words or ideas.

- You are reprinting charts, pictures or diagrams.

- You are using ideas from others’ emails, conversations or interviews.

When not to cite:

- You are using your own ideas, conclusions, or creativity.

- You are reporting your own experimental results.

- You are using “common knowledge”-folklore, observations, or shared information that is easily accessible or known to most people.

Source: Purdue University Writing Lab