Copyright, Citation,

and Plagiarism
By Carmen Santos

Copyright and Copyright Infringement

Copyright is an infringement protection for authors of any original artistic works (published and unpublished) including novels, music, poetry, computer software, etc.

Reproduction, distribution, public performance or display of a copyrighted work is called infringement when permission for its use was not granted by the copyright owner.

For further definition see: Copyright.gov

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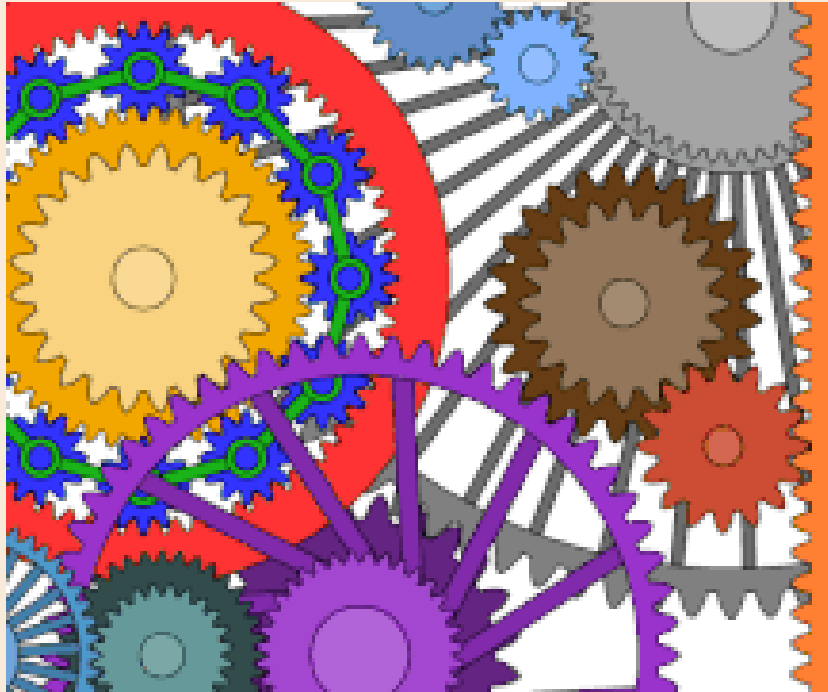
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A **citation** attributes the use of words, ideas, or information taken from another author, or any other work or interview as part of a scholarly research.
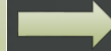
In other words, if the information is not general knowledge and it came from somewhere else, then a citation is necessary to give credit to the source.

What is a citation?

An in-text citation is also called a **parenthetical citation**.

→

An in-text citation can be a direct quote, summary, or a rephrased thought or idea from another source.

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An in-text citation draws the reader's attention to an outside source and denotes a reference in the bibliographic page.

Bibliographic elements consists of information needed to verify the source of information.

The style of the citation depends upon the school for which the academic paper is written.

The style determines punctuation, order of presentation, and which bibliographical information must be included.

Use citations to

Give credit to another source of information.

To avoid plagiarism and copyright infringement.

Show where the ideas came from and allow readers to locate the sources.

Provide evidence of research.

Use citations to

Establish credibility and reliability of the information.

Demonstrate an author's research skill and expertise.

Recognize opposing arguments and support the writer's ideas.

Citation Style Guides

APA **American Psychological Association**	**Used by Education, Psychology, and Sciences**
Chicago/Turabian	**Similar styles that are used by business, economics, the social sciences and humanities.**
MLA **Modern Language Association**	**used by the Humanities which may include the study of modern and classical languages, linguistics, literature, philosophy, religion, and ethics.**
IEEE **Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers**	**Used by engineering, computer science, and information technology.**
ASME **American Society of Mechanical Engineers**	**Used by mechanical and aerospace engineering.**
CEP	**Used for Chemical engineering**

When are citations used?

Personal thoughts, observations, or opinions do not need citations. Likewise, citations are not necessary if the information used is considered common knowledge.

Once someone else's information is used in a research paper, whether it is a paraphrase or direct quotation, the source needs to be acknowledged in-text and a complete entry of the source information should be given in a bibliographic page. Common sources used by academic writers include books, journal articles, newspapers, electronic resources, websites, organizational statistics, video, and personal interviews.

Other examples of sources that should also be included in a reference are magazines, letters or emails, online forums, notes from university lectures or webinars, pictures, songs, or any other work created by someone else that is relevant to the research at hand.

Citation and Bibliographic Creation Help
and other useful links

APA Style Blog

APA Style.org

Chicago/Turabian Style

Citation builder

IEEE citation help

Electrical Engineering Citing Right

MLA Style

Science and Engineering Other Styles

Citing electronic sources in APA

Citing Multimedia sources in APA

Citing Online Images in APA, MLA, and Chicago

McGill Citation Guides by subject

Purdue Owl

Zotero Bib

ASME citation guide   ASME citation and references

CEP reference guide

Remember to verify all citations and bibliographic formats using the correct style manual for your subject.

What is plagiarism?

Using someone's ideas in your own writing and failing to acknowledge or give credit where it is due.

It is sometimes referred to as academic dishonesty, cheating, or stealing.

What does UOG say about plagiarism in the student handbook (2016)?

Under section V. Student Code of Conduct, subsection A. Number 15, Definitions, page 35:

"The term 'plagiarism' includes, but is not limited, to, the use, by paraphrase or direct quotation, of the published or unpublished work of another person without full and clear acknowledgement. It also includes the unacknowledged use of materials prepared by another person or agency engaged in the selling of term papers or other academic materials ."

Under section V. Student Code of Conduct, subsection D. Number 2, Sanctions, page 41:

(any one or more than one of the following may be imposed)

1. Warning
2. Probation.
3. Loss of (specific) privileges.
4. Fines
5. Restitution.

6. Discretionary sanctions (work or service).
7. Residence Hall Suspension.
8. Residence Hall Expulsion.
9. University Suspension.
10. University Expulsion

University of Guam Student Handbook. 2016. Mangilao, Guam