PREVENTING PLAGIARISM, INTEGRATING SOURCES, AND UNDERSTANDING CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

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WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

"The use of materials from other sources without proper citation is considered plagiarism in the U.S." (George & Caufield, 2022, p. 15).

PLAGIARISM: DELIBERATE AND OBVIOUS

- Putting your name on a paper that is not yours
- Buying a paper from an Internet site and pretending you wrote it
- Copying and pasting a phrase, sentence, paragraph of someone else's work and not giving the author credit

PLAGIARISM: CARELESS AND UNINTENTIONAL

- Copying a passage word for word from a source and pasting it into a paper and forgetting to include quotation marks or author attribution
- Summarizing a published author's idea and omitting both author name and source title
- Crediting an author's idea in a signal phrase
 - (According to John Smith . ..) BUT **omitting quotation marks** around the author's exact phrases

PLAGIARISM ACROSS CULTURES

Collectivist culture

- "prioritizes the goals and desires of the WHOLE over the needs of the individual" (Campbell, 2023)
- East Asian countries, i.e., South Korea, Japan, China
- Taught to respect people who share knowledge
- Can be uncomfortable to adjust thinking about individual authors above the community as a whole

WHAT IS ACADEMIC INTEGRITY?

- Honest
- Ethical
- Not misleading or confusing your readers know which parts of your research came from outside sources
- Avoiding plagiarism

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM WHEN USING RESEARCH IN YOUR WRITING

- Give yourself enough time to draft and revise your paper multiples times
- Keep accurate research notes/research log
- Use quotations for the exact words of a source AND cite the source
- Paraphrase the author's words AND cite the source

WHEN SHOULD I QUOTE?

- Unforgettable language
- Strength
- Technical terms
- Build your ethos using a scholar, doctor, etc.
- Quoting to preserve emotion: One nurse described an exchange between the two sides as "awful—continuous and earthquaking" (Burton 120).

PARAPHRASE

- Keep the author's meaning
- Use your own words and voice
- Give credit to the source
- Usually shorter than the original
- NOT just substituting a word or two with synonyms

SUMMARIZE

- Put the main idea(s) into your own words
- Give credit to the source (Cite it)
- Much shorter than the original

INTEGRATING QUOTATIONS

- Signal phrase
 - also called **signposting**
 - A signal phrase is something like "According to Chen Li..."
- In-text citation
 - also called parenthetical citation
 - (Li 7) [this is in MLA format]
- Bibliographic citation (the information you put on the Works Cited page)

ACTIVITY:

INTEGRATING SOURCES

HELPFUL LINKS

https://www.turnitin.com/blog/cultural-differences-in-plagiarism

https://openstax.org/books/writing-guide/pages/handbook#sect-00012

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/avoiding_plagiarism/

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research and citation/using research /documents/20200617ShouldlCiteChart.jpg

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research and citation/using research /quoting paraphrasing and summarizing/index.html

https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2007/05/24/cheating-across-cultures

REFERENCES

Campbell, A. (2023). Cultural differences in plagiarism. Turnitin.

George, T. & Caulfield, J. (2022, July 15). *Academic Integrity vs. Academic Dishonesty.* Scribbr. Retrieved February 13, 2023, from https://www.scribbr.com/plagiarism/academic-dishonesty/

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