



Plagiarism

What is it?

Plagiarism is when you take an another person's **ideas** or **words** without giving him/her credit. This is a serious offense of academic honesty. It is important to learn how to cite properly so that you can avoid plagiarizing.

Tips to avoid plagiarism...

- ⇒ Don't attempt to cite when you are too tired!
- ⇒ If information repeats itself in 3-5 different sources, it can be considered general information, and it is not necessary to cite it.
- ⇒ Make sure you understand how to use ellipsis and brackets properly to avoid incorrect citation.
- ⇒ Make strong decisions about when to quote, paraphrase, or summarize so that you are not using the author's words or ideas without giving them proper credit.
- ⇒ Learn the rules of citation for your specified format...and refer to your handbook regularly to ensure accuracy.
- ⇒ When in doubt, cite. It is better to cite too often, than to accidentally not give someone credit for his/her ideas.

Works Cited

Driscoll, Dana Lynn and Allen Brizee. "Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing." *Purdue Online Writing Lab*. 15 February 2013. Web. 24 February 2014.

"When and Why to Cite Sources." *University Libraries*. University at Albany. Oct. 2013. Web. 24 February 2014.

McDonald, Mary. *Plagiarism Quiz*. Cleveland, OH: Cleveland State Writing Center, n.d. Web. 25 February 2014.



The Writing Center

Room: BACA 207

Phone: 813-259-6598


E-mail: myascbrandon@hccfl.edu



The Writing Center



Using Sources



813-259-6598

Brandon
Academic Success Center
at
Hillsborough Community College

Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing

Why should you use sources? You can use them to...

- ⇒ Provide support and credibility for your thesis
- ⇒ Establish a context for your argument
- ⇒ Give examples to help the reader better understand your ideas
- ⇒ Pinpoint positions that you specifically agree or disagree with
- ⇒ Develop the scope and complexity of your ideas and writing
- ⇒ Demonstrate that you have carefully researched the ideas in your writing

A few notes on research...

Rarely will you find a source that says exactly what you want it to say. Just because a source does not make the exact claim you are trying to make, does not mean you won't be able to use the source. Take the time to read through your sources and decide what parts or sections might be helpful.

Remember, if the instructor is asking for four sources, you do not need to use the first four you find. Take the time to look over many sources, narrow it down, and use the ones that best fit your topic.

Take your time. Start your research early so you have time to read, annotate, and think about your sources and your topic.

Finding strong, reliable sources can be difficult. Make sure that you take the time to stop into the library to get assistance with your research.

Incorporating Sources

When incorporating sources into your paper you want to make sure the transition from you to your source is smooth. Consider the following...

- ◇ Don't just drop a quote into the paper without warning
- ◇ If you are using a shorter quote—one that is only a phrase or few words—incorporate it into the sentence
- ◇ Remove unnecessary sections of the quote and use ellipsis (...) to indicate the omission of words
- ◇ If you need to change a section of quote—for instance to make it past instead of present tense—use brackets [] around the changed portions
- ◇ Use a signal phrase to introduce a quote, paraphrase, or summary
- ◇ Put your source into context by connecting your quote to your ideas

Defining quoting, paraphrasing, and summarizing...

Quoting: Using the sources exact words and ideas.

Quotes have quotation marks around them and an in text citation.

e.g., "We felt, in short, a kind of synergism when we worked together" (Ede and Lunsford 31).

Paraphrasing: Using the source's *ideas* but not their words. Reword what the source is saying. No quotation marks are necessary, but an in text citation is still used.

e.g., Ede and Lunsford explain that working together gave them a feeling that they could accomplish more than when they worked independently of one another (31).

Summarizing: Using the main ideas of the source.

Use your own words., but make sure it is condensed No quotation marks are necessary, but an in text citation is included. A summary is significantly shorter than the original text.

e.g., Ede and Lunsford explain their personal reasons for collaborating on writing focusing on their relationship as both colleagues and friends (31).

Quotes

When using a quote...

- Introduce the quote you want to use to the reader
- Include the quote with quotation marks
- Connect your ideas to the quote and analyze how this is important to your point

The Signal Phrase

A signal phrase includes the author, the title of the source, and the context of the quote. Take the quote from earlier as an example:

"We felt, in short, a kind of synergism when we worked together" (Ede and Lunsford 31).

Instead, you cite the same quote like this...

In their article "Why Write...Together?," Lisa Ede and Andrea Lunsford say, "We felt, in short, a kind of synergism when we worked together" (31).

The section in red is called a signal phrase. This can be used to introduce a quote instead of just using the parenthetical citation. This helps the source blend with the writer's work.

In order to paraphrase well...

- ◆ Read your source several times first
- ◆ Set the original source aside or turn it over
- ◆ Double check with the original to ensure you haven't used the author's words
- ◆ Don't attempt when tired.
- ◆ Use quotes if you use any of the author's original words
- ◆ Don't forget to cite!

The Writing Center

Room: BACA 207

Phone: 813-259-6598

E-mail: myascbrandon@hccfl.edu