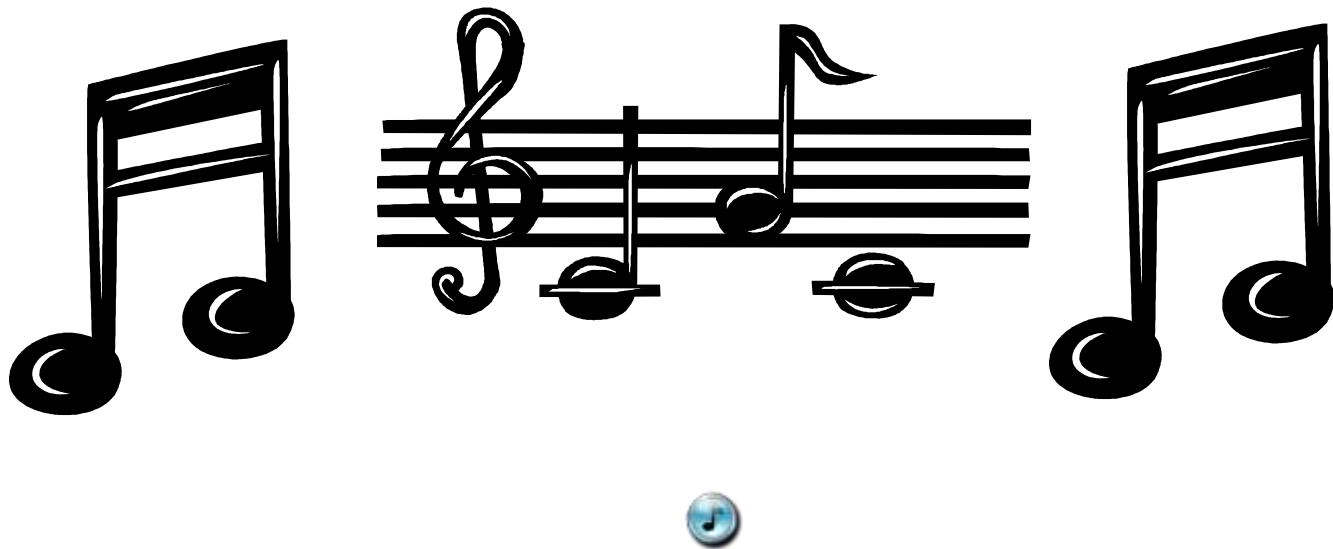


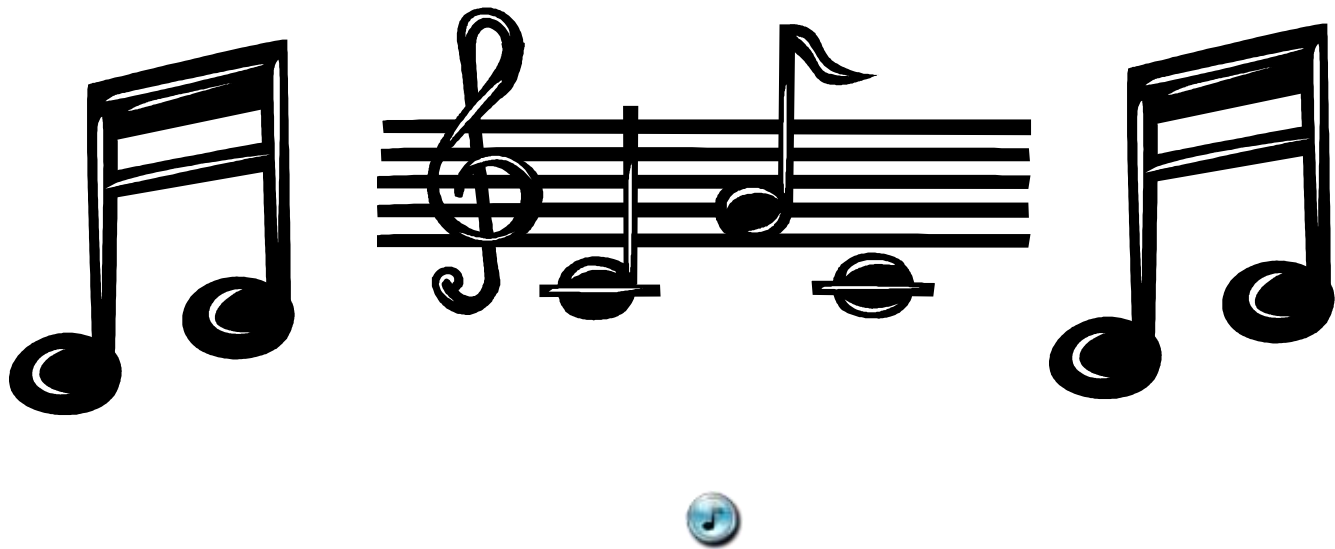
Avoiding Plagiarism



Name that tune!



Name that tune!

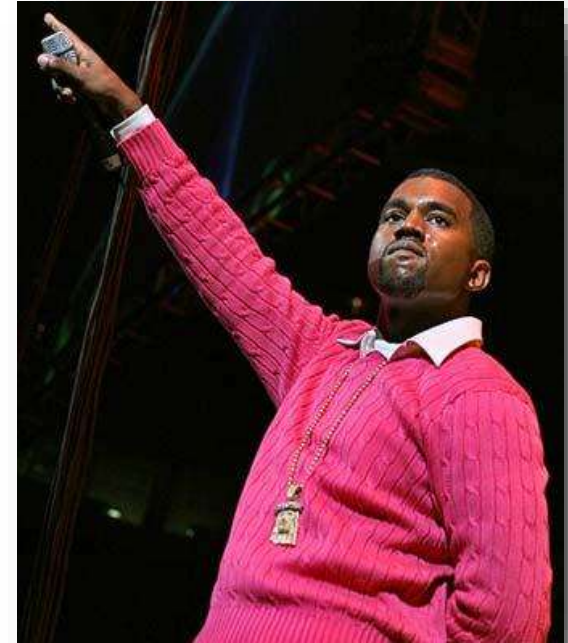


The Artists



“Diamonds are Forever”
Shirley Bassey
1971

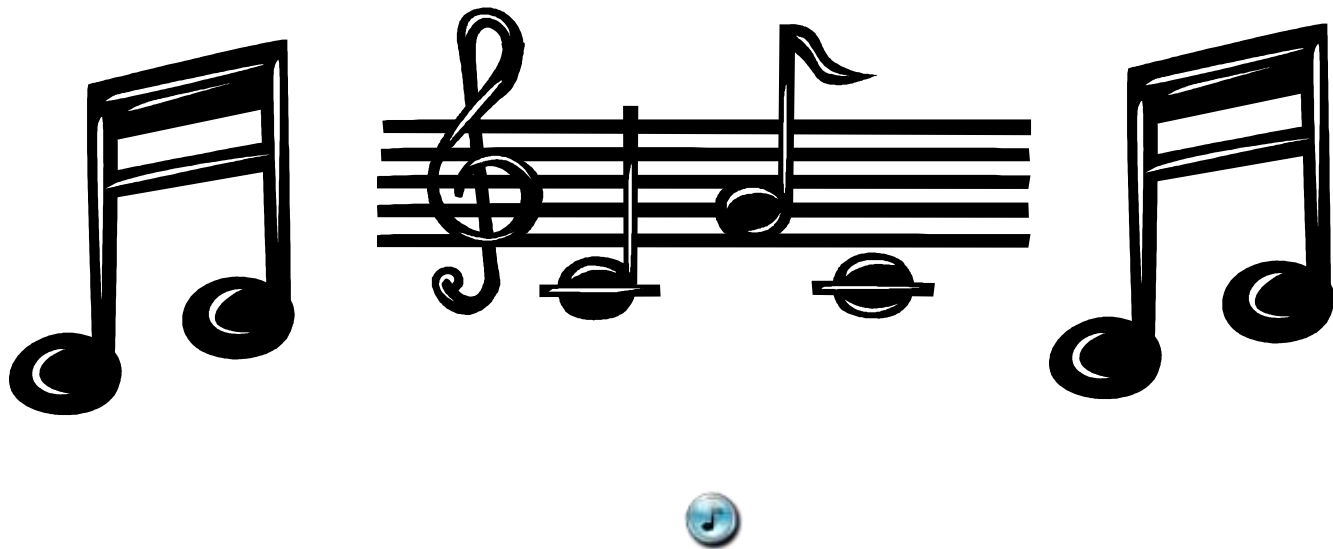
www.cardiffians.co.uk/.../shirleybasseytml



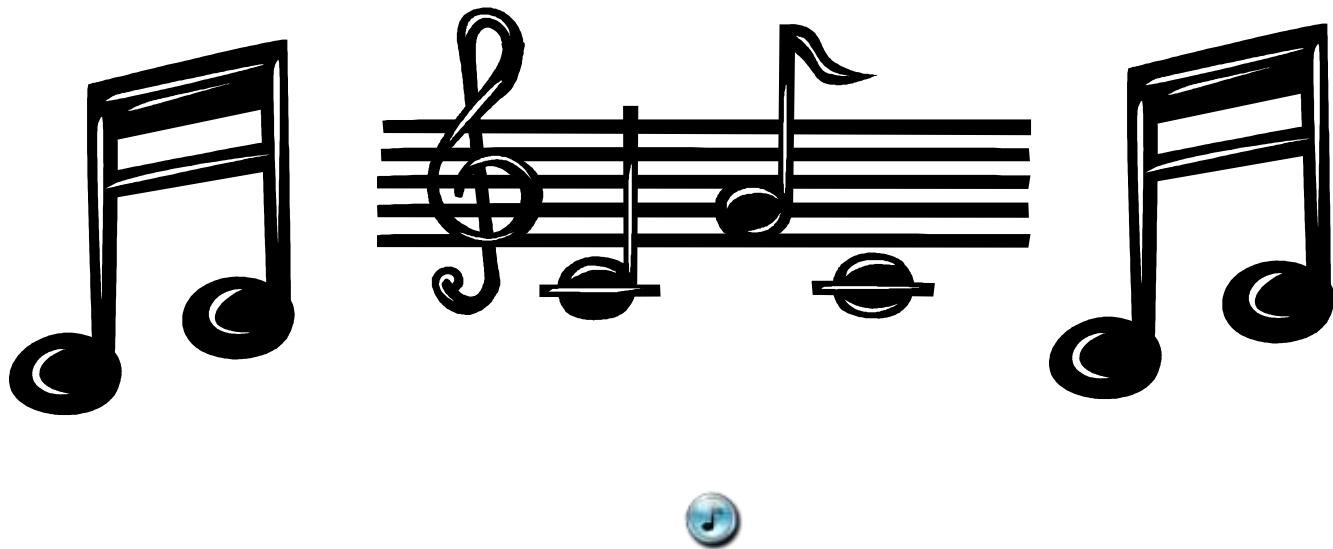
“Diamonds from Sierra Leone”
Kanye West
2005

www.thesunblog.com/frosting/archives/2007/09/

Name that tune!



Name that tune!



The Artists



“Georgia on my Mind”
Ray Charles
1960

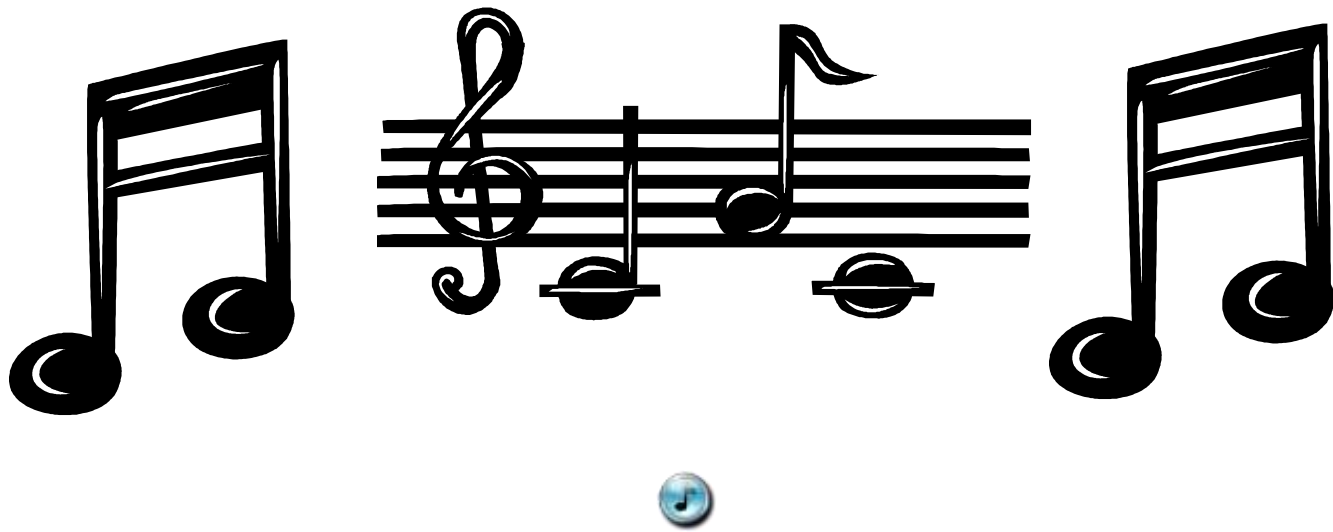
<http://assets.rollingstone.com/assets/images/music/lists/100-greatest-singers-of-all-time/306x306/ray-charles.jpg>



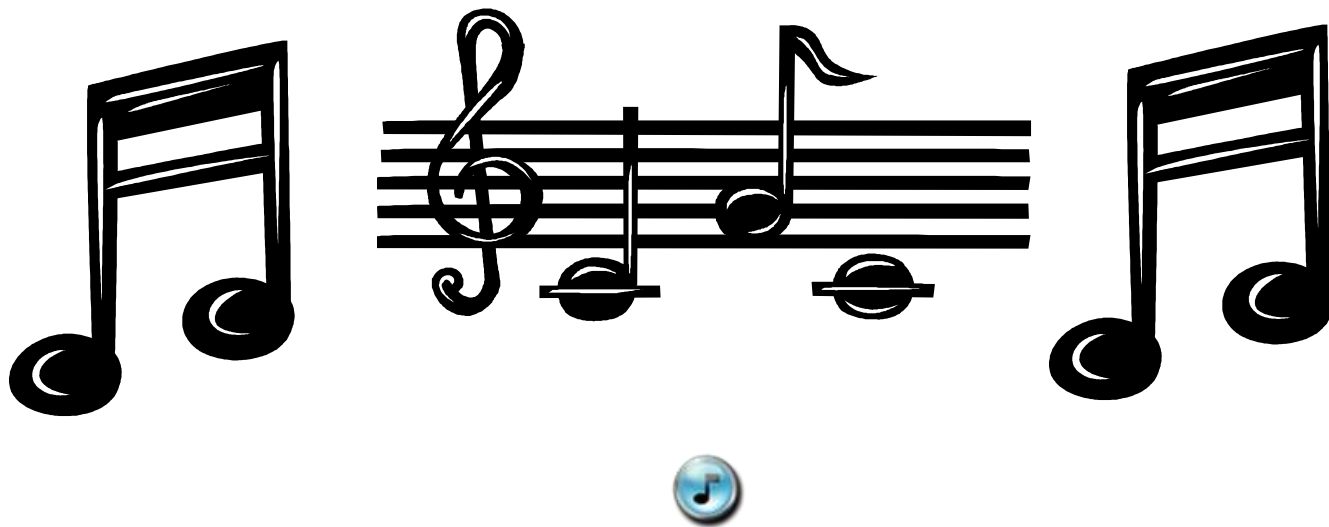
“Georgia”
Field Mob feat. Ludacris
2005

<http://smartsexyrichcrazy.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/09/ludacris-fsh.jpg>

Name that tune!



Name that tune!



The Artists



“Under Pressure”
Queen & David Bowie
1981

http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_LoEDrCiS6pE/SdRfRhJmP-I/AAAAAAAAABiU/oiQgK1uJdbw/s400/39c6bb676e59affd4f97a4f805b71a72.jpg



“Ice Ice Baby”
Vanilla Ice
1990

<http://capitalistliontamer.files.wordpress.com/2009/03/iceman.jpg>

Is This Plagiarism?

While researching for your paper on dance club music sales, you find a chart that supports your main argument. You download the chart and add it to your paper without documenting the source.



Billboard

Charts

YEAR END CHARTS

Hot Dance Club Play Artists
Issue Date: 2008

#	Artist	Number of Charted Titles	Label
1	BRITNEY SPEARS	4	Jive/Zomba
2	RHIANNA	4	BMG/Def Jam/UMG
3	NATASHA BEDINGFIELD	3	Phonogenic/Epic
4	DNO	2	Mind Train/Twisted
5	ERIN HAMILTON	2	Fresh Music LA
6	KIMBERLEY LOCKE	2	Curb/Reprise
7	MOSBY	2	Mute
8	GEORGIE PORGIE	2	Music Plant
9	THE TING TINGS	2	Columbia
10	CYNCH LAUPER	2	Epic
11	DONNA SUMMER	2	Burgundy
12	MADONNA	2	Warner Bros.
13	ROBYN	2	Konichess/Cherrytree/Interscope
14	JANET JACKSON	2	Island/UMG
15	CELEDA	2	Nervous
16	KRISTINE W	1	Fly Again
17	BIMBO JONES	1	Silver Label/Tommy Boy
18	ULTRA NATE	1	Silver Label/Tommy Boy
19	DAVE GAHAN	1	Mute/Capitol
20	ERIK JAYNE	1	RM Records
21	LINDSAY LOHAN	1	Universal Motown
22	SARAH ATERETH	1	Regule
23	MORGAN PAGE	2	Natwerk
24	RE-YO	2	Def Jam/UMG
25	CELINE DION	1	Columbia

http://www.google.com/imgres?q=Billboard+charts&hl=en&client=safari&sa=X&rls=en&biw=1621&bih=853&tbnm=isch&prmd=imvns&tbnid=I8rfvsiXda9ATM:&imgrefurl=http://imaginepeace.com/archives/5495&docid=yvbxDAXYnEWjZM&imgurl=http://imaginepeace.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/billboard-chart.jpg&w=499&h=799&ei=jF3_T66VM6Si2gXP9s2hBA&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=1405&vpy=147&dur=158&hovh=284&hovw=177&tx=141&ty=168&sig=106090041932312229745&page=1&tbnh=147&tbnw=91&start=0&ndsp=32&ved=1t:429,r:7,s:0,i:162
iz-khalifa-hip-hop-rookie-of-the-year/

Is This Plagiarism?

You are writing a paper about African American spirituals and rock n' roll. When you find an article that supports your argument, you summarize the article in your own words and cite it in-text and in the bibliography.



<http://ctl.du.edu/spirituals/assets/comp/swinglow.jpg>

Is This Plagiarism?

While researching the rhetoric of anti-war folk songs, you find an article that is perfect. To avoid copying the article word-for-word in your paper, you instead exchange key words and rearrange sentences. You include a complete citation with the page number and the source.



<http://vietnamartwork.wordpress.com/hippies-anti-war/>

TAMU Student Rules

Plagiarism

The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving credit to the source.



Plagiarism is...

Copying and pasting from a source into your paper

Turning in someone's work as your own

Using someone else's ideas without giving credit

Making up sources

Resubmitting the same paper to different professors without permission

The Consequences



You may not go to jail but . . .

A zero for the assignment

An “F” on your transcript

Suspension, dismissal, or
expulsion from the University

Mandatory participation in an
academic integrity course

How Do We Avoid Plagiarism?

We
Cite!

REFERENCES

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in our course. I examine the students' theories of the politics of the N-word through a series of lenses—sociolinguistic, historical, and sociological—to better understand their implications for teaching across difference.

The growing literature on the pedagogical potential of rap music and hip-hop culture (Alim. 2001, 2004; Mahiri. 1998, 2001; Morrell & Duncan-Andrade, 2004) tends to ignore the challenges their representations pose to school conventions of acceptability, and thus does not address in a sustained fashion the reasons teachers and administrators might resist the deliberate introduction of hip-hop into the planned curriculum (for exceptions, see Newman, this issue, and Mahiri, 1998). This article is part of a larger inquiry into the pedagogical possibilities of the tensions between hip-hop and school.

Why Do We Cite?

Give credit to the author

Protect intellectual property

Allow readers to cross-reference sources

Add credibility to your argument

Help defend your research



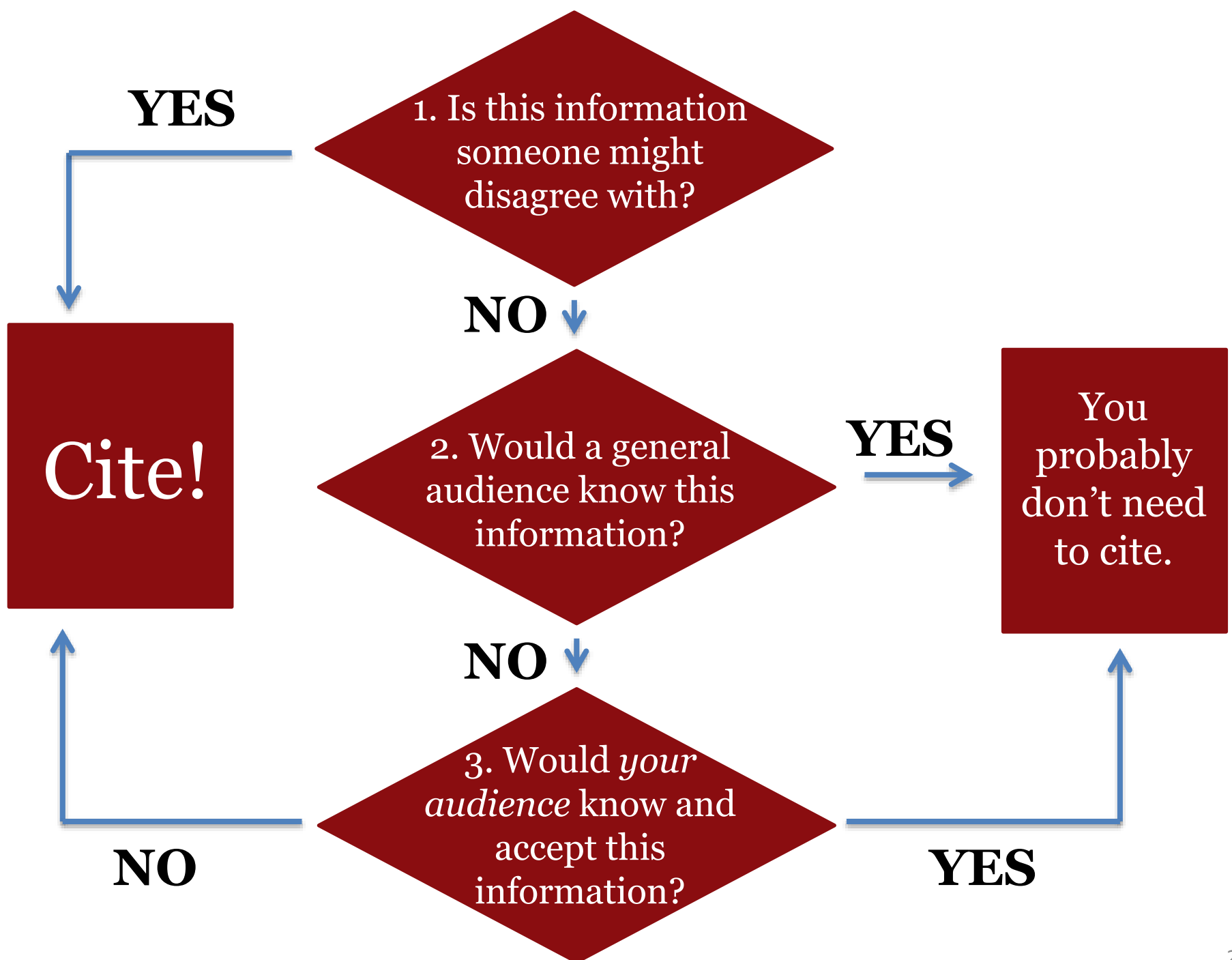
Common Knowledge

It can be easily found in general reference sources.

Ex: America's independence day was July 4th, 1776.

It includes generally known facts, such as the names of leaders of prominent nations, basic scientific laws, famous historical events, or common observations.

Ex: Barack Obama is the president of the United States.



Which of the following would be considered common knowledge?

- A. Smith's study on brain development had 600 participants, aged 5 to 10.
- B. Ke\$ha is the best female pop singer today.
- C. The capital of Tennessee is Nashville.
- D. 9,073 people attended a Dave Matthews Band Concert in 2006.

Citing Your Sources

Dissertation Defense

The oral defense of your dissertation is, in essence, your formal introduction to your committee. In the defense you'll be expected to cogently and clearly present your research and scholarship in your field. The exact nature of the oral defense varies by discipline, so it's vital that you talk to your committee chair about what to expect. The defense is typically scheduled for two hours and is sometimes open to the public. It begins with a presentation at the beginning of the defense.

Documenting Sources

Any time you use words, ideas, or information from outside your own experience or knowledge, you must cite where you found them (the source). For specifics regarding MLA, APA, CBE, Chicago, or Turabian, visit the TAMU Library's Citation Guide. For more information, see "Citing Sources" on the library's home page.

Executive Summaries

An executive summary is a brief overview of a document's content. It provides a quick reading of an executive or management report. It is often used to summarize scientific research.

The Big Three

1. Summarized information
2. Paraphrased information
3. Direct quotations



Summarizing

Gives a broad overview of the material

Focuses on what the author is saying generally

Only highlights the main argument

REMEMBER:

Include a citation when summarizing!

Summarizing

Original Source



Summary

According to researchers at the University of Herefordshire, illegal downloading is more commonplace among teenagers than originally thought, with half of 14- to 24 year-olds sharing music (Sabbagh, 2006).

Paraphrasing

More detailed than a summary

Requires understanding of the work being paraphrased

Keeps you from directly quoting too much

Explains someone else's essential ideas in your own words

REMEMBER:

Include a citation when paraphrasing!

Paraphrasing

Original Source

The average digital music player carries 1,770 songs, meaning that 48 per cent of the collection is copied illegally. The proportion of illegally downloaded tracks rises to 61 percent among 14- to 17-year-olds. In addition, 14 percent of CDs (one in seven) in a young person's collection are copied.

Paraphrase

Researchers found that, on average, 61% of teenagers' music library was illegally downloaded and one in seven CDs were illegally copied (Sabbagh, 2006, p. 25).

Paraphrase Exercise

Original Source

Childhood lead poisoning has declined steadily since the 1970s, when cars stopped spewing leaded exhaust into the environment and lead paint was formally banned. Yet 40 percent of the nation's homes still contain lead paint from the first half of the 20th century, and 25 percent still pose significant health hazards.

Cowley, Geoffrey. 2003. "Getting the Lead Out." *Newsweek*, February, 54-56.

Paraphrase 1:

Lead poisoning in children has been in decline since 1970 because cars stopped using leaded gas, and lead paint was no longer allowed; still, 40 percent of American homes still contain lead and 25 percent are still dangerous (Cowley, 2003, p. 55).

Paraphrase 2:

Although, according to Cowley (2003, p. 55), there has been a decline in lead poisoning in children since 1970, dangers remain. Even now, 25 percent of American homes contain enough lead to threaten the health of their occupants.

Direct Quotations

Use direct quotes sparingly

Always introduced by a “tag phrase” or smoothly integrated into your own sentence

If necessary, should include follow-up commentary to explain the quote

REMEMBER:

Include a citation when quoting!

Short Quotations

As Easterly (2003) argues, “the goal of having the high-income people make some kind of transfer to very poor people remains a worthy one, despite the disappointments of the past” (p. 40).

Despite the enduring controversy over the both the purpose and the efficacy of foreign aid, its “goal of having the high-income people make some kind of transfer to very poor people remains a worthy one” (Easterly, 2003, p. 40).

Long Quotations

Easterly (2003) discusses one of the long-standing controversies in U.S. foreign aid:

If some of the flaws noted in this article can be corrected, the international aid agencies could evolve into more effective and more accountable agencies, much as national governments in the now-rich countries gradually evolved from gangs of venal scoundrels to somewhat more effective and accountable civil servants (with plenty of further evolution still desirable in both cases!). In any case, improving quality of aid should come before increasing quantity. This step is difficult but not impossible. (p. 40)

Is this Plagiarism?



Original

From its humble origins some 30 years ago in New York's bombed-out, poverty-ravaged South Bronx, hip-hop has risen to become a dominant cultural force both here and abroad. Strictly defined, the term refers to the entire cultural constellation that accompanies rap music, which in 2001 surpassed country music as the most popular musical genre in the United States.

Sample of Student Work

Strictly defined, the term refers to the entire cultural constellation that accompanies rap music, which in 2001 surpassed country music as the most popular musical genre in the United States.

Original

From its humble origins some 30 years ago in New York's bombed-out, poverty-ravaged South Bronx, hip-hop has risen to become a dominant cultural force both here and abroad. Strictly defined, the term refers to the entire cultural constellation that accompanies rap music, which in 2001 surpassed country music as the most popular musical genre in the United States.

Sample of Student Work

Piekarski (2004) believes that hip-hop “refers to the entire cultural constellation that accompanies rap music, which in 2001 surpassed country music as the most popular musical genre in the United States”(p. 47). Though Piekarski makes an important point, he fails to explain what this culture consists of.

Original

From its humble origins some 30 years ago in New York's bombed-out, poverty-ravaged South Bronx, hip-hop has risen to become a dominant cultural force both here and abroad. Strictly defined, the term refers to the entire cultural constellation that accompanies rap music, which in 2001 surpassed country music as the most popular musical genre in the United States.

Sample of Student Work

Piekarski (2004, p. 47) argues that hip-hop encompasses more than just rap music; he argues instead that hip-hop is better defined by the culture that surrounds it.

Ask Yourself...



Where did I find this information?

Who is the audience?

Have I used the proper citation style?

When in doubt...CITE!

Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

When writing...

- READ and fully understand any text you want to cite.
- Take detailed, accurate notes. Label whether you've summarized, paraphrased, or quoted.
- Write down all citation information when you first decide to use a source.
- Color code your sources in the text.

Strategies to Avoid Plagiarism

When the paper is finished...

- Read your paper aloud.
- Double check your paraphrasing/summarizing against the sources.
- Make sure that every in-text citation has a full citation in your reference list.
- Consider using a resource like [turnitin.com](https://www.turnitin.com).