Copyright, Fair Use, and Plagiarism

GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS
Overview

• Copyright
  • What is it? What it is for?

• Fair Use
  • What is permissible under copyright laws?
  • What is not permissible under copyright laws?

• Plagiarism
  • What is it? How to avoid it and citing references
Copyright

What is Copyright?

Definition (according to Merriam-Webster):
Copyright is the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell, or distribute the matter and form of something (such as literary, musical, or artistic works).
Copyright Law

• Copyright laws are designed to protect a creator’s right to be compensated and to control how his or her work is used.

• According to the law, copyrightable work must be tangible and creative

• Copyright laws are in effect for the author’s lifetime plus 75 years after their death
Copyright Law

What about the Internet?

• The following are not in the public domain:
  • Most information on the internet
  • Most software, including freeware
• A good way to determine whether a multimedia resource is copyright protected or in the public domain is to relate it as closely as possible to a print resource.
Copyright Protection

What IS copyright protected?

• Nearly every tangible, original expression is copyrighted immediately upon creation
• An author does not have to register the work, announce copyright protection, or display a copyright symbol to enjoy protection
Copyright Protection

What is NOT Copyright protected?

• Works that have not been fixed in a tangible expression
• Titles, names, short phrases, and slogans; familiar symbols or designs; etc.
• Ideas, procedures, methods, systems, processes, concepts, principles, discoveries, or devices
• Works consisting entirely of information that is common property and contains no original authorship.
Copyright

When in doubt...

• ... about either the copyright status of a work or the appropriateness of your use of that work, get permission.

• Quoting or crediting the author of a copied work does not satisfy copyright requirements.
Copyright Infringement

Click on the picture to learn more about copyright infringement and limitations of actions

Copyright

Follow these links for more information on copyright laws and how they apply to educators.
Copyright exceptions: Fair Use
Fair Use

What is Fair Use?

• Definition (according to Merriam-Webster):

• A legal doctrine that portions of copyrighted materials may be used without permission of the copyright owner provided the use is fair and reasonable, does not substantially impair the value of the materials, and does not curtail the profits reasonably expected by the owner.
Fair Use

Consider the following factors to consider if a use is fair:

• The purpose of the copying; if it is to support an educational use then it’s ok
  • BUT: This is not a license to steal
• How much has been copied?
• What kind of material has been copied?
• What is the potential financial loss to the creator?
The Guidelines established in the Copyright Act, under most circumstances, allow educators to copy:

- A single chapter from a book
- An excerpt from a work that combines language and illustrations not exceeding 2 pages or 10 percent of the work, whichever is less
- A poem of 250 words or less or up to 250 words of a longer poem
- An article, short story, or essay of 2,500 words or less, or excerpts of up to 1,000 words or 10 percent of a longer work; whichever is less
- A single chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, or picture from a book, periodical, or newspaper.
Fair Use – Guidelines for Educators

The guidelines do not allow users:
• make multiple copies of different works as a substitute for the purchase of books on periodicals
• Copy the same works for more than one semester, class, or course
• Copy the same work for more than nine times in a single semester
• Use copyrighted work for commercial purposes
• Use copyrighted work without attributing the author
Fair Use – Guidelines for Educators

Guidelines for other types of media and technology:

- **Video:** Videotapes (purchased or rented); DVDs, Laserdiscs
  - Teachers may use these materials in the classroom
  - Students may use portions of lawfully acquired copyright works in the academic multimedia

- **Music:** Records, Cassette tapes, CDs, Audio clips on the Web
  - Up to 10% of a copyright musical composition may be reproduced, performed, or displayed as part of a multimedia program produced by an educator or students
Fair Use – Guidelines for Educators

• **Computer Software (purchased or licensed)**
  - Library may lend software to patrons
  - Software may be installed on multiple machines, and distributed to users via a network
  - Software may be installed at home and at school
  - Libraries may make copies for archival use or to replace lost, damaged, or stolen copies if it is unavailable at a fair price or in a viable format

• **Internet**
  - Images may be downloaded for student projects and teacher lessons
  - Sound files and video may be downloaded for use in multimedia projects
Fair Use

To learn more about limitations of Fair Use check out these Copyright and Fair Use Guidelines for Teachers.
Plagiarism
Plagiarism

What is Plagiarism

• Definition (according to Merriam-Webster):
  • The act of stealing or passing off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own: using (another’s production) without crediting the source.
Plagiarism

The following are a few examples of plagiarism:

• Turning in someone else’s work as your own
• Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
• Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
• Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
Plagiarism - Prevention

Preventing Plagiarism when writing

• Planning Your Paper
  • Consult with your Instructor
  • Plan your paper
  • Take effective notes

• Writing Your Paper
  • When in doubt, cite sources
  • Make it clear who said what
  • Know how to paraphrase
  • Analyze and Evaluate your sources
Plagiarism – Citation

• Please refer to the following sources for guidelines to properly citing sources
  • http://www.easybib.com/
  • http://www.citationmachine.net/
  • https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/08/
Citing Sources

Retrieved from: https://www.slideshare.net/thompsonkaren/citing-sources-19305878
References


