

# How to Avoid Plagiarism?

Vol XCIII, No. 311

Tuesday, April 4, 2017

\$1.25

## What Is Plagiarism?



### And Why It Has to Be Avoided

1. Plagiarism is unethical and an offense regarding intellectual property = stealing work or ideas from somebody else.
2. It is poor scholarship, means that you have failed your learning process, and that you can't produce an original academic work of your own
3. It undermines the standards of your institution and of the degrees it issues.

*"Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgment. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition. Plagiarism may be intentional or reckless, or unintentional. Under the regulations for examinations, intentional or reckless plagiarism is a disciplinary offense" (Oxford University)*

## 6 Shades of Plagiarism:

### Intentional, reckless or unintentional

1. Verbatim (word for word) quotation without clear acknowledgment
2. Paraphrasing
3. Incomplete citation
4. Copying and pasting from the Internet without clear acknowledgment
5. Clickbait
6. Auto-plagiarism

• Almost impossible to stop, not to be caught doing plagiarism. Still, even if you don't want to, you can do a better job of plagiarism because you understand the rules and practices to some extent. You can't get away with taking credit, or because you are ignorant of the relevant consequences.

## Some Examples of Plagiarism To Avoid

Scenario	Plagiarism
Scenario 1: A student copies and pastes text from a website into a research paper without acknowledging the source.	Plagiarism: This is an example of verbatim plagiarism. The student has copied text from a website and pasted it into their research paper without acknowledging the source.
Scenario 2: A student paraphrases text from a website into a research paper without acknowledging the source.	Plagiarism: This is an example of paraphrasing plagiarism. The student has taken the meaning of the text from a website and expressed it in their own words, but without acknowledging the source.
Scenario 3: A student uses a quote from a website in a research paper but does not provide a citation.	Plagiarism: This is an example of incomplete citation. The student has used a quote from a website but has not provided a citation to acknowledge the source.
Scenario 4: A student copies and pastes text from a website into a research paper and then changes some of the words.	Plagiarism: This is an example of copy-and-paste plagiarism. The student has copied text from a website and pasted it into their research paper, but they have changed some of the words to make it look like their own work.
Scenario 5: A student copies and pastes text from a website into a research paper and then changes the structure of the text.	Plagiarism: This is an example of structural plagiarism. The student has copied text from a website and pasted it into their research paper, but they have changed the structure of the text to make it look like their own work.
Scenario 6: A student copies and pastes text from a website into a research paper and then changes the meaning of the text.	Plagiarism: This is an example of meaning plagiarism. The student has copied text from a website and pasted it into their research paper, but they have changed the meaning of the text to make it look like their own work.

"Unintentional plagiarism occurs when someone steals your original idea and publishes it as their own without your consent."  
Robert K. Martin

## How to Avoid Plagiarism? And Cite Correctly in Academic Work



## How to Quote in Footnotes Notably References Online

- To quote in a footnote: Properly cited with an in-text citation in the notes as often as is necessary as in other works cited.
- On page, 1234 in full reference
- To quote online reference: Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work or including someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense.
- <http://www.plagiarism.org/resources/avoiding-plagiarism>, accessed on the 2nd April 2017.

## Let's Exercise! Practice Citation in Text and Footnote

1. Cite a sentence from another scientific production
2. Cite a long sentence (paragraph) from another scientific production
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### Notably References Online

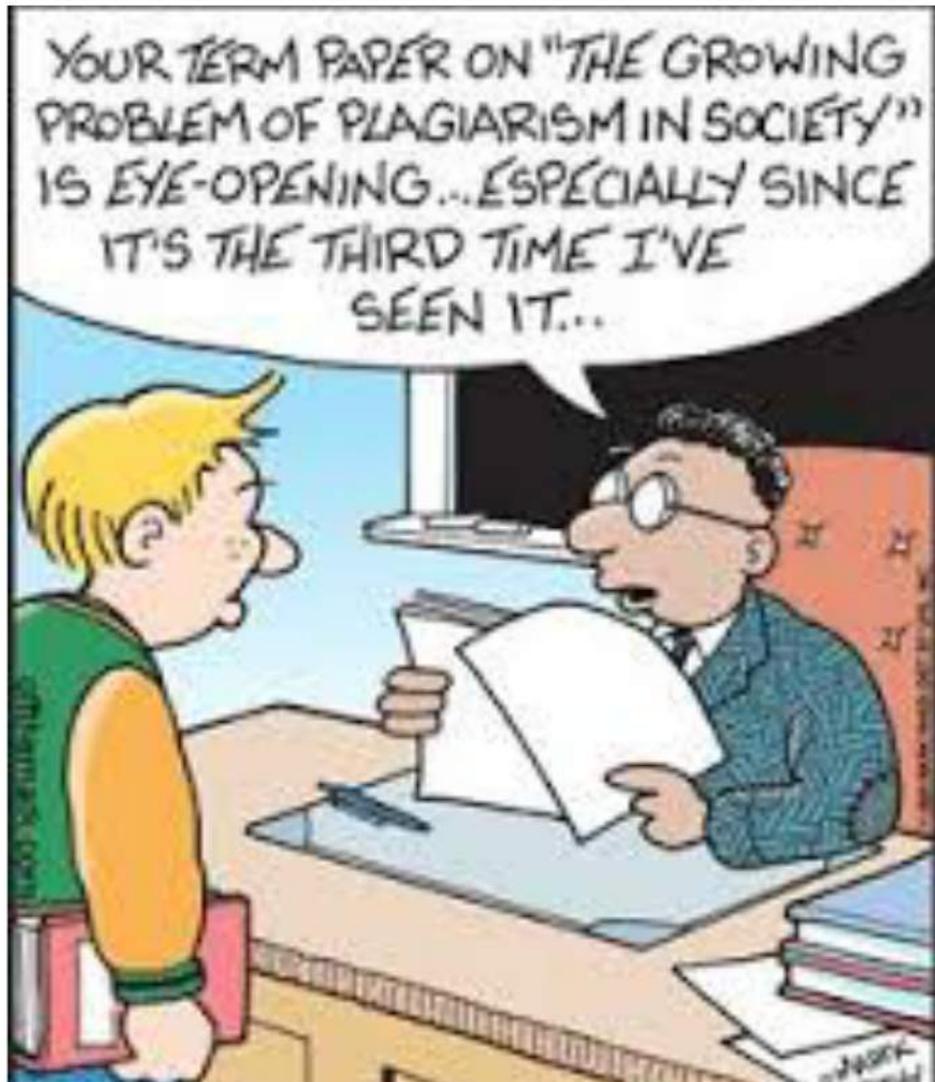
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# 6 Shades of Plagiarism:

## Intentional, reckless or unintentional

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1. Verbatim (word for word) quotation without clear acknowledgment
2. Paraphrasing
3. Inaccurate citation
4. Cutting and pasting from the Internet without clear acknowledgment
5. Collusion
6. Auto-plagiarism

= Almost impossible today not to be caught doing plagiarism. Still, even if you don't want to, you can do unintentional plagiarism, because you omitted during your courses to take down citation details while taking notes, or because you are ignorant of the referencing conventions.

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# Some Examples of Plagiarism

## To Avoid

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### Source text

"From a class perspective this put them [highwaymen] in an ambivalent position. In aspiring to that proud, if temporary, status of 'Gentleman of the Road', they did not question the inegalitarian hierarchy of their society. Yet their boldness of act and deed, in putting them outside the law as rebellious fugitives, revived the 'animal spirits' of capitalism and became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London, a serious obstacle to the formation of a tractable, obedient labour force. Therefore, it was not enough to hang them – the values they espoused or represented had to be challenged"

Linebaugh, P., *The London Hanged: Crime and Civil Society in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1991), p. 213.

### Plagiarised

1. Although they did not question the inegalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London, posing a serious threat to the formation of a biddable labour force.
2. Although they did not question the inegalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen exercised a powerful attraction for the working classes. Some historians believe that this hindered the development of a submissive workforce.
3. Although they did not question the inegalitarian hierarchy of their society, highwaymen 'became an essential part of the oppositional culture of working-class London [and] a serious obstacle to the formation of a tractable, obedient labour force'.

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**“Anticipatory plagiarism occurs when someone steals your original idea and publishes it a hundred years before you were born.”**

**Robert K. Merton**

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# Let's Exercise!

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# How to Avoid Plagiarism?

## And Cite Correctly in Academic Work

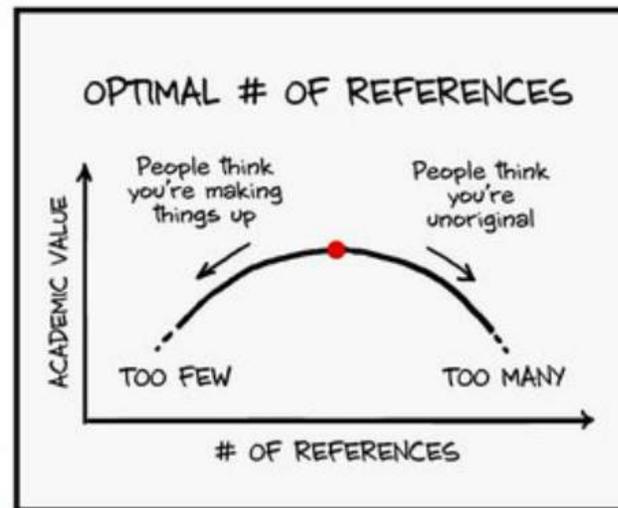
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### To quote within a text:

- *For a full sentence:* "The forest has largely lost its customary importance, in favour of an essentially agricultural use of space. This evidences, without doubt, profound changes in economic orientation, especially among the Toms, ancient hunters and gatherers" (Baum and Weimer, 1992: 23).

- *To summarize an idea:* Recycling became an economically desirable activity for paper mills, and between 1800 and 1890, hundreds of businesses specialising in the collecting, sorting and selling of rags became established, creating the first secondary material trade in the USA (McGaw, 1987).

- *To cite several works:* From the 1920s onwards, film and radio became key instruments in efforts to civilize and 'modernize' African subjects (Smyth 2014; Windel 2014).



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# How to Quote in Footnotes

## Notably References Online

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- **To quote in a footnote:** Consequently these acts are discussed in the sources as often and as comfortably as any other Islamic ritual<sup>2</sup>.

2. Douglas, 1966 or full reference

- **To quote online reference:** "Many people think of plagiarism as copying another's work or borrowing someone else's original ideas. But terms like "copying" and "borrowing" can disguise the seriousness of the offense"<sup>2</sup>

2. <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/what-is-plagiarism/>, consulted on the 3rd April 2017

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# Writing a bibliography

# Definition of bibliography

- ◆ A Reference list that:
  - describes the nature and the type of the materials
  - provides all the necessary information to find and locate the materials

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The compilation of all the documents used for the study, that may include:

- any kind of texts
- audio or video documents
- websites, web-documents
- visual materials (paintings, drawings...)

The **documents** and the **sources** materials have to be **differentiated and separated**.

# Importance of the bibliography

- ◆ According to the academic conventions and rules, whenever a paper is written, all the documents and sources used must be mentioned, either in the footnotes, at the end of each chapter, or at the end of the book.
- ◆ The bibliography shows the seriousness of your work. It ensures that the information you gave is based on facts and genuine research.
- ◆ Absence of bibliography is typical of non-academic work. It may also be a sign of plagiarism

# Where to insert the bibliography?

- ◆ Different places for the bibliography in the document:
  - Complete references in the footnotes and no list at the end
  - Bibliography at the end of each chapter (+ references in the text or on the footnotes)
  - General bibliography at the end of the book (or the thesis)

# Thematic or Alphabetical?

Bibliography at the end of each chapter

→ Alphabetical only

General bibliography at the end of a book

→ Generally alphabetical but can be both

General bibliography at the end of a PhD thesis

→ Often thematic

→ Sometimes 2 Bibliographies (1 thematic and 1 alphabetical)

# Bibliography and Sources

- ◆ Differentiation between:
  - Academic publications, Edited works
  - Primary and Secondary Sources
  
- ◆ Bibliography only includes edited and published documents
  
- ◆ Sources must be presented separately (as rigorously as the bibliography) and organized by type of documents (archives, oral sources, printed sources...)

# Presentation of the bibliography

- ◆ It has to be homogenous and clear:
  - Title 'Bibliography' or 'references' visible
  - Same font and same font size
  - Regular alignment
  - Text justified
- ◆ It must follow International standards and correspond to an existing format (APA, MLA, Chicago Manual, Harvard writing)

## REFERENCES

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**WIEGO (2009):** <http://www.wiego.org> (19.09.2009).

**UNIFEM (2005):** Progress of the World's Women 2005: Women, work & poverty, New York.

# Format Examples

## **APA Format for books:**

Author's last name, first initial. (Publication date). Book title. Additional information. City of publication: Publishing company.

## Examples:

- Allen, T. (1974). *Vanishing wildlife of North America*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society.
- Boorstin, D. (1992). *The creators: A history of the heroes of the imagination*. New York: Random House.

## **APA Format for Magazine & Newspaper Articles:**

Author's last name, first initial. (Publication date). Article title. Periodical title, volume number(issue number if available), inclusive pages.

### Examples:

- Harlow, H. F. (1983). Fundamentals for preparing psychology journal articles. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 55, 893-896.
- Henry, W. A., III. (1990, April 9). Making the grade in today's schools. *Time*, 135, 28-31.
- Kalette, D. (1986, July 21). California town counts town to big quake. *USA Today*, 9, p. A1.

# Other examples

## **Harvard writing format:**

Author's last name, author's first name, Year of Publication, Title (either underlined or italicized), Publisher's name, Publication locale.

Example: Gerald, Albert, 2002, *Women & Men: The Similar Differences*, J&J Publishers, Fresno, CA.

## **Chicago Manuel Style format:**

Last name, First name, *title of the Book*. City: Publisher's name, Year Published.

Example: James, Henry, *The Ambassadors*. Rockville: Serenity Publishers, 2009

# Online guides

- ◆ <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/>
- ◆ <http://www.aresearchguide.com/>
- ◆ <http://www.easybib.com/>
- ◆ <http://www.writeawriting.com/>