Plagiarism & Citing Your Sources

Plagiarism. Representing the work of another as one’s own. Plagiarism includes but is not limited to the following: copying the answers of another student on an examination, copying or restating the work or ideas of another person or persons in any oral or written work (printed or electronic) without citing the appropriate source, and collaborating with someone else in an academic endeavor without acknowledging his or her contribution. Plagiarism can consist of acts of commission - appropriating the words or ideas of another-or omission failing to acknowledge/document/credit the source or creator of words or ideas (see below for a detailed definition of plagiarism). It also includes colluding with someone else in an academic endeavor without acknowledging his or her contribution, using audio or video footage that comes from another source (including work done by another student) without permission and acknowledgement of that source.

….from the BUSTH Academic Code of Conduct
www.bu.edu/sth/academics/academic-conduct
GREAT RESOURCES AND TOOLS FOR CITATIONS:

- STH Writing Works Office
- Theology Library Reference Librarians, available at our reference desk from 10:30 am to 3:30 pm, Monday through Friday during the semester.
- Our Citing Your Sources page in the Theology Library research guides.
- Your professor or teaching fellow (TF).
- OWL Guides at Purdue’s Online Writing Lab. https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/01/

**Types of Citations**

*Quotes....*
Use quotation marks if you are repeating the author’s own words or phrases.

**Paraphrases**
Paraphrasing is restating what someone else wrote, thought, or believed... in your own words, without quoting any of theirs. Always cite the original author, including the page or pages (a short page range is fine for larger arguments) you are summarizing.

**TO CITE... OR NOT?**

Things you should always cite:

- Ideas or quotes from books, journals, newspapers, and other printed works.
- Ideas or quotes from multimedia works like CDs, DVDs, and other audiovisual works.
- Ideas or quotes from events: debates, speeches, author talks, conference papers, panel presentations —in person or streamed.
- The thesis, theory, or argument of another person.
- If you’re not sure, cite!

Things you do not need to cite:

- Your own thoughts or experiences.
- Common Knowledge, using the “Five Credible Sources” rule from the Purdue OWL Guide, [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/).