

# Plagiarism Policy

Army University Press (AUP) publishes books, journals, and other works that address topics of relevance to the U.S. Army. In order to provide the highest-quality work to our audience of military professionals, the press adheres to widely shared academic standards concerning originality of research and writing. Original work is comprised of text that is entirely free of plagiarism.

AUP defines plagiarism as the appropriation of another author's text or ideas and presentation of that appropriated material as one's own, regardless of intent. Generally, this means the use of another author's words and ideas without explicitly com-

municating to the reader that they are not original. Identifying the text and ideas of other authors normally involves the use of quotation marks and proper citation, either by notes or parenthetical references.

While AUP conducts checks on manuscripts using plagiarism detection software, authors retain the responsibility for ensuring their manuscripts are not plagiarized. To reiterate the AUP definition, author intent is not taken into account. AUP will not publish any manuscript that contains plagiarism and reserves the right to reject any manuscript submission or retract any published work in which plagiarism is detected.

## Types of Plagiarism

### Direct plagiarism

The most common form of plagiarism is the direct use of another author's words without placing those words in *quotation marks* and properly citing the original source. Guidelines for AUP books and journals explain the proper method for citation.

### Mosaic plagiarism

A form of plagiarism closely related to direct plagiarism is the borrowing of *sentences or phrases* from a source without using quotation marks. In its

most common form, mosaic plagiarism is practiced by writers who copy text from electronic sources and paste that text into their own document without placing the copied text in quotation marks. Even if the writer cites the original source, the borrowed text must be explicitly identified by using quotation marks. Further, a writer who changes several words in an original text but otherwise copies that original sentence or phrase has still plagiarized, unless the copied material is placed in quotation marks and cited correctly. (**See the example of mosaic plagiarism.**)

## Example of Mosaic Plagiarism

**Source:** American Historical Association, "Defining Plagiarism." <https://www.historians.org/teaching-and-learning/teaching-resources-for-historians/plagiarism-curricular-materials-for-history-instructors/defining-plagiarism>. Accessed 19 November 2019.

In the example on the next page, the author of the plagiarized version copied phrases verbatim (highlighted in yellow) from the original *Montcalm and Wolfe* text. The plagiarized version also contains phrases that too closely follow the original text (highlighted in green). The overall result is a passage that cannot be considered original

work because in both language and structure, it too closely resembles another source, without explicitly attributing the copied text to that source. The fact that the author of the plagiarized version placed one direct quotation from the original text in quotes and properly cited the source does not absolve that author of plagiarism.



**Original Text from Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1885), 411.**

**Original Text**

All, and more than all, that France had lost England had won. Now, for the first time, she was beyond dispute the greatest of maritime and colonial Powers. Portugal and Holland, her precursors in ocean enterprise, had long ago fallen hopelessly behind. Two great rivals remained, and she had humbled the one and swept the other from her path. Spain, with vast American possessions, was sinking into the decay which is one of the phenomena of modern history; while France, of late a most formidable competitor, had abandoned the contest in despair. England was mistress of the seas.

**Plagiarized Text**

France's loss was England's gain. For the first time, the English found themselves the greatest of maritime and colonial powers. The countries of Portugal and Holland, which had ventured seaward long before England, had fallen hopelessly behind. "Two great rivals remained," wrote Francis Parkman of Spain and France, "and she had humbled the one and swept the other from her path."<sup>1</sup> Spain, with vast American possessions, was sinking into decay, and France, although a fierce rival before the war, abandoned the competition in despair. England ruled the waves.

<sup>1</sup> Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1885), 411.

