

Plagiarism Guidelines.

There are correct and legal ways to borrow words or ideas from other people, but you must follow certain rules so that you don't get into trouble.

Things you **cannot** do:

- Copy directly without quotes
- Copy directly without citing the source
- Paraphrase without citing the source
- Change some words to make it seem like your own words

Things you **must** do:

- Put quotes around all borrowed words
- Cite your source for every quote
- Cite your source for every paraphrase
- Use your own words and ideas unless you cite your sources.

Look at the example below. On the left is an original source with its citation information. On the right is a student's writing, in which she uses the source. The student made some mistakes. Can you find the places where the student has plagiarized? How can you correct the mistakes?

Original Source

Recently developed vaccines, and some of those likely to arrive soon, share many characteristics. In general, they are substantially more complex and expensive than vaccines that preceded them. The new pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, for example, are combinations of ten or 13 individual vaccines and nearly a year is needed to manufacture one batch. Finding ways to ensure that these new vaccines are available and accessible to populations that most need them is a major challenge to the international community.

Levine, Orin S., et al. "New Decade of Vaccines 4: The Future of Immunisation Policy, Implementation, and Financing." *The Lancet* 378.9789 (2011): 439-48. *ProQuest*. Web. 30 June 2015.

Student's Writing

The world's health situation is better now because of advances in medicine, but still there are some challenges. Recent vaccines are more complex and expensive than vaccines that preceded them. Some of the new vaccines are combinations of ten or 13 individual vaccines and take nearly a year to develop one batch. Finding ways to make sure that these new vaccines are given to populations that most need them is a major difficulty to the international community.

To introduce **quotations**

Argues, writes, points out, concludes, comments, notes, maintains, suggests, insists, observes, counters assert, states, claims, demonstrates, says, explains, reveals...

In the words of X, . . . According to X, . . . In X's view, . . .

Paraphrase and summary

The **original** passage is from Oliver Sacks' essay "An Anthropologist on Mars":

The cause of autism has also been a matter of dispute. Its incidence is about one in a thousand, and it occurs throughout the world, its features remarkably consistent even in extremely different cultures. It is often not recognized in the first year of life, but tends to become obvious in the second or third year. Though Asperger regarded it as a biological defect of affective contact – innate, inborn, analogous to a physical or intellectual defect – Kanner tended to view it as a psychogenic disorder, a reflection of bad parenting, and most especially of a chillingly remote, often professional, "refrigerator mother." At this time, autism was often regarded as "defensive" in nature, or confused with childhood schizophrenia. A whole generation of parents – mothers, particularly – were made to feel guilty for the autism of their children.

What follows is an example of **illegitimate paraphrase**:

The cause of the condition autism has been disputed. It occurs in approximately one in a thousand children, and it exists in all parts of the world, its characteristics strikingly similar in vastly differing cultures. The condition is often not noticeable in the child's first year, yet it becomes more apparent as the child reaches the ages of two or three. Although Asperger saw the condition as a biological defect of the emotions that was inborn and therefore similar to a physical defect, Kanner saw it as psychological in origin, as reflecting poor parenting and particularly a frigidly distant mother. During this period, autism was often seen as a defense mechanism, or it was misdiagnosed as childhood schizophrenia. An entire generation of mothers and fathers (but especially mothers) were made to feel responsible for their offspring's autism (Sacks 247-48).

The following represents a **legitimate paraphrase** of the original passage:

In "An Anthropologist on Mars," Sacks lists some of the known facts about autism. We know, for example, that the condition occurs in roughly one out of every thousand children. We also know that the characteristics of autism do not vary from one culture to the next. And we know that the condition is difficult to diagnose until the child has entered its second or third year of life. As Sacks points out, often a child who goes on to develop autism will still appear perfectly normal at the age of one (247).

Sacks observes, however, that researchers have had a hard time agreeing on the causes of autism. He sketches the diametrically opposed positions of Asperger and Kanner. On the one hand, Asperger saw the condition as representing a constitutional defect in the child's ability to make meaningful emotional contact with the external world. On the other hand, Kanner regarded autism as a consequence of harmful childrearing practices. For many years confusion about this condition reigned. One unfortunate consequence of this confusion, Sacks suggests, was the burden of guilt imposed on so many parents for their child's condition (247-48).

Here is a **summary** of the passage from "An Anthropologist on Mars":

In "An Anthropologist on Mars," Sacks notes that although there is little disagreement on the chief characteristics of autism, researchers have differed considerably on its causes. As he points out, Asperger saw the condition as an innate defect in the child's ability to connect with the external world, whereas Kanner regarded it as a consequence of harmful childrearing practices (247-48).