

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 *Understanding Lord of the Flies: A Student Casebook to Issues, Sources, and Historical Documents*.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.

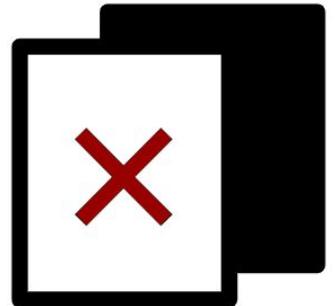
Paraphrasing Quotes - (i.e., rewording) is when you take information from a source and change the wording.



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).

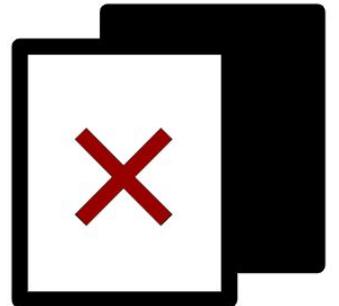
See this one example
of giving credit to
avoid **plagiarism!**



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

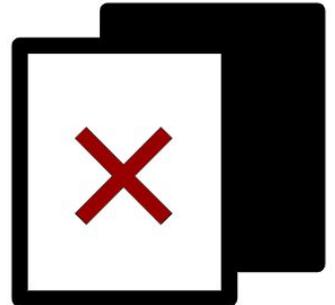
Plagiarism is also "[t]aking over the ideas, methods, or written words of another, without acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver" (American Association of University Professors qtd. in Roig 3).

“**[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).



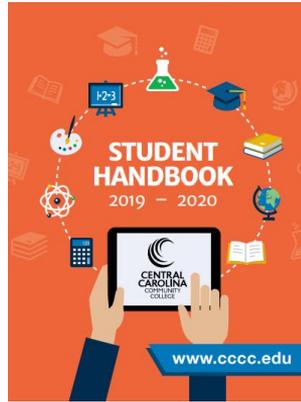
Examples of Plagiarism:

- 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."

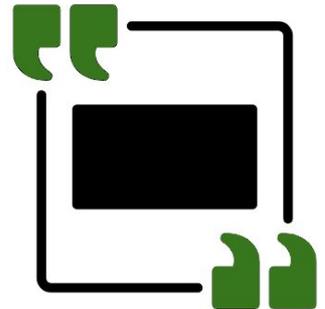


Citations

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.



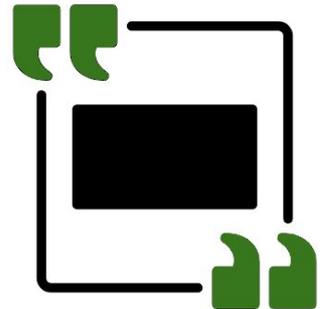
Citations (cont.)

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**.



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1 online

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**...

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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

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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

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