# Information Literacy: Learning Module in Plagiarism for Students & Faculty

Marhaennia English
DETT 611
Prof. Ilene Frank
April 5, 2024
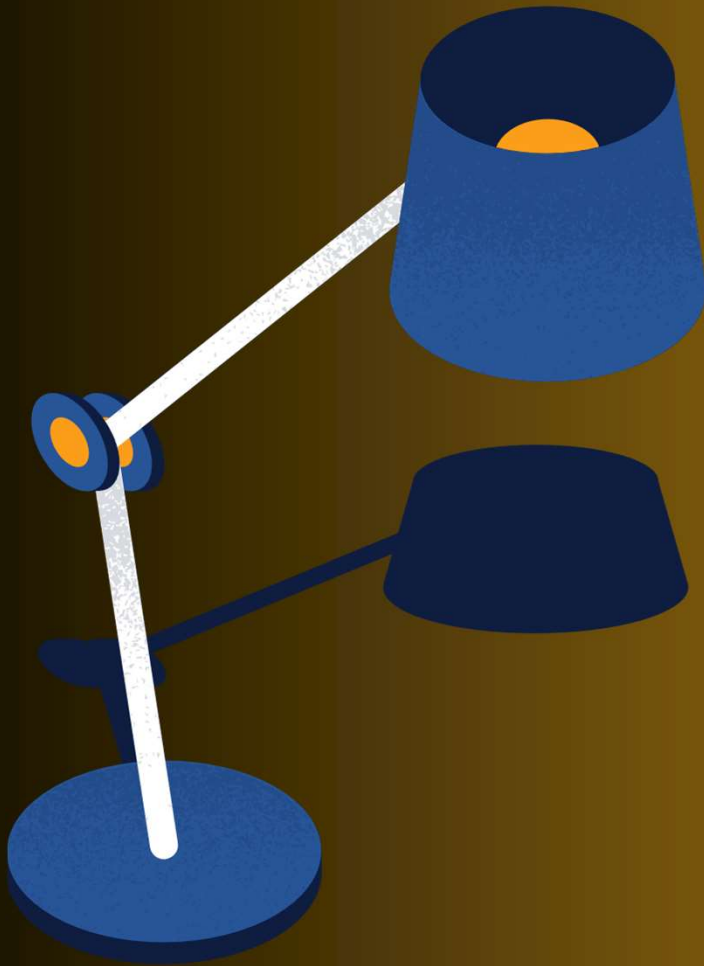
# Lesson Objectives

To establish a "classroom where plagiarism and academic dishonesty are [rare occurences]" (Thomas, 2007, p. 83)

By fostering a deeper understanding of how cultural diversity influences ones understanding of plagiarism.

"...acknowledging a student's entire cultural history, we acknowledge their entire being, which results in an egalitarian classroom" (Campbel, n.d.).

# Plagiarism: Definition

"Presenting work or ideas from another source as your own, with or without consent of the original author, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgment…Plagiarism can also include re-using your own work without citation…" ("Plagiarism," n.d.)

"To draw any idea or any language from someone else without adequately crediting the source" ("What constitutes plagiarism?," n.d.).

# Types of Plagiarism

("Plagiarism," n.d.)

### Verbatim

refers to word-for-word quotation without attribution

### Paraphrasing

refers to altering a few words and change the order without attribution

### Failure to acknowledge assistance

### Cutting & pasting from the Internet without attribution

### Use of materials written by professionals

refers to using professional agencies in a work production, even with consent

### Inaccurate citation

### Collusion

refers to unauthorized collaboration between students without attribution

### Auto-plagiarism

refers to using oneself's submitted work (partially or in full)

# Why Do We Cite?

Citing is a way we inform our audience the sources we use in our work

Citing is a way we convey acknowledgement of other people's products

# Citation Tools

[AMA Manual of Style](AMA Manual of Style)

[APA Style](APA Style)

[Chicago Turabian Manual of Style](Chicago Turabian Manual of Style)

[MLA Style Guide |](MLA Style Guide |)

[Scientific Style and Format (CSE)](Scientific Style and Format (CSE))

# How to Avoid Plagiarism

Manage your time well
No proscrastination

Learn how to cite properly
from the citation tools

Take notes carefully,
noting any sources you
will use

Review your work to
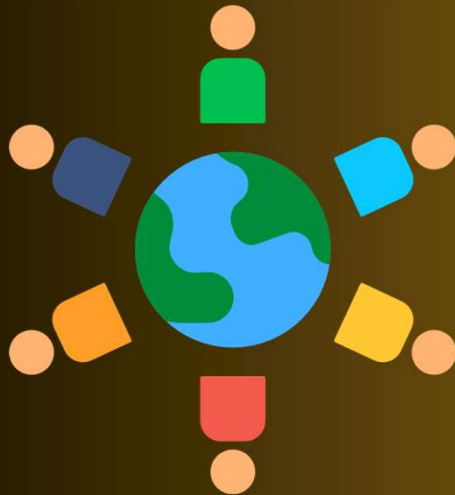spot any missed
plagiarism

# Plagiarism Game - Goblin Threat



("Plagiarism game," n.d.)
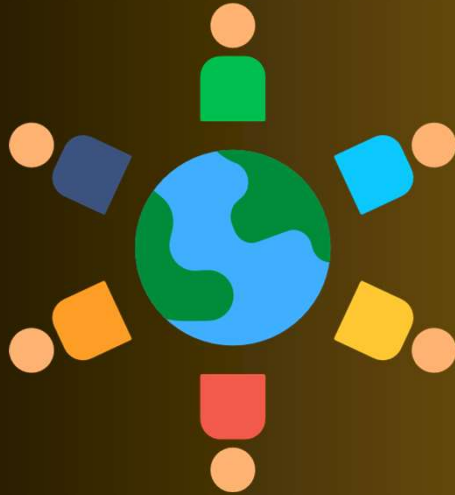Lycoming.edu

# Cultural Difference in Plagiarism

"In academic integrity policy is completely based on our culture. It's not universal. What we do doesn't exist in other countries, and how we interpret it is completely based on our own culture. Coming into a new place and having to catch up really quickly on something, literally, that's so foreign is definitely a challenge."

(Campbell, n.d.)
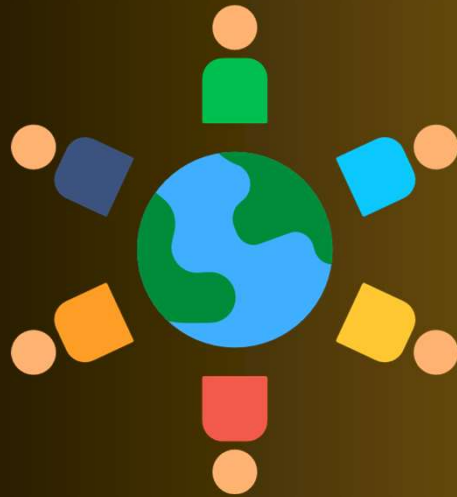
# Cultural Difference in Plagiarism

## Universal Knowledge

Collectivist culture - Southeast Asian and East Asian countries
refers to a culture that prioritizes the good for the whole over the needs of individuals. Thus, individual recognition is often not the common practice, but rather "recognized as universal knowledge)

(Campbell, n.d.)
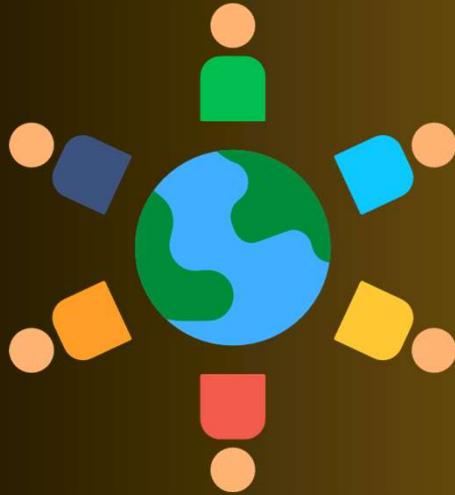
# Cultural Difference in Plagiarism

## Memorization as a Form of Respect

East Asian countries – Confucian principles respecting those offer wisdom by memorizing and repeating their teachings

(Campbell, n.d.)
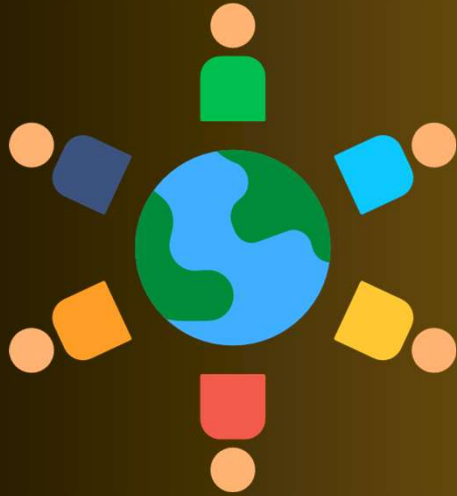
# Cultural Difference in Plagiarism

## The Banking Model of Education

refers to results of teacher-centered pedagogy which prompts mimicking process of learning that is highly encouraged

(Campbell, n.d.)

# Cultural Difference in Plagiarism

## Understanding the Concept of Plagiarism
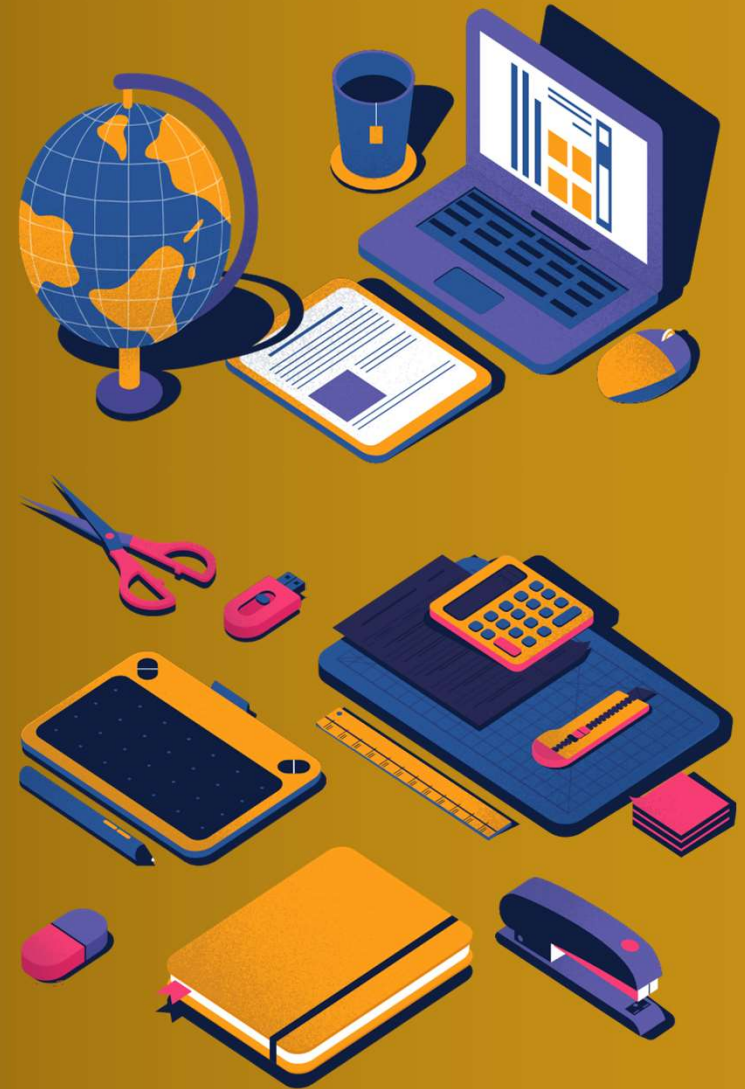
(Campbell, n.d.)

# Wrap Up!

Information literacy in the Information Age is crucial for better learning outcomes because one must be able to find, evaluate, and work with the available and accessible information, which are massive.

Understanding what plagiarism is and how to avoid it requires a multi lenses approach, taking into consideration cultural differences to better educate students who are not native to the U.S.

"...by acknowledging a student's entire cultural history, we acknowledge their entire being, which results in an egalitarian classroom" (Campbel, n.d.).

# Thank you for learning!

Nia English

## References

Campbell, A. (n.d.). *Cultural differences in plagiarism*. Empower Students to Do Their Best, Original

Work | Turnitin. https://www.turnitin.com/blog/cultural-differences-in-plagiarism

Kurt, S. (2020, January 6). *Social learning theory: Albert Bandura*. Educational Technology.

https://educationaltechnology.net/social-learning-theory-albert-bandura/

*LibGuides: Plagiarism resources: Why plagiarism matters and how to avoid it*. (1135). LibGuides at

Columbia College (BC). https://columbiacollege-ca.libguides.com/plagiarism/whyandhow

*Plagiarism game*. (n.d.). Lycoming College. https://www.lycoming.edu/library/plagiarism-game/

*Plagiarism*. (n.d.). University of Oxford.

https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism

Thomas, P. L. (2007). Oh flattery and thievery: Reconsidering plagiarism in a time of virtual

information. *The English Journal*, *96*(5), 81-84. https://www.jstor.org/stable/30046716

*What constitutes plagiarism?* (n.d.). Harvard Guide to Using Sources.

https://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu/what-constitutes-plagiarism-0