Plagiarism

“To [cite] or not to [cite]: that is the question…”

(Quotation adapted from Shakespeare, as cited in Alchin, 2007, para. 3)
According to Merriam-Webster’s online dictionary, to plagiarize means to “steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own” or to “use (another’s production) without crediting the source” (“Plagiarize,” as cited in Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary, n.d., para. 1).
If you are caught plagiarizing at Plymouth State University, you will be brought before the Academic Integrity Panel. Based on the severity of the offense, you may fail the assignment, fail the course, be suspended, or be expelled.

Read more about plagiarism in the news article below.
(Grab a cup of coffee if it helps set the mood.)

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/02/education/02cheat.html?_r=2&adxnnl=1&adxnnlx=1282827666-IF313jeKosODdBpQ3GDIfA

(Gabriel, 2010)
Examples of Plagiarism

- Paraphrasing without giving credit to the original source
- Directly quoting from a source without using quotation marks and citing properly
- Using one’s own material without citing oneself (either copying a paper or cutting and pasting)
- Omitting citations and references on presentations such as PowerPoints
- Cutting and pasting materials from online sources without properly citing

(G. Mears, personal communication, August 15, 2010)

*Note: Personal communication citations are not included in the reference list.
Crediting Others

**Direct Quotation**

- **ORIGINAL SOURCE**: Whether paraphrasing, quoting an author directly, or describing an idea that influenced your work, you must credit the source.
- **DIRECT QUOTATION**: According to the American Psychological Association’s *Publication Manual*, 6th edition (2010), “Whether paraphrasing, quoting an author directly, or describing an idea that influenced your work, you must credit the source” (p. 170).

**Paraphrase**

- **ORIGINAL SOURCE**: Whether paraphrasing, quoting an author directly, or describing an idea that influenced your work, you must credit the source.
- **PARAPHRASE**: It is important to properly cite materials or thoughts that are not your own (American Psychological Association, 2010).
Although there are many different kinds of counselors, all tend to have had common coursework in professional orientation (e.g., history and ethics), the helping relationship, group work, human growth and development, social and cultural foundations, career and lifestyle development, testing and assessment, and research and program evaluation.

1) Although there are many different kinds of counselors, they've all had common coursework (Neukrug, 2007).

2) The types of courses that counselors take are similar for many various types of counselors (Neukrug, 2007).
The second one is correct. In the first one, the writer used exact wordings from the original source without quoting them.

The challenge for all counselors is to be capable of building strong relationships with their clients within the context of their theoretical frameworks, and to understand and appreciate how these bonds dramatically affect work with clients.

1) “The challenge for all counselors is to be capable of building strong relationships with their clients within the context of their theoretical frameworks, and to understand and appreciate how these bonds dramatically affect work with clients” (Neukrug, 2007).

2) “The challenge for all counselors is to be capable of building strong relationships with their clients within the context of their theoretical frameworks, and to understand and appreciate how these bonds dramatically affect work with clients” (Neukrug, 2007, p. 17).
Once again, the second example is correct. In the first example, the author forgot to include the page number of the direct quotation from the original source.
Accreditation in the United States is a unique peer review system of quality assurance. For CACREP, this means that programs voluntarily submit a self-study that is reviewed against the CACREP Standards by counselors and counselor educators to ensure that students receive a quality educational experience.

1) CACREP accreditation “means that programs voluntarily submit a self-study that is reviewed against the CACREP Standards by counselors and counselor educators to ensure that students receive a quality educational experience” (Council for Accreditation for Counseling and Related Educational Programs, 2010, para. 2).

2) CACREP accreditation means that programs voluntarily submit a self-study that is reviewed against the CACREP Standards by counselors and counselor educators to ensure that students receive a quality educational experience.

The first example is correct. In the second example, the writer copied a direct quotation from the web site without quoting or referencing the original source.
CACREP Accreditation provides recognition that the content and quality of the program has been evaluated and meets standards set by the profession. The student, as a consumer, can be assured that appropriate knowledge and skill areas are included and that the program is stable, professionally and financially.

1) Counseling programs should strongly consider CACREP accreditation, for the organization recognizes that the content and quality of the program has been evaluated and meets certain standards (Council for Accreditation for Counseling and Related Educational Programs, 2010).

2) Counseling programs that have been accredited by CACREP provide students with a solid repertoire of competencies appropriate to the counseling profession (Council for Accreditation for Counseling and Related Educational Programs, 2010).
The second example is correct. Although the source is cited in the first example, the writer copied direct phrases from the source without using quotation marks.
Prior to the seventies, counselors working in mental health settings had no certification or licensure and had no professional organization with which to identify.

1) “Prior to the seventies, counselors working in mental health settings had no certification or licensure and had no professional organization with which to identify” (Mears, p. 49, 2006).

2) Prior to the seventies, counselors working in mental health settings had no certification or licensure and had no professional organization with which to identify.

The first example is correct. Even though the writer, Dr. Gail Mears, wrote the original document, she still needs to cite herself if she uses her own past work.
True/False Quiz

1. In using direct quotations, it is important to use quotation marks and include a page number or paragraph number where the quotation was obtained.

2. When paraphrasing other sources, it’s okay to use similar wordings to make sure that the statement is similar to the original source.

3. Material taken from the Internet is free to the public, and thus, does not need to be cited.

4. Using material from a previously self-written document must be cited when used in any subsequent works.

5. When creating a PowerPoint, references must be included at the end.
1. **True**: It’s important to use quotation marks and cite the exact page or paragraph number when using direct quotations.

2. **False**: Although it is important to convey the same message as the original source, you cannot use exact wordings without quoting them directly.

3. **False**: Everything taken from the Internet must be cited properly.

4. **True**: Self-plagiarism is also a form of plagiarism.

5. **True**: PowerPoint presentations must include references.
References

* Note: Remember to include references in PowerPoint Presentations!


I __________________ (print full name) understand the seriousness of plagiarism. In signing this document, I understand that if I am caught plagiarizing, I will be brought before the Plymouth State University Academic Integrity Panel. Based on the severity of the offense, I may fail the assignment, the course, be suspended, or be expelled.

Signature: ___________________________    Date:______________

*This form must be signed and submitted to your course instructor.