

Graduate School Writing Center

Linda Macri, PhD

Director

Lmacri@umd.edu



***Help me avoid
accidental
plagiarism!***

October 5, 12:30pm - 1:30pm

Location information and
other details can be found on TerpLink.

A GRADUATE STUDENT GUIDE TO

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AT MARYLAND



WHAT IS ACADEMIC INTEGRITY?

As a graduate student, you've joined the academic community, where the pursuit of knowledge is a fundamental goal. In this community, one essential value is a commitment to **honesty** in all academic work.

CODE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

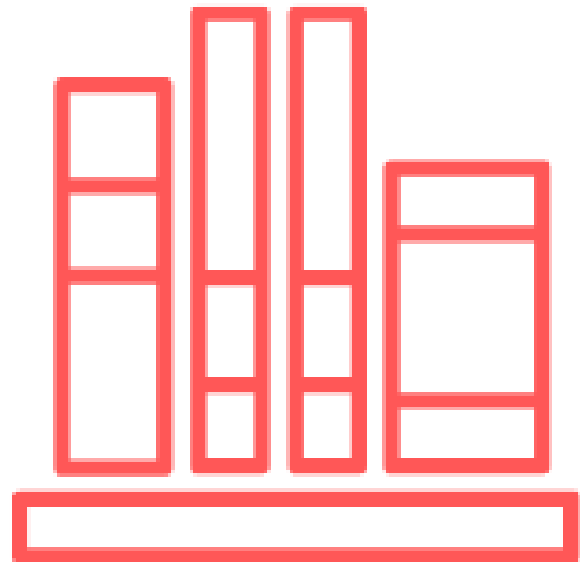
The University of Maryland has a Code of Academic Integrity that reminds all members of our community that **CHEATING, FABRICATION, FACILITATING ACADEMIC DISHONESTY, PLAGIARISM** and **SELF-PLAGIARISM** are all acts of academic dishonesty. This code is administered by the Office of Student Conduct.





WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

Plagiarism is presenting the words or ideas of another—from an article, a website, a classmate, etc.—as your own work. This often happens when you fail to cite, or acknowledge, the source of information or words in a written exercise.



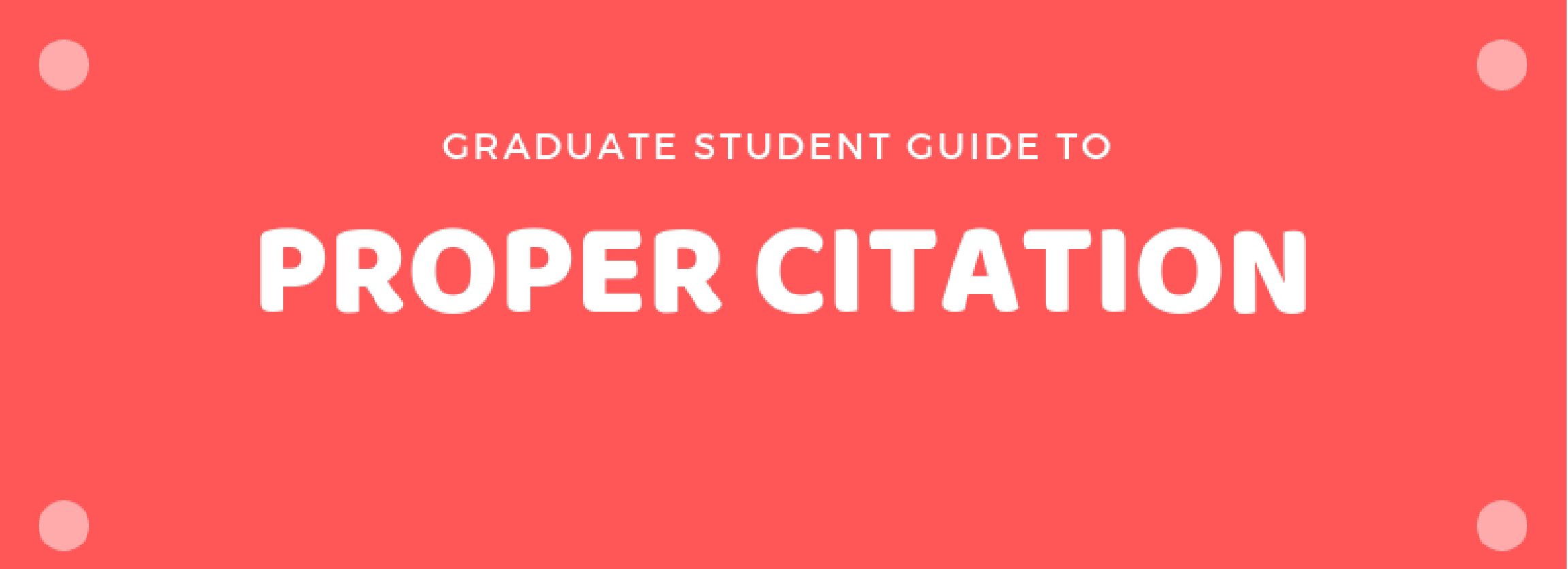
HOW CAN I AVOID PLAGIARISM?

The short answer is to always provide proper citation for any words, ideas, images, data, etc. that you use from a source in your assignments, projects, or papers. If the idea or the words didn't come from you, you need a citation! See the back of this guide for more information on proper citation.

TO PREVENT PLAGIARISM ...

- Start your assignments early and keep track of the sources you consult.
- Ask your instructor about what citation style you should use.
- Never cut and paste from a source into your paper!
- Ask for help! See the resources listed below.





GRADUATE STUDENT GUIDE TO

PROPER CITATION



WHAT IS A CITATION?

A citation is a signal to your readers that the information you are sharing came from another source. In academic writing, we are always building on the ideas of others, so a citation is a way to let your reader know what you are building on and to clearly distinguish your words and ideas from those of your sources. Citation includes both a note in the body of your text and a reference list at the end.

APA Style

In-text

Multiple mothering ideologies have been identified in the literature, including intensive mothering (Hays, 1996), competitive mothering (Tronto, 2001), combative mothering (Moore & Abetz, 2016), and integrated motherhood (Dow, 2016).

APA Style In-Text note

Reference

Dow, D. M. (2016). Integrated motherhood: Beyond hegemonic ideologies of motherhood. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 78(1), 180-196.

The implications of persistent (and permanent) engagement in cyberspace 8

Jason Healey ✉

Journal of Cybersecurity, Volume 5, Issue 1, 2019, tyz008,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cybsec/tyz008>

Published: 26 August 2019 **Article history** ▼



Introduction

The USA is in the midst of its most resounding policy shift on cyber conflict with profound implications for national security and the future of the Internet. A vision statement by US Cyber Command and the cyber strategy from the US Department of Defense (DoD) conclude that since US cyber forces are in “persistent engagement” with adversaries, then it is an imperative for the military to “defend forward” to continuously combat adversaries to “limit the terrain over which the enemy can gain influence or control” [1]. US Cyber Command commander argues, “we must take this fight to our adversaries, just as we do in other aspects of conflict,” operating “against our enemies on their virtual terrain” because the military “cannot be successful if limited to DoD networks” [2].

This new strategy has quite subtle elements, requiring “persistent presence” “in foreign cyberspace to counter threats as they emerge” to seamlessly “intercept and neutralize cyber threats” and “provide indications and warning” to improve defense [3–5]. The prediction—in what we might call “persistent-engagement stability”—is that adversaries will become less effective, forced to expend more resources on defense and rebuilding disrupted capabilities [4]. Another beneficial outcome of this constant contact is that it enables “tacit understanding,” where each side develops “more stable expectations of acceptable and unacceptable behavior,” through repeated engagements [6].

WHY DO WE CITE SOURCES?

In the American education system, writers are expected to acknowledge—with a citation—both the words and ideas of others. A citation demonstrates that you have done your research and shows where you did that research, giving credit to your sources and credibility to your work.





WHAT IS A "CITATION STYLE"?

A “citation style” is the format used when you refer to a source. Different disciplines use different citation styles.

The most commonly used citation styles are MLA (Modern Language Association), APA (American Psychological Association), Chicago (Chicago Manual of Style), IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers), and ACS (American Chemical Society).

WHEN TO INCLUDE A CITATION

You need a citation every time you refer to the ideas of others in your text. That might be when you include an idea you learned from a source, when you summarize what you read elsewhere, or when you directly quote words from a source. Remember that a citation includes both a note in the body of your text and a reference at the end.





IF I JUST CHANGE THE WORDS...




No, it's not okay to just change the words of a text! You always have to cite ideas, and you should put those ideas into your own words or quote directly, using quotation marks to indicate that you have done so (but in some disciplines, it's very uncommon to use direct quotations, so you'll always want to put ideas into your own words).

Why do we care about plagiarism?

Plagiarism is a
distinctly American
concern

www.vox.com/2016/7/21/12247032/melania-trump-plagiarism-history




Vox THE LATEST 



Plagiarism is a distinctively American problem

The Melania Trump speech controversy highlights how much Americans value originality.

Updated by Karen Swallow Prior on July 21, 2016, 10:00 a.m. ET

 TWEET  SHARE (416) 



ALEX WONG, PAUL J. RICHARDS/AFP/Getty Images

Plagiarism is as American as apple pie.

The **discovery** this week that passages in Melania Trump's **Republican National Convention** speech were lifted from a 2008 speech by Michelle Obama scurried up a

It's gone. [Undo](#)

What was wrong with this ad?

- ☐ Inappropriate
- ☐ Irrelevant
- ☐ Repetitive



Most Viewed

Plagiarism is a
distinctly American
concern

**The concept of plagiarism is
modern—and very American**

“The concept of plagiarism as we understand it didn’t exist in ancient cultures. Societies in which knowledge comes from divine revelation—an Author, if you will—didn’t value individual ownership of words and ideas, as we do now in modern Western civilization.”

www.vox.com/2016/7/21/12247032/melania-trump-plagiarism-history

intellectual property *n.* chiefly *Law* property (such as patents, trademarks, and copyright material) which is the product of invention or creativity, and does not exist in a tangible, physical form.

Categories »

1769 *Monthly Rev.* **41** 290 What a niggard this Doctor is of his own, and how profuse he is of other people's intellectual property.

1807–8 *Med. Repository Orig. Ess. & Intelligence* **11** 303 (*heading*) New-England Association in favour of Inventors and Discoverers, and particularly for the Protection of intellectual Property.

1845 *WOODBURY & MINOT Rep. Cases Circuit Court of U.S.* (1847) **I.** 57 Only in this way can we protect intellectual property, the labors of the mind, productions and interests as much a man's own..as the wheat he cultivates.

1919 W. H. DAWSON *German Empire, 1867–1914* **I.** xii. 484 Amongst the newspapers..cut short were..*Vorwärts* and *Zukunft*; but intellectual property is independent of time and space, and the suppressed sheets soon appeared abroad.

1968 *Convention World Intellectual Property Organiz.* Art. 2 (viii) 3 in *Parl. Papers 1970–71* (1970) **IX.** 649 ‘Intellectual property’ shall include the rights relating to:—literary, artistic and scientific works,..—industrial designs,—trademarks, [etc.].

1987 *Independent* 26 June 1/6 The proposal..is part of a Bill reforming the law of copyright and intellectual property.

2006 *Wired* Sept. 179/1 Bands will record under their own labels and retain ownership of all their intellectual property.

But good citation is more than just not plagiarizing

- ✓ To acknowledge that the words and/or the ideas we use in our writing came from a source.
- ✓ To establish our credibility as knowledgeable scholars.
- ✓ To provide our readers a way to find the sources we include so that they, too, can be part of the conversation.

How to Cite

Why are you citing?

To communicate your conversation with the source.

Your reader expects to hear what **YOU** have to say in this paper; while your reader recognizes that you are joining an academic conversation, your reader has come to **YOUR paper to read YOUR perspective**, so you need to provide that – not just references to the work of others, but analysis, synthesis, comment, discussion on those sources.

Why are you citing?

To communicate your conversation with the source.

When your reader sees a citation, that's an indication that your **idea** has a source but an **expectation that the words are your own expression of that idea** (not the direct words from the source).

Why are you citing?

To communicate your conversation with the source.

So: be concise with the other source, offer an honest paraphrase, and **clearly indicate** what ideas are yours and what ideas are from the source.

Why are you citing?

To communicate your conversation with the source.

Don't expect sources to do the work for you – be sure that, when you include a source, it is clear to your reader what that source adds to your ideas

How to cite: Roles for sources

- ✓ **Gist**: including the general idea of a main claim or main point in your own words (without specifics of reasoning, details, data; **gist means main point, essence**)
- ✓ **Mention**: including a reference to a source broadly, offering its general ideas in your own words
- ✓ **Citation only**: providing only the citation to a source because you are referring to its ideas or findings very broadly
- ✓ **Paraphrase**: express a specific idea from a reference in your own words
- ✓ **Direct quotation**: rarely used in some disciplines, frequently used in others (so know whether your discipline uses them or not)

Gist

Multiple mothering ideologies have been identified in the literature, including intensive mothering ([Hays, 1996](#)), competitive mothering ([Tronto, 2001](#)), combative mothering ([Moore & Abetz, 2016](#)), and integrated motherhood ([Dow, 2016](#)).

Mention

Stone (2007) and J. Williams (2000) each provided a nuanced analysis of how dominant cultural and structural forces in the workplace are in tension with those in the family, often favoring male workers and constraining women's choices (Blair-Loy, 2003; Gerson, 1985; Stone, 2007; J. Williams, 2000).

Dow, D. M. (2016). Integrated motherhood: Beyond hegemonic ideologies of motherhood. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 78(1), 180-196.

Citation only

Children are exposed prenatally and in early childhood to multiple environmental stressors that can adversely affect their cognitive abilities, academic performance and consequent educational trajectories, adult health, wealth, and social status.^{1,2} Project TENDR (Targeting Environmental Neurodevelopmental Risks), a unique collaboration of leading scientists, health professionals, and children's and environmental health advocates, points to growing scientific evidence linking exposure to toxic chemicals during early brain development with brain disorders and calls on individuals, industries, and policymakers to reduce these exposures.³ Developmental disabilities, such as learning disabilities, developmental delays, autism, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), affect one in six children in the United States, and the rate of these disorders is rising.⁴ The estimated annual cost (medical care, lost economic productivity) of environmentally mediated neurodevelopmental disorders in US children is \$74.3 billion.⁵

Devon C. Payne-Sturges et al. "Healthy Air, Healthy Brains: Advancing Air Pollution Policy to Protect Children's Health", *American Journal of Public Health* 109, no. 4 (April 1, 2019): pp. 550-554.<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304902>

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Neurodevelopmental Risks), a unique collaboration of le children's and environmental health advocates, points to toxic chemicals during early brain development with industries, and policymakers to reduce these exposures disabilities, developmental delays, autism, and attention one in six children in the United States, and the rate of t cost (medical care, lost economic productivity) of enviro disorders in US children is \$74.3 billion.⁵

1. Evans GW, English K.

The environment of poverty: multiple stressor exposure, psychophysiological stress, and socioemotional adjustment . Child Dev. 2002;73(4):1238-1248. [Crossref](#), [Medline](#), [Google Scholar](#)

2. Landrigan PJ, Rauh VA, Galvez MP.

Environmental justice and the health of children. Mt Sinai J Med. 2010;77(2):178-187. [Crossref](#), [Medline](#), [Google Scholar](#)

Devon C. Payne-Sturges et al. "Healthy Air, Healthy Brains: Advancing Air Pollution Policy to Protect Children's Health", *American Journal of Public Health* 109, no. 4 (April 1, 2019): pp. 550-554.<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304902>

Paraphrase

The focus of our study was the transition that combat veterans make when they become college students. For many with whom we spoke, this was the most difficult transition of all.

Ackerman, R., DiRamio, D., & Mitchell, R. L. G. (2009). Transitions: Combat veterans as college students. *New directions for student services*, 2009(126), 5-14.

Ackerman, DiRamio, and Garza Mitchell (2009) found that student veterans listed starting college as the most difficult transition out of the military they experienced, yet according to Cook and Kim (2009), only 22% of schools provide veteran-specific transition support.

Griffin, K. A., & Gilbert, C. K. (2015). Better transitions for troops: An application of Schlossberg's transition framework to analyses of barriers and institutional support structures for student veterans. *The Journal of Higher Education*, 86(1), 71-97.

Paraphrase

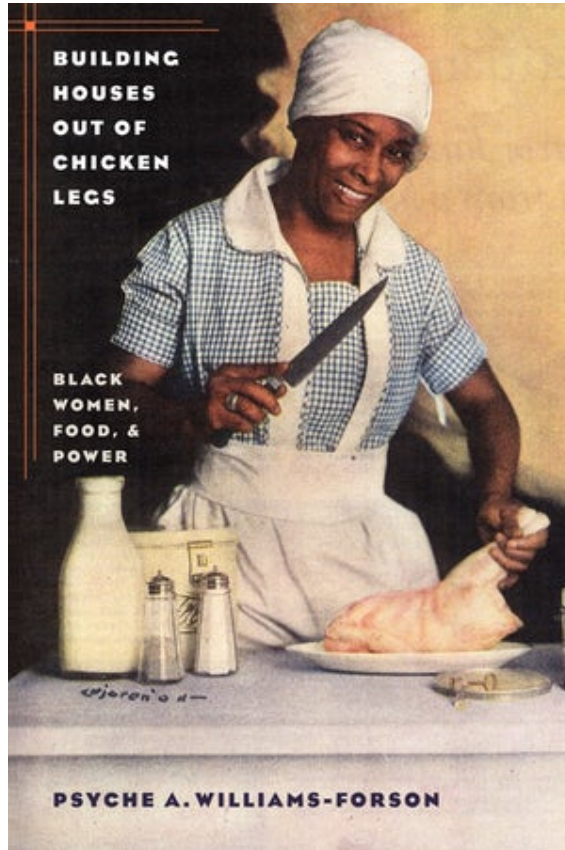
Only 22 percent of institutions with programs and services for military personnel have developed an expedited re-enrollment process to help students restart their academic efforts; most (62 percent) require students who are returning from deployment to complete the standard re-enrollment process, and 16 percent require students to reapply and be readmitted in order to enroll.

Cook, B. J., & Kim, Y. (2009). From Soldier to Student: Easing the Transition of Service Members on Campus. *American association of state colleges and universities*.

Ackerman, DiRamio, and Garza Mitchell (2009) found that student veterans listed starting college as the most difficult transition out of the military they experienced, yet according to Cook and Kim (2009), only 22% of schools provide veteran-specific transition support.

Griffin, K. A., & Gilbert, C. K. (2015). Better transitions for troops: An application of Schlossberg's transition framework to analyses of barriers and institutional support structures for student veterans. *The Journal of Higher Education*, 86(1), 71-97.

Direct quotation



Williams-Forson, Psyche A. *Building houses out of chicken legs: Black women, food, and power*. Univ of North Carolina Press, 2006.

Bella Winston learned the trade from her mother, Maria Wallace, one of the six waiter carriers pictured in the photograph. In 1970, Winston, at age eighty, contributed to the town's centennial celebration by providing one of the few extant accounts about the entrepreneurial activities of the waiter carriers.⁶¹ In her interview with the *Orange County (Va.) Review*, Winston shared that wings, backs, gizzards, and other innards sold for a nickel, while the more choice pieces of meat—the breasts and legs—sold for a dime. With the proceeds of these sales, the women went on to purchase a better way of life for themselves and their families. As Winston put it, “My mother paid for this place with chicken legs. We first lived in a log cabin but that burned almost 50 years ago and we rebuilt further from the road.” Another waiter carrier, Hattie Edwards, went on to establish “Hattie’s Inn” in what was described in the article as the “Negro section of Gordonsville.”⁶²

Direct quotation

Direct quotation to
precisely represent the
original source



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Direct quotation

On the one hand, scholars in the Caribbean, Britain, and the United States speak of the importance given to the dominant beauty paradigm, which privileges “white/light skin, straight hair and what are seen to be European facial features” (Tate 301).

Tate, Shirley. “Black Beauty: Shade, Hair and Anti-Racist Aesthetics.” *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 30.2 (2007): 300–319.

Thompson, Cheryl. “Black women, beauty, and hair as a matter of being.” *Women's Studies* 38.8 (2009): 831–856.

Women's Studies, 38:831–856, 2009
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ISSN: 0049-7878 print / 1547-7045 online
DOI: 10.1080/00497870903238463

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group

BLACK WOMEN, BEAUTY, AND HAIR AS A MATTER OF BEING

CHERYL THOMPSON

McGill University, Montreal

If a woman has long hair, it is a glory to her; for her hair is given to her for a covering.

—1 Corinthians 11:15

Since I was a teenager, I have chemically altered the natural state of my hair. At the time, I never really thought about why I did it, or the extent to which that chemical would rule over me. But my *hairstory* is not unique. For the vast majority of Black women, hair is not just hair; it contains emotive qualities that are linked to one's lived experience. The crux of the Black hair issue centers on three oppositional binaries—the natural/unnatural Black, good/bad hair, and the authentic/inauthentic Black. On the one hand, scholars in the Caribbean, Britain, and the United States speak of the importance given to the dominant beauty paradigm, which privileges “white/light skin, straight hair and what are seen to be European facial features” (Tate 301). On the other hand, the legacy of the 1960s and 1970s Black Power Movement is that Blackness was redefined such that Afrocentric or “naturally” Black hairstyles became associated with the authentic. As such, “Within this Black anti-racist aesthetic the beauty that was valorized and recognized was that of ‘dark skin’ and ‘natural afro-hair’ . . . the only authentic Black hairstyles would be dreadlocks, afro, cane-row and plaits. By extension, the only authentic Blackness would be a dark-skinned one. These are the valorized signifiers of the ideal of ‘natural Black beauty’” (Tate 302–03).

This article uses causal talk about hair to examine how media and social interactive processes mediate one's grooming choices while simultaneously ascribing an aesthetic value on one's body.

Address correspondence to Cheryl Thompson, 1077 Saint Mathieu, Apt. 561, Montreal, QC, Canada H3H 2S4. E-mail: musiqwriter@gmail.com or Cheryl.thompson@mail.mcgill.ca

Acceptable Use

- Good summary with citation
- Good paraphrase with citation
- Direct quotation with citation

PRICING

What America's Best BBQ Joint Can Teach You About Pricing

by Rafi Mohammed

NOVEMBER 12, 2015



SAVE



SHARE



COMMENT



TEXT SIZE



PRINT



\$8.95
BUY COPIES



Aaron Franklin, proprietor of the Franklin Barbecue in Austin, Texas, has been lauded for his pit master skills, specifically in smoking beef brisket. *Bon Appetit* anointed his fare the [best barbecue in America](#), and he was awarded Best Chef: Southwest by the James Beard Foundation. Barbecue lovers line up hours in advance of the restaurant's 11 AM opening, and the limited supply of brisket, ribs, chicken, pulled pork, and sausage usually sells out by 2 PM.

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

A 2015 article in the *Harvard Business Review* suggests that two considerations, namely confidence in pricing and how a price increase can be retracted later, are key to any decision to raise prices in a time of high demand (Mohammed 2015).

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

A 2015 article in the *Harvard Business Review* discusses two considerations: confidence and price increase. Confidence, later, are key to a decision to raise prices in a time of high demand (Mohammed 2015).

This sentence is not plagiarized because specific words/terms are not directly lifted from the original paragraph AND the source is clearly acknowledged.

**Good summary and proper
citation**

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Rafi Mohammed (2015), a pricing strategy consultant, argues that “[f]or many businesses it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit” in favor of establishing and maintaining customer relations.

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Rafi Mohammed (2015), a pricing strategist, argues that businesses need to focus on momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow. customer relations.

This sentence is not plagiarized because it acknowledges the source and encloses the original wording in quotation marks.

**Proper use of quoted
information and citation**

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Businesses should make pricing decisions thoughtfully.

Is this sentence plagiarized?
That depends. . . Did you already know this information? If you did not, and you learned it from the article, but then did not indicate that, you plagiarized.

**Good summary BUT
lacks citation?**

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Like a good chef preparing tasty BBQ, a business should go low and slow when making decisions about setting prices.

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Like a good . . .
tas . . .
low . . .
dec . . .

This sentence is plagiarized because the source is not acknowledged. **The reader is left to assume that these words belong to the writer.**

**Too close to the original
AND lacks citation**

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Most businesses should consider two questions when deciding prices: first, how confident are they that the good times will last, and second, what initiatives should be taken now so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? (Mohammed 2015).

Harvard Business Review

There are two key issues to consider before boosting prices during a period of strong demand. First, how confident are you that the good times will last? Second, what initiatives should be taken today so if need be, price can be gracefully rolled back? For many businesses, it may make sense to forego a few extra dollars of momentary profit and instead follow what Aaron Franklin practices in both setting prices as well as smoking meat . . . go low and slow.

Most businesses should consider two questions: Should I be raising prices? And if I do, how can I be sure they'll stay high long enough to pay for my investments and the extra costs of my new products? If the answer is yes, you should be prepared to roll back prices if demand drops. If the answer is no, you should be prepared to roll back prices if demand drops.

This sentence is plagiarized because more than a few sequential words were directly lifted from the original sentence. The wording is too close to the original; the passage should be paraphrased or a direct quotation should be used.

Poor paraphrase and inaccurate citation

When do I cite a source?

Every time you refer to the words or ideas of others.

This includes:

- ✓ direct quotations
- ✓ figures, data, statistics you discovered in a source
- ✓ ideas, theories, methodologies you are using from a source

When do I cite a source?

Remember, the reference must be **both** in-text and in your reference list at the end.

- ✓ If you make an in-text reference, the citation **must also be** at the end, in your reference list.
- ✓ If you have a citation in your references at the end, it should be clear **in your text** where you have referenced that source.