

“The greatness of a man is not in how much wealth he acquires, but in his integrity and his ability to affect those around him positively.”



Bob Marley

Plagiarism According to Mr. S.

2014 Room 245
English Grade 10

No Rules. Just Write.

Well, actually, there are some rules ...

Citations

There are many sources for the information included in this packet and in the packet on The Writing Process. Much of the plagiarism material has been provided by turnitin.com and appears for educational purposes royalty free. Other sources have included the following:

Santa Barbara: http://www.sbcc.edu/clrc/writing_center/

Drew University <http://www.drew.edu/writingstudies/writing-center>

Purdue University (OWL) <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

UNC Arts and Sciences <http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/>

Sam Houston <http://www.shsu.edu/wctr/>

Walden University <http://writingcenter.waldenu.edu/>

Orange County Public Schools Resources

<https://www.ocps.net/cs/services/cs/currareas/lang/IR/Documents/The%20Writing%20Process%20A%20Writing%20Resource%20Guide%20Final.pdf>

Cobb County Public Schools

Fountainhead Press http://www.fountainheadpress.com/contentresources/eng_writingproc_DRE.pdf

Using Quotations

When and how to quote correctly



One of the best ways to show you are familiar with a text you were asked to read, or that you have done some additional research, is to quote from texts. By quoting other experts you show that you have gone deeper into the subject. You can offer the opinions of those who have greater expertise in your topic; you can provide important information that you could not have known on your own.

However there are rules to how you use quotations, and how you give credit to the original sources.

When to quote

- (1) Quote a source when the source has explained a concept in words that are particularly well written, or are expressed in a way you could not paraphrase adequately.
- (2) Quote a source to add additional evidence to your ideas, especially when you are not an expert in that area. While most of your writing should be in your own words, quotes from expert sources can add evidence of truth to your supporting examples/evidence.
- (3) Do not ...
 - (a) Follow one quote with another quote.
 - (b) Use too many quotes instead of paraphrasing the information you have found.
 - (c) String quotes together without adequate explanations and transitions between them.
 - (d) Add a quote without blending it into your paper through a proper transition.
 - (e) Quote too long a passage. When necessary edit out unnecessary portions and replace with and ellipses (...)

Paraphrase vs. Quote

Paraphrasing what you have read is another option in place of a direct quotation. Just remember that when you paraphrase a quotation from another source you will still need to add an attribution to show that you have borrowed these ideas from someone else.

Also go to: [MLA Style Sheet for information on citations](#)

Also go to: [Student Information Packet on Plagiarism](#)

Using Quotations (page 2)

Using Direct Quotations and Paraphrasing

Direct Quotations: According to the MLA, “When you believe that some sentence or passage in its original wording might make an effective addition to your paper, transcribe that material exactly as it appears, word for word, comma for comma” (46).

Enclose all direct quotations in quotation marks, even on your note cards.

Copy the quotation exactly as it appears in the original source, including spelling, internal punctuation, and capitalization.

Paraphrasing: To paraphrase a passage, restate the material ***in your own words***. Read the material carefully, absorb the idea, close the book, and write the idea in your own words. Check your version against the original to make sure you have accurately and completely conveyed the author’s ideas.

Do **not** use **more than three words in succession** from the original source.

Do **not** follow the identical structure/sentence pattern(s) of the original passage or simply change the order of the words in the sentence.

Do **not** distort the meaning of the original passage.

Do use quotation marks to identify any unique term or phraseology retained in the paraphrase.

Examples of Quoting

Concrete details cannot stand alone. This means that they must be incorporated into one of your own sentences and woven into your paper, rather than just dropped in. Therefore, as you write your paper, you will want to add citations to lead into the direct quotes. Several effective strategies exist to accomplish this:

1. Include information about the author. Give the author’s name and some brief information about his/her authority (that they are a noted author or expert researcher). When you include the author’s name in the sentence, you do not place it in the internal documentation.

GOOD Example: Hubie Brown, Turner Sports analyst and former NBA head coach, attributes Michael Jordan’s importance to the fact “he set the bar of excellence at such a high level that in our immediate future, his status is unlikely to ever be challenged” (93).

2. Provide the context of the quote. Identify when and where the quote was given.

3. Use short phrases and powerful words from the text. Do not settle by quoting several lines of text. To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the internal documentation where a pause would naturally occur as near as possible to the material documented. Though sometimes a “natural pause” may not occur until the end of the sentence, it may be at the end of a clause or phrase as seen below. It should always be placed before the punctuation that concludes that clause, phrase, or sentence.

4. Use signal words/introductory phrases and commentary to transition into a quote.

GOOD Example: In reviewing his success in basketball, Michael Jordan reflects, “I’ve missed more than 9000 shots in my career. I’ve lost almost 300 games. 26 times, I’ve been trusted to take the game winning shot and missed. I’ve failed over and over and over in my life. And that is why I succeed” (Brown 103).

Plagiarism

Citations & Plagiarism



This is not a game. Plagiarism is a combination of lying and stealing. The penalties are severe.

When to quote: 5 Quick Steps to Safety

- (1) Quote a source when the source has explained a concept in words that are particularly well written, or are expressed in a way you could not paraphrase adequately.
- (2) When in doubt about what you have written, cite it.
- (3) Make it clear who said what. Give credit to the right person.
- (4) Learn how to paraphrase what others have said ... correctly. And remember even when you paraphrase someone else's work, you have to cite it correctly.
- (5) When quoting directly, mention the author's name either at the beginning of the quote or at the end.

When to Cite

- (1) When using or referring to somebody else's words or ideas from a book, movie, magazine, etc.
- (2) When you use information gained through interviewing another person.
- (3) When you copy the exact words or a "unique phrase" from somewhere.
- (4) When you reprint a diagram, chart, illustration, picture, table or other graphic from another source.
- (5) When you paraphrase what another person has said.

Paraphrase vs. Quote

A direct quotation is a word-for-word copy of the original. A paraphrase is where you put the original into your own words.

Paraphrasing what you have read is another option in place of a direct quotation. Just remember that when you paraphrase a quotation from another source you need to put the idea into your own words. Changing a few words here or there is not paraphrasing. It's plagiarism. So to paraphrase a text:

- (1) start by writing what you want to say without looking at the original -- rely on your memory
- (2) check your version against the original to see if you have copied its style
- (3) begin the paraphrase by crediting your source ("As Smith says ..." or "According to Smith ...")
- (4) put any unique words or phrases from the original in quotation marks within the paraphrase
- (5) make sure you change the wording and the sentence structure as you paraphrase