

# The scientific Plagiarism and how to avoid it

By

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# Terminology: *Plagiarism*

**Plagiarism** is the act of stealing someone else's work and attempting to "pass it off" as your own.

Did You Know? The word plagiarism comes from the Latin plagiarius meaning "kidnapper"





# Examples of Plagiarism...

- Copying and pasting text from online encyclopedias
- Copying and pasting text from any web site
- Using photographs, video or audio without permission or acknowledgement
- Using your own work without properly citing it!

# More Examples of Plagiarism...

- Quoting a source without using quotation marks-even if you do cite it
- Citing sources you didn't use
- Getting a research paper, story, poem, or article off the Internet
- Turning in the same paper for more than one class without the permission of both teachers (this is called self-plagiarism)

# Forms of Academic Plagiarism

## 1. *Literal plagiarism*

describes the undue copying of text with very little or no disguise.

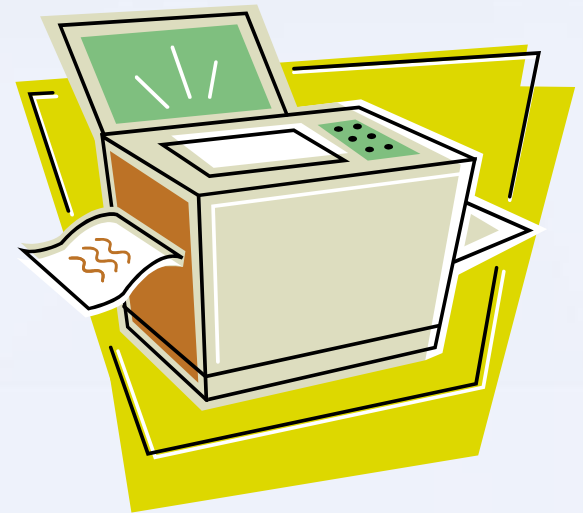
- ✓ ***Copy & paste (c&p)*** is the most common form of literal plagiarism and is characterized by adopting text verbatim from another source
- ✓ ***Shake & paste (s&p)*** refers to the copying and merging of text segments with slight adjustments to form a coherent text, e.g., by changing word order, by substituting words with synonyms, or by adding or deleting “filler” words

## 2. *Disguised plagiarism*

- ✓ ***Paraphrasing*** is the intentional rewriting of foreign thoughts in the vocabulary and style of the plagiarist without acknowledging the source.
- ✓ ***Technical disguise*** refers to techniques that exploit weaknesses of current detection approaches to make plagiarized content nonmachine- detectable. Examples include using homoglyphs, symbols that visually appear similar or identical, or inserting random letters in white font.
- ✓ ***Translated plagiarism*** is the manual or automated conversion of text from one language to another with the intention of hiding its origin
- ✓ ***Structural and idea plagiarism*** encompasses the use of compositional elements or a broader concept without due acknowledgement of the source.
- ✓ ***Self-plagiarism*** is the partial or complete reuse of one's own writings without such reuse being justified.

# Types of Plagiarism: Copying

The most well-known and, sadly, the most common type of plagiarism is the simplest: **copying**. If you copy someone else's work and put your name on it, you have plagiarized.





# Copying: An Example

"Children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness; it is the rare child who labels a parent shy [...] This is understandable, since parents are in positions of control and authority in their homes and may not reveal their shy side to their children. Also, since shyness is viewed as undesirable by many children, it may be threatening to think of parents in these terms. At this young age, the parent is still idealized as all-knowing and all-powerful - - not dumb, ugly, or weak."

Zimbardo, Philip G. (1977). *Shyness: What it is, what to do about it*. Cambridge, Mass.: Perseus Books.

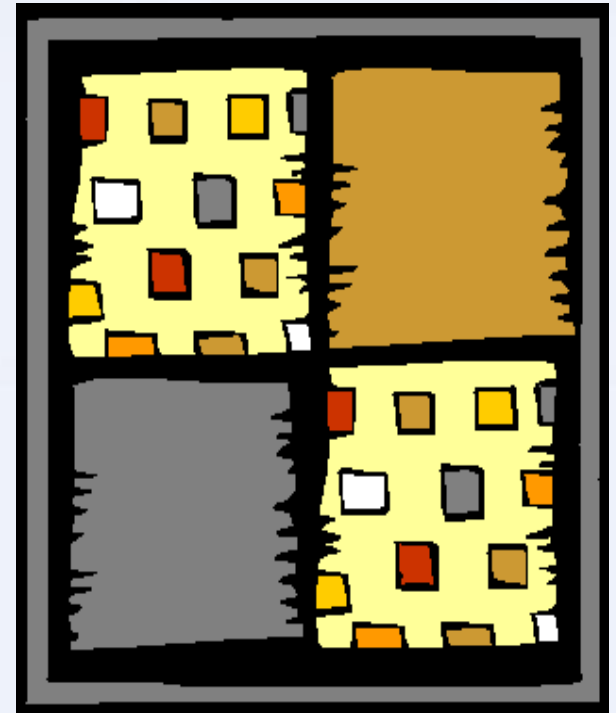
# Copying: An Example

This one is pretty straightforward. If a writer copies, word for word, the text from Dr. Zimbardo's book and does not acknowledge in any way that it was Dr. Zimbardo's work, the writer has committed plagiarism.



# Types: Patchwork Plagiarism

The second kind of plagiarism is similar to copying and is perhaps the second most common type of plagiarism: **patchwork plagiarism**. This occurs when the plagiarizer borrows the "phrases and clauses from the original source and weaves them into his own writing" ([McConnell Library, Radford University](#)) without putting the phrases in quotation marks or citing the author.



# Patchwork: An Example

With regard to children, *they are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness*. Rare is the child who labels a parent shy. It is easy to understand this, since the parents are in *positions of control and authority* in their own homes and may not necessarily show *their shy side to their children*. Moreover, since shyness is viewed as unfavorable by most children, *it may be threatening* for them to think of their parents in that light. During the formative years, the parent is *idealized as all-knowing and all-powerful -- not dumb, ugly, or weak*.

# Patchwork: An Example

Now, had the "author" of this passage put the **colored phrases** in quotation marks and added a citation after the quotation, like (Zimbardo 62), the "author" would have been safe. Without the quotation marks and the proper citation, the "author" has committed plagiarism.

# Types: Paraphrasing Plagiarism

The third type of plagiarism is called **paraphrasing plagiarism**. This occurs when the plagiarizer paraphrases or summarizes another's work without citing the source. Even changing the words a little or using synonyms but retaining the author's essential thoughts, sentence structure, and/or style without citing the source is still considered plagiarism.



# Paraphrasing: An Example

*Children are completely insensitive to their parents' shyness and rarely label their parents as shy.* Because the parents are the *authority and controlling figures in the home*, they may not feel shy and therefore *not show their shy side*. Moreover, during the formative years, *parents are seen as omnipotent and omniscient and not stupid, unattractive, or pathetic; it may be frightening for children to view their parents in terms of shyness.*

# Paraphrasing: An Example

Now, had the "author" of this paragraph used footnotes or parenthetical citations to acknowledge Dr. Zimbardo's work, he or she would have been in the clear. However, since the "author" acts like these ideas are his or her own, and does not acknowledge Dr. Zimbardo, it's plagiarism.



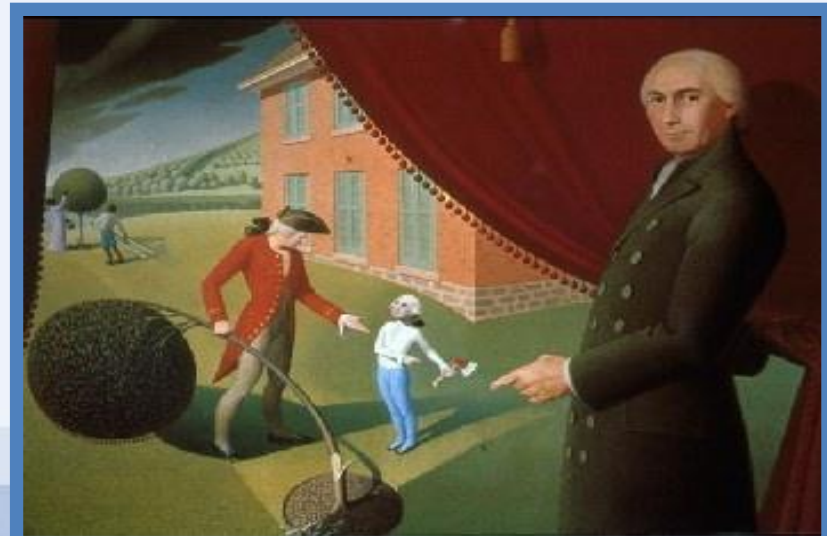
# Types: Unintentional

The fourth type of plagiarism is called **unintentional plagiarism** -- it occurs when the writer incorrectly quotes and/or incorrectly cites a source they are using. How is this plagiarism, if the author didn't mean to do it?



# Avoiding Plagiarism

Avoiding plagiarism is quite simple. The best method for avoiding it is to **simply be honest**; when you've used a source in your paper, give credit where it's due. Acknowledge the author of the original work you've used.



# Avoiding Plagiarism

- ❑ Another way to avoid plagiarism is to **use your own work as often as possible**. Quoting and citing sources is usually required and inevitable when doing research -- that's how you "back up" your own work. But using someone else's work excessively can be construed as plagiarism.
- ❑ Another way to it is to **quote and/or cite your sources properly**.

# Proper Quotations

In order to properly quote your sources, you should consult the style manual that would be appropriate for the research. In most cases, your professor will tell you which style manual would be preferred. If your professor doesn't indicate which manual to use, be sure to ask.

The following examples are formatted in MLA, APA, and Chicago (Turabian is similar to Chicago) formats. The text is taken from the passage we saw earlier from Zimbardo.

# MLA Quotations

- ❑ **Indirect**: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo 62).
- ❑ **Direct**: Zimbardo notes that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (62).
- ❑ **Paraphrasing**: Some researchers have observed that children seem unaware that their parents are considered bashful (Zimbardo 62).

# APA or Chicago Quotations

- ❑ **Indirect**: Some researchers note that "children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (Zimbardo, 1977, p.62).
- ❑ **Direct**: Zimbardo (1977) notes that "Children are totally insensitive to their parents' shyness" (p. 62).
- ❑ **Paraphrasing**: Some researchers have observed that children seem oblivious to their parents' bashfulness (Zimbardo, 1977).

# When quoting directly

- Keep the person's name near the quote in your notes, and in your paper
- Select those direct quotes that make the most impact in your paper -- too many direct quotes may lessen your credibility and interfere with your style
- Mention the person's name either at the beginning of the quote, in the middle, or at the end
- Put quotation marks around the text that you are quoting
- Ensure you note exact page numbers in the reference

# When quoting indirectly

- Keep the person's name near the text in your notes, and in your paper
- Rewrite the key ideas using different words and sentence structures than the original text
- Mention the person's name either at the beginning of the information, or in the middle, or at that end
- Double check to make sure that your words and sentence structures are different than the original text
- Ensure you note exact page numbers in the reference



# When paraphrasing and summarizing

## Action during the writing process

- First, write your paraphrase and summary without looking at the original text, so you rely only on your memory.
- Next, check your version with the original for content, accuracy, and mistakenly borrowed phrases

## Appearance on the finished product

- Begin your summary with a statement giving credit to the source: *According to Jonathan Kozol, ...*
- Put any **unique words or phrases** that you cannot change, or do not want to change, in quotation marks: ... *"savage inequalities" exist throughout our educational system (Kozol 1992: 1).*

# Plagiarism Detection technique

- ❑ Text based plagiarism detection techniques
- ❑ Source code based plagiarism detection techniques

# Text based plagiarism detection techniques

- Substring matching
- Keyword similarity
- Exact fingerprint match
- Text parsing

# Tools used for text based plagiarism

## Some tools are:

- PlagAware
- PlagScan
- CheckForPlagiarism.net
- iThenticate
- PlagiarismDetection.org

# Source code based plagiarism detection techniques

- Lexical Similarities
- Parse Tree Similarities
- Program Dependence Graphs
- Metrics

# Tools used for code based plagiarism

- **MOSS**
- **Jplag**
- **CodeMatch**

# Best Plagiarism Detection Tools for Educators

- [TurnItIn](#)
- [PlagiarismChecker.com](#)
- [SafeAssign](#)
- [Plagscan](#)
- [The Plagiarism Checker](#)

# Turnitin

- An online plagiarism-detection system and a complete web-based class management solution.
- Originally developed by professors at the University of California Berkeley in 1996.
- Owned by iParadigms, LLC, in Oakland, California.
- The service is cloud-based and can be used on a computer or tablet.
- Purchase plans are available for educational institutions.
- Turnitin is used by 15,000 institutions around the world.



# Turnitin's purpose

- To deter plagiarism.
- To hold students accountable.
- To determine the similarity of text to sources.
- To enhance teaching and student learning.

# What Turnitin Searches

- A current and archived copy of the publicly accessible Internet (more than 4.5 billion pages indexed).
- Millions of published works from ProQuest databases and The Gutenberg Collection of literary classics.
- Millions of student papers already submitted to Turnitin since 1996.

# How Turnitin Work?

# Thanks for coming!



Remember, if you need help,  
just ask!  
We'll be glad to help!

