AVOIDING PLAGIARISM IN PRESENTATIONS

While speaking and presenting to an audience, it is important to reference where you obtained your information, whether it is a quote, paraphrased idea, table, picture, or figure.

CITING IN A VISUAL PRESENTATION

As you would in a paper, you need to cite your sources both in-text and at the end of your presentation in a list of sources.

- **Quotes and paraphrases:** Accompany with an in-text citation or footnote that is compliant with your course’s style manual (MLA, APA, Turabian, etc). Footnotes should be placed at the bottom left corner of the slide.
- **Inspired by a source:** Include an in-text citation at the bottom left corner of your slide to give credit to the original scholar. Do this as well if you have a series of bullet points that are all paraphrased from a single source.
- **References:** Include a slide(s) at the end of your presentation that provides the full publication information based on your style manual’s guidelines.

CITING WHILE SPEAKING

When giving a speech without a visual aid like a PowerPoint, citing your sources isn’t quite as straightforward. Integrate information about the authors you are citing into your speech:

1. **Paraphrases:** Introduce the author before your explanation of their concept. For example:
   
   a. A prominent scholar in the study of the Ancient Near East cosmology, Kyle Greenwood, argued that the Israelites’ cosmology differed from many neighboring cultures due to their monotheistic worldview.

2. **Quotes:** Use signal phrases like “quote” and “end quote” to emphasize where the author’s exact words begin and end. For example:
   
   a. Jones stated, quote, “It is always important to carefully cite in your presentations,” end quote.

3. **Inspired by:** Offer to provide the audience with further information afterwards. In addition, if you are giving a speech for a class, you likely will need to submit a list of sources in accordance with your recommended style guide.

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