

PLAGIARISM AND CITATIONS

BROUGHT TO YOU BY STETSON'S HONOR COUNCIL

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words, ideas, or work without giving them proper credit. It can be intentional or unintentional and is considered a serious academic offense.

Any work or ideas that are not your own must be cited. Otherwise, it is considered plagiarism.

Examples of Plagiarism:

1. **Direct Plagiarism** – Copying and pasting text from a source without citation.
2. **Self-Plagiarism** – Submitting your own previous work for a new assignment without permission.
3. **Paraphrasing Without Credit** – Rewriting someone else's ideas in your own words but not citing them.
4. **Mosaic Plagiarism (Patchwriting)** – Taking phrases from different sources and piecing them together without citation.
5. **Accidental Plagiarism** – Forgetting to cite a source or misquoting information.

How to Avoid Plagiarism:

- **Always Cite Your Sources** – Whether you quote directly or paraphrase, always give credit.
- **Use Quotation Marks** – When using exact words from a source, put them in quotes and cite properly.
- **Paraphrase Correctly** – Restate ideas in your own words and cite the source.
- **Keep Track of Your Sources** – Make notes on where you found information.
- **Use Plagiarism Checkers** – Tools like Turnitin and Grammarly can help detect plagiarism.

Example of Proper Paraphrasing:

✗ *Plagiarized:* "The Great Depression caused widespread economic hardship and high unemployment in the United States."

✓ *Correct Paraphrase with Citation:* The economic downturn of the Great Depression led to significant job loss and financial struggles in the U.S. (Smith, 2020).

Different Types of Citations & Examples

1. **MLA (Modern Language Association)** – Common in humanities.

- In-text: (Smith 23)
 - Works Cited: Smith, John. *The Economy in Crisis*. Oxford UP, 2020.
 - 2. **APA (American Psychological Association)** – Used in social sciences.
 - In-text: (Smith, 2020, p. 23)
 - References: Smith, J. (2020). *The economy in crisis*. Oxford University Press.
 - 3. **Chicago Style** – Often used in history and fine arts.
 - Footnote: John Smith, *The Economy in Crisis* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020), 23.
 - 4. **Harvard Style** – Used in some academic disciplines.
 - In-text: (Smith, 2020, p. 23)
 - Bibliography: Smith, J. 2020, *The Economy in Crisis*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
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AI & Plagiarism

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