PLAGIARISM 101

YOU PLAGIARIZE WHEN YOU QUOTE, PARAPHRASE, SUMMARIZE, OR PRESENT SOMEONE ELSE'S WORK WITHOUT GIVING CREDIT.

It's easy to copy and paste; why not just do it? You might think you're just borrowing, but it's much bigger than that. It's stealing!

MLA
The Modern Language Association defines plagiarism as "a kind of fraud, deceiving others to gain something of value ... and it is always a serious moral and ethical offense."

Students who lie, cheat, plagiarize, or claim products generated by Artificial Intelligence as their own violate the ASD School Board's Academic Honesty Policy. See the ASD Student Handbook for more information.
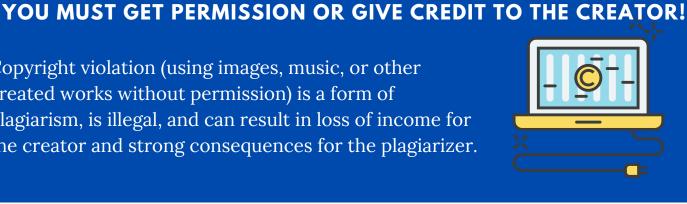
USING IMAGES AND MUSIC - IT'S PLAGIARISM IF YOU:

- Copy images from websites into your own project
- Make a video using footage from others' videos or use copyrighted music for your soundtrack
- Perform another person's copyrighted music
- Compose a piece of music that borrows heavily from another composition

YOU MUST GET PERMISSION OR GIVE CREDIT TO THE CREATOR!

Copyright violation (using images, music, or other created works without permission) is a form of plagiarism, is illegal, and can result in loss of income for the creator and strong consequences for the plagiarizer.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Turnitin.com* identifies a plagiarism spectrum:

CLONE
Submitting another's work, including AI, word-for-word, as your own

CTRL + C
Contains significant portions of text from a single source, including AI, without alterations

FIND/REPLACE
Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content

REMIX
Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

RECYCLE
Borrowing generously from the writer's (your) previous work without citation

HYBRID
Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

MASHUP
Mixes copied material from multiple sources

404 ERROR
Includes citation to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

AGGREGATOR
Includes proper citations to sources, but the paper contains almost no original work

RETWEET
Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure

*Many teachers use Turnitin.com to help you identify plagiarism in your own writing. You upload your rough or final draft to Turnitin.com and will receive a similarity report that you can use to correct your document. Ask your teacher how to access Turnitin.com.

✓ CITE:

- Words or ideas from any print or online source including but not limited to: website, book, song, TV or video production, database, periodical, computer code, social media, email, or letter
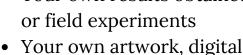- Information gained via personal interview, whether conducted in person, over the phone, or in writing
- Exact words or a unique phrase
- Diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or other visual materials that you didn't create
- Digital media, including images, audio, video, or other media that you repost or reuse

✗ DO NOT CITE:

- Your personal experiences, observations, insights, thoughts, and conclusions about a subject
- Your own results obtained through lab or field experiments
- Your own artwork, digital photographs, video, audio, etc.
- Generally-accepted facts (e.g., pollution is bad for the environment) and common knowledge (folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and historical events)

TIPS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM:

turnitin

- Take careful notes and be a deliberate researcher
- Cite sources properly
- Take time to do your best without rushing and intentionally or unintentionally plagiarizing
- Submit your rough draft in time to correct plagiarism issues if your teacher uses Turnitin.com
- Use NoodleTools to help you cite your sources. NoodleTools is an app you can access through your ASD GoogleDrive. Ask your librarian or teacher if you have questions, or watch an overview here.

NoodleTools

RESOURCES:

MLA Style Center The Modern Language Association (MLA) has tons of information on plagiarism, MLA style, citations, Works Cited pages, sample papers, and FAQs.

OWL, The Online Writing Lab at Purdue has just about everything you will need including MLA and other style guides, in-text citations, how to format quotations, and sample Works Cited pages and research papers.

Works Cited

"Is It Plagiarism Yet?" *Purdue OWL,* Purdue University, 2020,

   owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/avoiding_plagiarism/is_it_plagiarism.html.

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MLA Handbook: Official MLA Style. 8th ed., New York, Modern Language Association of America, 2016.

The MLA Style Center. 2020, style.mla.org/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2020.

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"What is Plagiarism?" *P.org,* 18 May 2017, plagiarism.org/article/what-is-plagiarism. Accessed 2 Apr. 2020.