

# Plagiarism

Taken from [http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu/Student\\_20Rules/definitions.html](http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu/Student_20Rules/definitions.html)

Misconduct in research or academic scholarship includes fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research. It does not include honest error or honest differences in interpretations or judgments of data.

The University students are responsible for authenticating all work submitted to an instructor. The instructor is not responsible for verifying it.

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.

## Examples:

- Intentionally, knowingly, or carelessly presenting the work of another as one's own (i.e., without crediting the author or creator).
- Failing to credit sources used in a work product in an attempt to pass off the work as one's own.
- Attempting to receive credit for work performed by another, including papers obtained in whole or in part from individuals or other sources. Students are permitted to use the services of a tutor (paid or unpaid), a professional editor, or the University Writing Center to assist them in completing assigned work, unless such assistance is explicitly prohibited by the instructor. If such services are used by the student, the resulting product must be the original work of the student.
- Purchasing research reports, essays, lab reports, practice sets, or answers to assignments from any person or business is strictly prohibited. Sale of such materials is a violation of both these rules and State law.
- Failing to cite the World Wide Web, databases and other electronic resources if they are utilized in any way as resource material in an academic exercise.
- Other similar acts.

## General information pertaining to Plagiarism:

### Style Guides:

Instructors are responsible for identifying any specific style/format requirement for the course. Examples include, but are not limited to, American Psychological Association (APA) style and Modern Languages Association (MLA) style.

### Direct Quotation:

Every direct quotation must be identified by quotation marks or appropriate indentation and must be properly acknowledged in the text by citation or in a footnote or endnote.

### Paraphrase:

Prompt acknowledgment is required when material from another source is paraphrased or summarized, in whole or in part, in one's own words. To acknowledge a paraphrase properly, one might state: "To paraphrase Locke's comment..." and then conclude with a footnote or endnote identifying the exact reference.

### Borrowed facts:

Information gained in reading or research, which is **not** common knowledge, must be acknowledged.

### Common Knowledge:

Common knowledge includes generally known facts such as the names of leaders of prominent nations, basic scientific laws, etc., basic historical information (e.g., George Washington was the first President of the United States.) Common knowledge does not require citation.

### Works Consulted:

Materials which add only to a general understanding of a subject may be acknowledged in the bibliography, and need not be footnoted or end-noted. Writers should be certain that they have not used specific information from a general source in preparing their work unless it has been appropriately cited. Writers should not include books, papers, or any other type of source in a bibliography, "works cited" list, or a "works consulted" list unless those materials were actually used in the research. The practice of citing unused works is sometimes referred to as "padding."

### Footnotes, endnotes, and in-text citations:

One footnote, endnote, or in-text citation is usually enough to acknowledge indebtedness when a number of connected sentences are drawn from one source. When direct quotations are used, however, quotation marks must be inserted and acknowledgment made. Similarly, when a passage is paraphrased, acknowledgment is required.

### Graphics, design products, and visual aids:

All graphics, design products, and visual aids from another creator used in academic assignments must reference the source of the material.

### Other similar acts.

Luis San Andrés accessed source <http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu> on February 5, 2011