

# How to Avoid Plagiarism



The following PowerPoint presentation is to inform the students of Central Carolina Community College (CCCC) about the importance of genuine research and writing in not only the college environment, but also outside the institution. The CCCC Writing & Reading Center is an advocate for authentic work to further knowledge-based communication in both the community and academic setting.

# Terminologies

**APA (American Psychological Association)** - A style that follows the American Psychological Association. This citation is usually used for sciences, such as (but certainly not limited to): sociology, psychology, geology, etc.

**Example:** Holden, C., & Vogel, G. (2008). Cell biology. A seismic shift for stem cell research. *Science* (New York, N.Y.), 319(5863), 560.

**MLA (Modern Language Association)** - Usually used by high school and undergraduates, most students use this citation in English courses. (**Note:** Always ask your professor if you should use APA or MLA. This can vary from class to class.)

**Example:** Olsen, Kirstin. *Understanding Lord of the Flies: A Student Casebook to Issues, Sources, and Historical Documents*. Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn, 2000.

**Citing** - The act of quoting and/or showing praise for a borrowed idea.

**Plagiarism** - Taking ideas, theories, quotes, and passages without giving credit to the original source. This is highly frowned upon.

**Direct Quotes** - are the same exact information, word-for-word, from the original sources.

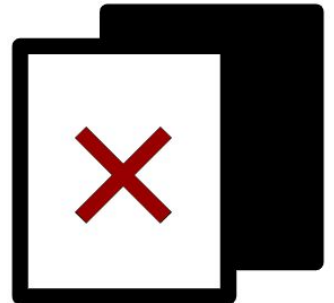
**Paraphrasing Quotes** - (i.e., rewording) is when you take information from a source and change the wording.



# What is **Plagiarism**?

“**Plagiarism** includes representing others’ work (papers, tests, assignments, projects, etc.) in any form, print, electronic, web, etc., as your own; not giving credit to work created or composed by another author (refer to The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, or other approved style guides); or submitting a purchased paper, project, or presentation as your own original work” (2019-2020 Student Handbook, p. 67).

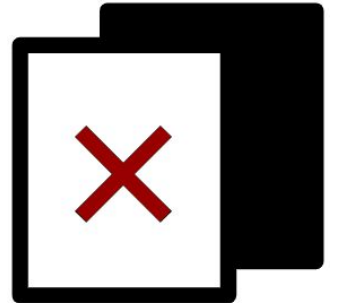
See this one example  
of giving credit to  
avoid **plagiarism**!



# What is **Plagiarism**? (Cont.)

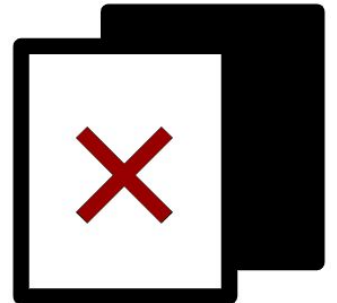
**Plagiarism** is also "[t]aking over the ideas, methods, or written words of another, without acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver" (American Association of University Professors qtd. in Roig 3).

“**[Plagiarism]** has been traditionally defined as the taking of words, images, processes, structure and design elements, ideas, etc. of others and presenting them as one’s own. It is often associated with phrases such as kidnapping of words, kidnapping of ideas, fraud, and literary theft” (Roig 3).



# Examples of Plagiarism:

- Taking a quote from someone without citing them
- Paraphrasing someone else's work without citing them
- Having someone else write an essay and then putting your name on it
- Using work from one class for another without permission



# CCCC's Stance

In the [2019-2020 Student Handbook](#), “Central Carolina Community College expects every student to be committed to honesty and academic integrity” (p. 67). One major violation of our student code is **plagiarism**.



# CCCC's Stance (cont.)

Academic dishonesty is not limited to **plagiarism**. It also means:

- Allowing others to copy your work
- Providing your work to others for submission as their own
- Lying to improve your grade or others' grades
- Changing a graded work and submitting it for regrading
- Stealing or destroying others' work
- Collaborating on work without instructor approval
- Impersonating another by taking their examination.

**NOTE:** “If a student commits an act of academic dishonesty, the consequences may include one or more of the following at the discretion of CCCC administrators: receive a zero grade on that assignment, receive an “**F**” in that course, and/or be suspended or expelled from the college” (2019-2020 Handbook, p. 68).





# Direct Quotes vs. Paraphrasing

**Direct Quotes** are the same exact information, word-for-word, from the original sources.

**Paraphrasing** (i.e., rewording) is when you take information from a source and change the wording.

**Both examples need to be cited.**

Source: "Bob has a dog named Saphira the Great, who loves to play fetch and chase cats. Bob also has a cat named Tiffany, who does not like to be chased by dogs."

**Direct Quote:** "Bob has a dog named Saphira the Great, who loves to play fetch..."

**Paraphrase:** "Bob's dog Saphira the Great loves to play fetch and chase cats, but Bob's cat Tiffany hates to be chased by dogs."

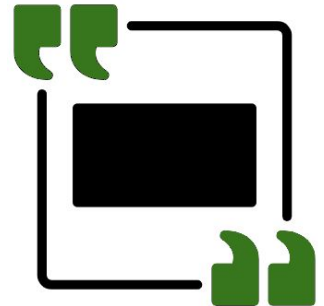


# Citations

**Citations** are how we give credit to people whose work we reference.

They come in different variations, end-of-text & in-text, and will vary depending on the style guide your professor requires (always check to what style your professor uses!).

**Citations** should be used for direct quotes **AND** paraphrases. If you received the information from another source, put a **citation** with the information.



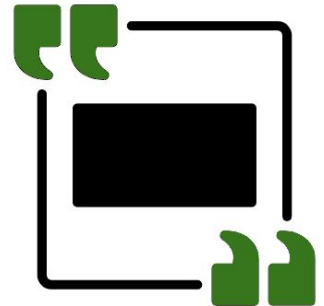
# Citations (cont.)

**End-of-Text Citations:** These citations go on a separate page (usually titled a Works Cited or Bibliography, depending on the style) after your essay.

**In-Text Citations:** These citations go inside the body of your text. They can appear inside parentheses or as footnotes (once again, depending on which style your instructor asks you to use).

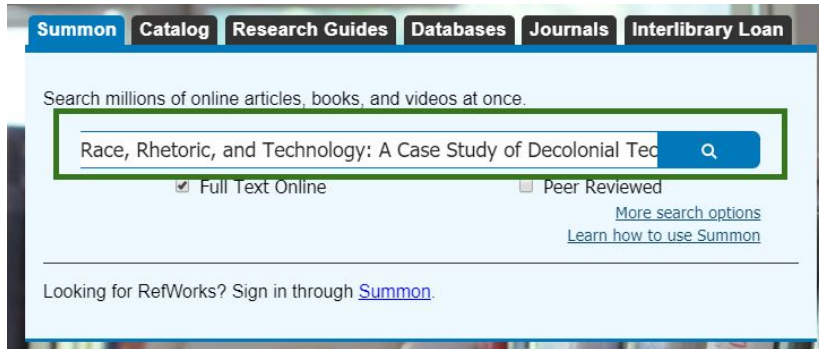
**End-of-Text Citation Example:** Campbell, James T. "The Timeliness of Langston Hughes." *The Langston Hughes Review*, vol. 25, no. 1, 2019, pp. 126-135.

**In-Text Citation Example:** James discusses the importance of Langston Hughes and how the poet's work speaks to readers "both as individuals and as a society" (James, 2019, p. 130).



# Using the CCCC Library to Cite

It is highly recommended you use the CCCC library database to curate sources. Not only can this ensure your information is authentic, but the CCCC library allows you generate accurate **citations**.



The screenshot shows the Summon search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Summon, Catalog, Research Guides, Databases, Journals, and Interlibrary Loan. Below the tabs is a search bar with the text "Search millions of online articles, books, and videos at once." The search bar contains the text "Race, Rhetoric, and Technology: A Case Study of Decolonial Tec" and a search button. Below the search bar are two checkboxes: "Full Text Online" (checked) and "Peer Reviewed" (unchecked). There are also links for "More search options" and "Learn how to use Summon". At the bottom, there is a link for "Looking for RefWorks? Sign in through Summon."



The screenshot shows a search result for the article "Race, Rhetoric, and Technology: A Case Study of Decolonial Technical Communication Theory, Methodology, and Pedagogy" by Haas, Angela M. The result is marked as "online" and includes a citation: "Journal of Business and Technical Communication, 07/2012, Volume 26, Issue 3". A green arrow points to a citation icon in the top right corner. Below the citation is a summary: "This article engages disciplinary (and interdisciplinary) conversations at the intersections of race, rhetoric, technology, and technical communication...". There is also a link for "Journal Article: Full Text Online" and a "Preview" button. A blue circle with the number "2" is in the bottom right corner.

Choose a Citation Format:

As shown on search results

As shown on search results

**APA (American Psychological Assoc.)**

MLA (Modern Language Association)

Chicago/Turabian: Author-Date



**Race, Rhetoric, and Technology: A Case Study of Decolonial Technical Communication Theory, Methodology, and Pedagogy**

by [Haas, Angela M](#)

Journal of Business and Technical Communication, 07/2012, Volume 26, Issue 3

This article engages disciplinary (and interdisciplinary) conversations at the intersections of race, rhetoric, technology, and technical communication...

Journal Article: [Full Text Online](#)



Cancel

Print citation

# Voila!



Choose a Citation Format:

APA (American Psychological Assoc.)

Format preview

Haas, A. M. (2012). Race, rhetoric, and technology: A case study of decolonial technical communication theory, methodology, and pedagogy. *Journal of Business and Technical Communication*, 26(3), 277-310. doi:10.1177/1050651912439539

Cancel

Print citation

# Resources for Students

The MLA Handbook

The Publication Manual of the APA, the respective style guides for each style, etc.

[Purdue Online Writing Lab](#)

[CCCC's Writing & Reading Center](#)

## Lee Campus

Science Building  
Room #9116  
(919) 718-7210

**M-TH** 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.  
**F** 8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

## Harnett Campus

Miriello Building  
Room #119  
(910) 814-8858

**Hours vary by semester.**  
**Call for details.**

## Chatham Campus

Building 42  
Room #202  
(919) 545-8049

**Hours vary by semester.**  
**Call for details.**



# Works Cited

Central Carolina Community College. *Student Handbook 2019-2020*. Central Carolina Community College, 2019.

Roig, Miquel Ph. D. "Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing." The Office of Research Integrity, 2002.

This an example of  
an MLA **citation**.



# Image Sources

Muhammad Riza. "No Plagiarism." n.d. Digital. Ban Sign Collection. <https://thenounproject.com/search/?q=Plagiarism&i=1482751>. Accessed 7 May 2020

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