

*****PLAGIARISM*****

How to Avoid Unintentional Plagiarism

*Include all sources in Works Cited using the proper format given by your teacher/professor (Kramer).

*Use in-text citations thoroughly (Kramer)! You are better off adding extra in-text citations rather than not having enough (Kramer). If you are unsure, even a little bit, if “I love rainbows!” is an original thought, go ahead and cite it; better safe than sorry (Kramer).

*Use “an online plagiarism detector” (Kramer).

Consequences of Plagiarism

The consequences can be severe (Kramer). You may fail the assignment or even the whole class (Kramer). You could be put on academic probation or even suspended or dismissed from that school permanently (Kramer).

DO NOT EVER use a bot to write a paper for you! THIS IS COMPLETE PLAGIARISM.

Plagiarism can come in many forms. Some are obvious – like having someone else write your paper or turning in someone else’s paper as your own. This is called **COMPLETE PLAGIARISM**. Another obvious one is **DIRECT PLAGIARISM**. This is when parts of the paper are overtly copied and passed off as one’s own. Don’t EVER do this!

COMPLETE PLAGIARISM

To use this as an example, I copied and pasted the description of **paraphrasing plagiarism** directly from the website. I did not put it in direct quotes, nor did I give credit to the person who wrote it. I could have chosen to rewrite it in my own words, but even while doing that, I would be required to include in-text citations. But since I did neither, I HAVE PLAGIARISED! The below is obviously, **COMPLETE PLAGIARISM**.

PARAPHRASING PLAGIARISM –Original Text; COMPLETE PLAGIARISM

Paraphrasing plagiarism **is what happens** when a **writer reuses another’s** work and changes **a few** words or phrases. It’s a **common type** of plagiarism, and **many students don’t even realize** it’s a **form** of plagiarism. **But if you’re** presenting **someone else’s** original idea in your writing **without** crediting them, even if **you’re presenting it** in your own words, **it’s** plagiarism.

Now I am going to use it to show you what **Paraphrasing Plagiarism** is. The **words in blue** are so you can see what I changed below compared to the above, original text.

PARAPHRASING PLAGIARISM

Paraphrasing plagiarism **happens** when a **person uses someone else’s** work and changes **some** words or phrases (Kramer). It’s a **popular form** of plagiarism, and **most don’t know** it’s a **type** of plagiarism (Kramer). **However,** if **you are** presenting **another’s** original idea in your writing **and not** crediting them, even if **presented** in your own words, **it is** plagiarism (Kramer).

As you can see, **I changed a lot of words**, and I **even included the in-text citation** at the end of each sentence. However, **this is STILL plagiarism!** You cannot just change a few words and say you wrote it. That is plagiarism!

Here is how you would paraphrase correctly:

To avoid “**paraphrasing plagiarism**,” one needs to completely re-write the sentences, without changing the meaning (Kramer). Only changing a few words is a common mistake but there are no excuses (Kramer). Even if you plagiarize by mistake, you are still cheating (Kramer). It is quite important to make it completely your own while also still giving credit to the original author (Kramer).

Notice how this is completely re-worded but I still had to include the in-text citations for each sentence. This is how you **AVOID PARAPHRASING PLAGIARISM**.

Another way to avoid plagiarism is to use direct quotes.

“**Paraphrasing plagiarism** is what happens when a writer reuses another’s work and changes a few words or phrases. It’s a common type of plagiarism, and many students don’t even realize it’s a form of plagiarism. But if you’re presenting someone else’s original idea in your writing without crediting them, even if you’re presenting it in your own words, it’s plagiarism” (Kramer).

The above is quoted and therefore not plagiarized. However, not everything can be a direct quote. Otherwise, your paper is just a bunch of copied and pasted quotes. That IS NOT Allowed – That IS NOT Writing!

SELF-PLAGIARISM

Most have no idea **SELF-PLAGIARISM** is even a thing. For school purposes, once you have written a paper, you CANNOT use that paper again. If you do, that is **COMPLETE PLAGIARISM!** If you really like something you said in a paper you wrote previously, you will need to quote yourself and include the correct in-text citation, as well as include it in the Works Cited. Also, DO NOT use **DIRECT PLAGIARISM** where you use parts of a paper you previously wrote. Again, that is still plagiarism, aka CHEATING!

PATCHWORK PLAGIARISM

This type of plagiarism deals with taking another’s “original work” and mixing it in with your own (Kramer). **Completely re-worded and cited.**

It may be subtle and easy to miss and may occur with other plagiarism as well (Kramer).

This is patchwork plagiarism and paraphrasing plagiarism. Even with the in-text citation, it is still plagiarism.

One example is taking a clause from a source and using it with a sentence you personally wrote (Kramer).

This is patchwork plagiarism and paraphrasing plagiarism. Even with the in-text citation, it is still plagiarism.

Direct Quote-can compare this original text to how worded/plagiarized above.

“**PATCHWORK PLAGIARISM** refers to instances where plagiarized work is interwoven with the writer’s original work. This kind of plagiarism can be subtle and easy to miss, and it may happen in conjunction with direct plagiarism. An example of patchwork plagiarism is taking a clause from a source and embedding it in a sentence of your own” (Kramer).

SOURCE-BASED PLAGIARISM

This, “Can be a tricky one to understand. With this kind of plagiarism, the writer might cite their sources correctly but present the sources in a misleading way” (Kramer).

ACCIDENTAL PLAGIARISM

This version “is perhaps **the most common type of plagiarism** because it happens when the writer doesn’t realize they are plagiarizing another’s work” (Kramer).

One may **accidentally**:

*Forget to include in-text citations in their writing (Kramer).

*Cite sources incorrectly (Kramer).

*Fail to put quotation marks around direct quotes (Kramer).

*******HOWEVER, even if you accidentally plagiarize, the consequences are still the same*******

Works Cited

Kramer, Lindsay. “7 Common Types of Plagiarism, With Examples.” *Grammarly Blog*, 2 June 2022, <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/types-of-plagiarism/?gclid=aw.ds>. Accessed 20 Dec. 2023.

For Classical Conversations Challenge Students: Below is what I have found in the CC guides I have for upper challenges.

22-23SY, See CH. I guide Pg. 192 discusses plagiarism and citations, but it does not necessarily teach you how to do it. It does say don't plagiarize and to include in-text citations. It also briefly explains how you do it but it's pretty minimal, in my opinion.

20-21SY, CH II guide This guide does not address citations or plagiarism at all. I do have an extra document saved with my son's Ch II stuff that was given to us by the director. It addresses how quotes for all the lit papers are required but it doesn't say anything about in-text citations. But, if you don't cite, you are plagiarizing so students must absolutely learn to do that. You do learn about citing when you teach your student MLA format because CC does say to use MLA. So, then it's like you sort of stumble upon it.

23-24SY, CH II guide Still nothing in the Ch II guide about plagiarism or citations. But again, a handout on this was provided by our director.

21-22SY, Ch III guide This guide addresses plagiarism starting on pg. 243 of the Appendix. It does a great job of telling you what it means to plagiarize but it doesn't really teach how to cite. On pg. 244 in the gray box, it does say to learn how to cite sources in MLA. And then it does give steps on how to cite. But I know when I was in high school, I would have needed someone to walk me through that; I would not have been able to figure that out on my own. **MLA format needs to be used for all the history research papers they write in Ch. III too; must use in-text citations or they are plagiarizing!**

Then for Ch III, to throw a wrench in things, MLA format for Shakespeare papers is very different from MLA format for a regular literature book. So, writing Shakespeare papers is a whole other way of citing and using in-text citations, even though it's still in MLA format. And so many details to attend to—the Ch III kids definitely need someone to walk them through doing that properly. And then it needs to be checked, edited, tweaked, and fixed for content and formatting. It can be time-consuming at first, but once you figure it out, it gets easier, of course.

22-23 SY Ch IV guide This guide addresses plagiarism as well, pg. 164 of the appendix.

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