

PLAGIARISM DEFINED

“The presentation of the work of another person, in whatever form, as one’s own or without proper acknowledgement.”

—Academic Code of Conduct, article 16a 2008

SIMPLY PUT, PLAGIARISM IS INTELLECTUAL THEFT AND FRAUD.

“It is unacceptable to copy something out of a book, newspaper, journal or any other printed source [including the worldwide web]. The most blatant example of this is to directly copy something word for word. It does not matter if it is only a phrase. If it is not yours, either do not use it or place it in quotes and reference it... The important thing is that the reader can tell what is yours, and what is someone else’s.”

—Van Bramer, S.E. 1995, “What is Plagiarism.”
Widener University
science.widener.edu/svb/essay/plagiar.html
March 08, 2009



INQUIRIES

For more information, please contact or visit:

Student Advocate Program

Advocacy and Support Services
Concordia University
SGW Campus, H-645
Tel: 514-848-2424 ext. 3992/3536
Email: studentadvocates@concordia.ca
concordia.ca/offices/advocate-program

HELPFUL CONCORDIA LINKS

Academic Integrity Website

concordia.ca/students/academic-integrity

Student Learning Services

Counselling and Development
SGW: H-440, Loyola: AD-103
concordia.ca/offices/cdev

Concordia University Libraries

SGW Webster Library LB-220
Loyola Vanier Library VL-103
library.concordia.ca
library.concordia.ca/help/howto/citations.html



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WHAT YOU MUST KNOW



...about PLAGIARISM





WHAT YOU MUST KNOW ABOUT... PLAGIARISM

WHY MUST I CITE MY SOURCES?

- **To give you credibility.** You show that you have gathered ideas from worthwhile places. This can support and strengthen your work.
- **To help the reader.** You enable the reader to go and check and read those sources [that you used] if she/he so wishes.
- **To protect yourself.** When you properly cite all your [properly] sources no one can say that you stole or copied your ideas from someone else.

The above three points have been taken from: concordia.ca/students/academic-integrity/plagiarism

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

What is quoting?

The simplest explanation for quoting is copying an author's information word for word. You must identify which sections are word for word by placing quotation marks ("") around the passage you have borrowed. After the quotation marks you have to indicate who the author is and where the information comes from with a quick citation.

What is a citation?

A citation is used to let the reader know where you obtained your information from. It includes information about the original source, the author, publisher, year it was published and page number. Internet sources must also include the URL address and the date you accessed the information.

How do I learn to cite?

There are several different "styles" of citation. Styles may differ according to the subject and professor. The three most common styles are: MLA, APA and TURABIAN. Citation guides can be accessed online from the Concordia Library Website or bought in any bookstore.

What if I use my own words?

When you read any material (book, internet, journal, etc.) you may want to put it in your own words. This is called *paraphrasing*.

owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/

Last modified February 25, 2014

Should I cite my paraphrases?

Yes, you are still using someone else's ideas. You *must* say where you got the original idea from. It is the same information expressed differently. Paraphrasing does not require the use of quotation marks (""). However, the idea should be cited properly.

What happens if I don't cite?

At Concordia University the consequences for committing plagiarism can be: a reprimand (warning), a re-write of the work, a "0" on the work, a *failure* for the entire course, a grade reduction, up to 24 credits added to your degree requirements (that could be eight extra courses) as well as *suspension or expulsion*.