

## What is Plagiarism

Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work, or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense:

According to the *Merriam-Webster OnLine Dictionary*, to "plagiarize" means

- 1) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- 2) to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- 3) to commit literary theft
- 4) to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

In other words, plagiarism is an act of *fraud*. It involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward.

But can words and ideas really be stolen?

According to U.S. law, the answer is yes. In the United States and many other countries, the expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property, and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some media (such as a book or a computer file).

All of the following are considered plagiarism:

- turning in someone else's work as your own
- copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not (see our section on "fair use" rules)

Attention! **Changing the words of an original source is *not* sufficient to prevent plagiarism.** If you have retained the essential idea of an original source, and have not cited it, then no matter how drastically you may have altered its context or presentation, *you have still plagiarized*

Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided, however, by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed, and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source, is usually enough to prevent plagiarism.

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## **ACHIEVING ACADEMIC SUCCESS at Waterloo**

Students are strongly encouraged to make use of the following resources, workshops and/or courses to learn how to successfully gather, summarize and cite published information, write in their own words and avoid a subsequent allegation of plagiarism under Policy 71 (Student Discipline):

### **On Campus Support:**

- Meet with a Writing Centre (WC) writing specialist by booking an appointment or attending a drop-in at the Library - <https://uwaterloo.ca/writing-centre/current-undergraduate-students>
- Consult their academic advisor for suggestions
- Attend one or more workshops:
  - Writing Centre (WC) workshops, such as ‘Say it in your own words: paraphrase & summary’ - <https://uwaterloo.ca/writing-centre/workshops>)
  - Library workshops, such as ‘Citing Properly with RefWorks’ or ‘LIB 003: Searching Databases’ - <https://uwaterloo.ca/library/services/workshops>

### **Online Support:**

- Review writing Centre (WC) writing resources, such as ‘Quotation, Paraphrase, and Summary’ - <https://uwaterloo.ca/writing-centre/resources>
- Take advantage of WriteOnline resources for writing case study reports, reflective essays or lab reports - <http://writeonline.ca>
- Library Subject guide: Avoid Plagiarism: <http://subjectguides.uwaterloo.ca/avoidplagiarism?hs=a> and <https://uwaterloo.ca/library/get-assignment-and-research-help/academic-integrity/graduate-students-and-academic-integrity/credit-your-sources> )
- Library Subject guide: Graduate students and academic integrity: <https://uwaterloo.ca/library/get-assignment-and-research-help/academic-integrity/graduate-students-and-academic-integrity>
- Review the following Office of Academic Integrity resources:
  - a. [Introduction to Policy 71](#)
  - b. [Academic integrity tutorial](#)
  - c. [10 tips to avoid academic misconduct](#)
  - d. [Academic integrity fact sheet for students](#)

### **Courses:**

- Complete one of the following writing intensive courses:
  - EMLS/ENGL 129R: Written Academic English
  - ENGL 109: Introduction to Academic Writing
  - ENGL 140R: The Use of English 1

### **Other external resources are:**

<http://www.plagiarism.org/>

<http://www.plagiarism.org/resources/webcasts/>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/02/>

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