



PLAGIARISM-Definition and How to Escape

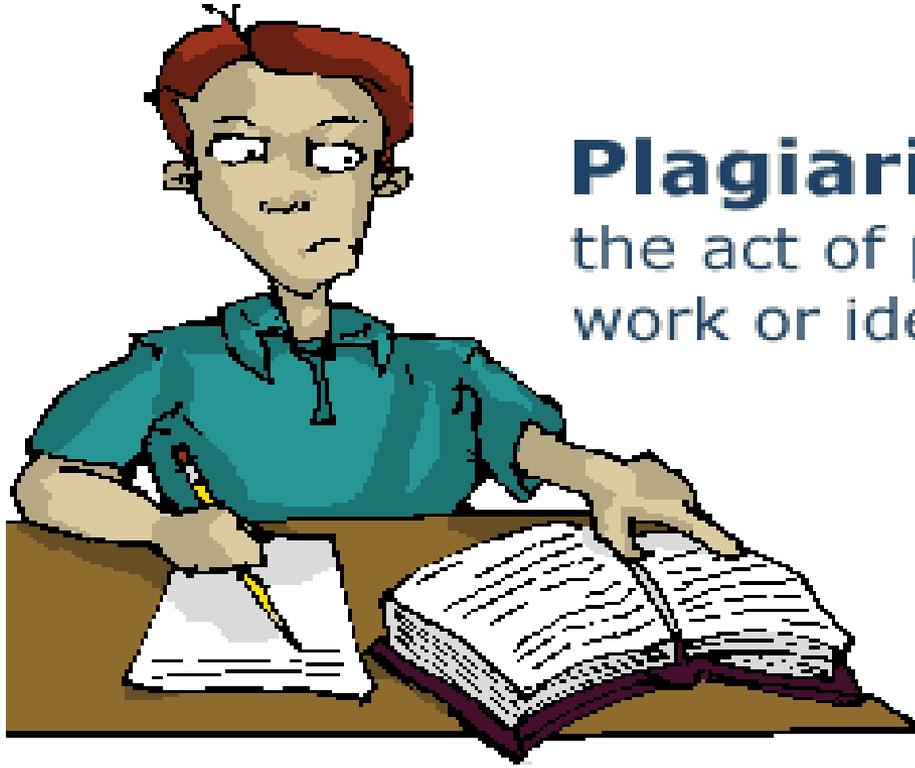


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Why Plagiarism Important?

- ***Plagiarism is the theft of intellectual property.***
- ***Plagiarism is cheating.***
- ***Plagiarism may result - in receiving a failing grade or zero for the assignment.***
- ***Plagiarism could result in a disciplinary action.***
- ***Students caught in plagiarizing may be denied admittance to or removed from the National Honor Society.***



Plagiarism:

the act of presenting another's work or ideas as your own.

The word “plagiarism” comes from the Latin ‘plagiarius’ meaning “kidnapper”

The Meaning of Plagiarism-

According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (<http://www.m-w.com>), to plagiarize means:

“transitive senses : to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own : use (another's production) without crediting the source.

intransitive senses : to commit literary theft : present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source”

What is Plagiarism?

Cheating-

- i. Submitting a paper you didn't write yourself***
- ii. Copying from sources and pretending you wrote it yourself***
- iii. Using a source and saying it is a different source***

Use of author's ideas and/or words without giving due credit to him/her

- This is the main source of plagiarism***

While Talking to Your Readers

- ***Sometimes we use exactly the same words a author***
- ***Sometimes we paraphrase author***

But always, we must make it clear which words/ thoughts are author's, which are ours

When borrowing author's exact same words

- ***Cite your author***
- ***Use quotation marks around borrowed words***
- ***Even when paraphrasing author's information
Cite your author***
- ***Always, when reporting author's information
Cite your author***

By citing author's ideas, you respect ownership of work and ideas

.... Contd.

It does not matter if the person whose work you have cited is alive or dead.

If it is not your own idea, you must cite your source.

If you translate or paraphrase something, you must still give a citation.

If you use a picture from the Internet, you must cite the source.

PLAGIARISM IS THE BIGGEST ACADEMIC FRAUD AND CRIME AS PER LAW

- ***Plagiarism is theft of intellectual property.***
- ***Plagiarism is cheating, liable to be prosecuted***
- ***Plagiarism may result in rejection of your thesis.***
- ***Plagiarism could result in a disciplinary action including loss of job.***
- ***Students caught plagiarizing may be denied admittance to or removal from the National Honor Society.***
- ***You may have been told that if you put something into your own words, you need not cite. This is incorrect. The material is still someone else's idea and requires acknowledgement.***

Plagiarism is considered as most heinous crime in academic field

WHAT IS NOT PLAGIARISM?

Facts that are widely known, or Information or judgments considered “common knowledge”

India achieved independence on 15 August, 1947

Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India

The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941

TEST:

If you see a fact in three or more sources, and you are fairly certain that your readers already know this information, it is considered as “common knowledge.”

DO NOT have to be documented.

But when in doubt, cite.

Documentation not Required when:

- You are discussing your own experiences, observations, your own ideas, own philosophy or reactions***
- Compiling the results of original research, from scientific experiments, own survey, own ideas, philosophical thoughts, historical facts etc.***
- You are using common knowledge***

DONOT GET CONFUSE

If I change a few words, I'm okay, right?

Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without Documenting your source, is plagiarism too.



Categories of Plagiarism

INTENTIONAL

Copying a friend's work

Buying or borrowing papers

Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting

Media "borrowing" without documentation

Web publishing without permissions of creators

UNINTENTIONAL

Careless paraphrasing

Poor documentation

Quoting excessively

Failure to use your own "voice"

The First Type of plagiarism

Plagiarism of Words

***The use of another's exact words
without citing the author***

Incorrect

***Plagiarism is the reproduction of someone else's words,
ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own
without proper acknowledgement.***

Correct

***Plagiarism is the "reproduction of someone else's words,
ideas or findings and presenting them as one's own
without proper acknowledgement" (Undergraduate
Course Handbook: 2008, p.24)***

The Second Type of Plagiarism

Plagiarism of Structure

- ***Paraphrasing another's words by changing sentence construction or word choice with citation***
- ***Paraphrasing while maintaining original sentence construction with acknowledging the source***

The Third Type of Plagiarism

- **Plagiarism of Ideas**
- **Presenting another's ideas as your own without giving the person credit**
- **Submitting a paper without citing or incorrectly citing another's ideas**

The Fourth Type of Plagiarism

Plagiarism of Authorship

- Turning in a replication of another's work***

- Submitting a paper that you got off the internet or from a friend and presenting it as your own***

The Fifth Type of Plagiarism

Plagiarism of Self

- ***The use of previous work for a separate research paper***
- ***Although these were your original words and thoughts, use of previous research paper without citation is considered cheating***

Excuses

***It's okay if
I don't get caught!***

Everyone does it!

***This assignment
was BORING!***

***I was too busy to
write that paper!
(Job, big game, too much homework!)***

***I've got to get
Into ??? U!***

***My teachers
expect
too much!***

***My parents
expect "A"s!***



Plagiarism is avoidable if you

- ***Understand what plagiarism is***
- ***Understand what citation is***
- ***Look at your writing like your reader***

- ***Do proper Quoting***
- ***Make proper Paraphrasing***
- ***Do right Summarization***

To blend source materials in with your own, making sure your own voice is heard.

Quoting

Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word. Quotations must be cited!

Use quotations when:

- You want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument**
- You want to disagree with an author's argument**
- You want to highlight particularly eloquent or powerful phrases or passages**
- You are comparing and contrasting specific points of view**
- You want to note the important research that precedes your own**

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing means rephrasing the words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words. When you paraphrase, you rework the source's ideas, words, phrases, and sentence structures with your own.

Like quotations, paraphrased material must be followed with in-text documentation and cited on your Works-Cited page.

Paraphrase when:

- You plan to use information on your note cards and wish to avoid plagiarizing***
- You want to avoid overusing quotations***
- You want to use your own voice to present information***

Summarizing

- **Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words, including only the main point(s).**
- **Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.**
- **Again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to their original sources.**

Summarize when:

- **You want to establish background or offer an overview of a topic**
- **You want to describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic**
- **You want to determine the main ideas of a single source**

Thanks to All

Prof. Amar P. Garg

Vice-Chancellor