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## *The plagiarism*

### What is plagiarism?

Simply, plagiarism is the process of taking other people's words and/or ideas and pretending that they are your own. 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. The word plagiarism comes from the Latin *plagiarius* meaning "kidnapper". According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, to "plagiarize" means:

- ✚ To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- ✚ To commit literary theft: to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source
- ✚ In other words, plagiarism is an act of fraud. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward.

An alternative definition of plagiarism is forwarded by the Collins Dictionary which explains that plagiarism is the practice of using someone else's work and pretending that it is your own.

Plagiarism is the wrongful copying from the text of another author without mentioning the source. This misrepresentation and copying of a particular text as one's original writing is a serious offense. The inclusion of the word "steal" in this definition includes instances when another's ideas or words are intentionally used without crediting the source. Even accidentally using another's ideas or words without proper citation, due to carelessness, falls under this definition since your work tries to "pass off" another's work as your own.

## Can words and ideas really be stolen?

According to U.S. law, the answer is yes. The expression of original ideas is considered intellectual property and is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions. Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection as long as they are recorded in some way (such as a book or a computer file). All of the following are considered 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
- ✚ changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit
- ✚ Copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not.

Most cases of plagiarism can be avoided, however, by citing sources. Simply acknowledging that certain material has been borrowed and providing your audience with the information necessary to find that source is usually enough to prevent plagiarism.



## Plagiarism can include:

- ✚ Copying and pasting from a source without enclosing the text in quotation marks and providing a citation.
- ✚ Summarizing or rewording someone else's ideas without providing a citation.
- ✚ Reusing an assignment you submitted for a previous course. This is called self-plagiarism.
- ✚ Submitting an assignment completed by someone else.
- ✚ Collaborating on an assignment with a classmate or friend on an assignment meant to be completed individually.
- ✚ Writing a paper that strings together quote after quote or paraphrases, even if cited correctly. Your work must include your own original expression of ideas. To add originality to your assignment, include your own critical analysis, interpretation, and examples.
- ✚ Incorrect paraphrasing. When a paraphrase too closely resembles the original it is considered patch writing.



## Types of Plagiarism

There are different types of plagiarism and all are serious violations of academic honesty. We have defined the most common types below and have provided examples.

### 1. Direct Plagiarism

Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is unethical, academically dishonest, and grounds for disciplinary actions, including expulsion.

Direct Plagiarism: most commonly, the crime of plagiarism involves adopting parts from the writing of another writer without proper mention of the source. Often the person copying from the text does not change even a single word. The plagiarist can also change parts of sentences or replace some of the words with his/her own. However, it also comes under the crime of plagiarism.

Among the different forms of plagiarism, direct plagiarism is the most harmful one. When the plagiarist copies and pastes the text from someone else's work and neglects to cite the source or remove quotation marks, then it is direct plagiarism.

In instances of direct plagiarism, the writer takes most of his or her draft almost word-for-word from another source. Even though the writer eliminates some sentences from the original, she or he still uses another person's words and ideas and tries to pass them off as his or her own. The writer uses no quotation marks to distinguish his or her own words from those that are from the source, and she or he provides no citations to acknowledge that the material comes from another source.

**Example 1:**

<b>Student Writer:</b>	<b>Source:</b>
<p>Long ago, when there was no written history, <b>these islands were the home of millions of happy birds; the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, sea lions, and other creatures. Here lived innumerable creatures</b> predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government.</p>	<p>"In ages which have no record these islands were the home of millions of happy birds, the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, of sea lions, and other creatures whose names are not so common; the marine residence, in fact, of innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government."</p>

- **Writer has included a word-for-word passage from his/her source without any indication that it is a direct quotation.**

## **2. Self-Plagiarism**

Self-plagiarism occurs when a student submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved. Self-plagiarism also applies to submitting the same piece of work for assignments in different classes without previous permission.

Self-plagiarism also known as Auto-plagiarism or duplication is commonly described as recycling or reusing one's own specific words from previously published texts. While it doesn't cross the line of true theft of others' ideas, it nonetheless can create issues in the scholarly publishing world. Beyond verbatim sections of text, self-plagiarism can also refer to the publication of identical papers in two places (sometimes called "duplicate publication"). Moreover, it is best practice to cite your previous work thoroughly, even if you are simply revisiting an old idea or a previously published observation.

### 3. Mosaic Plagiarism

Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. Sometimes called "patch writing," this kind of paraphrasing, **whether intentional or not**, is academically dishonest and punishable – even if you footnote your source (example).

#### Example 2:

<b>Student Writer :</b>	<b>Source:</b>
Long ago, when there was no written history, these islands were the home of millions of happy birds; the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, sea lions, and other creatures. Here <b>lived innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government.</b>	"In ages which have no record these islands were the home of millions of happy birds, the resort of a hundred times more millions of fishes, of sea lions, and other creatures whose names are not so common; the marine residence, in fact, of innumerable creatures predestined from the creation of the world to lay up a store of wealth for the British farmer, and a store of quite another sort for an immaculate Republican government."

- **Writer has included a verbatim passage from his/her source and has failed to indicate it's a direct quotation.**

### 4. Accidental Plagiarism

Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution. Students must learn how to cite their sources and to take careful and

accurate notes when doing research. Lack of intent does not absolve the student of responsibility for plagiarism. Cases of accidental plagiarism are taken as seriously as any other plagiarism and are subject to the same range of consequences as other types of plagiarism.

## There are other types of plagiarism

Plagiarism, or passing someone else's work as your own, is not a new phenomenon in research. It has gained greater attention with the advent of technology that has made it easier to uncover instances of plagiarism. There are many types of plagiarism already described. Although no degree of plagiarism is acceptable, it can range from complete plagiarism, as the most egregious act of fraud, to accidental plagiarism.

### **Complete Plagiarism**

Complete plagiarism is the most severe form of plagiarism where a researcher takes a manuscript or study that someone else created, and submits it under his or her name.

### **Source-based Plagiarism**

Plagiarism may occur because of the different types of sources. For example, when a researcher references a source that is incorrect or does not exist, it is a misleading citation. Plagiarism also occurs when a researcher uses a secondary source of data or information, but only cites the primary source of information. Both these types lead to an increase in the number of references sources. This, in turn, increases the citation number of the references.

### **Paraphrasing plagiarism**

This is, as published on Wiley, the most common type of plagiarism. It involves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own. Even if the words differ, the original idea remains the same and plagiarism occurs.

### **✚ Inaccurate Authorship**

Inaccurate authorship or misleading attribution can happen in two ways:

- The first form, when an individual contributes to a manuscript but does not get credit for it.
- The second form is the opposite: when an individual gets credit without contributing to the work. This type of plagiarism, whichever way it occurs, is a violation of the code of conduct in research.

### **✚ Verbatim plagiarism (copy & paste)**

Verbatim plagiarism happened when you directly copy text from a source and paste it into your own document without attribution. If the structure and the majority of the words are the same as in the original, then it is verbatim plagiarism, even if you delete or change a couple of words here and there.



## **Ten reasons of plagiarism every academic writer should know**

Plagiarism is the most common issue that every academic writer faces while writing their research paper or dissertation. The famous plagiarism checking tool **Turnitin** is classifying the plagiarisms into 10 reasons or types before generating the report. Here we are going to find out the 10 reasons of plagiarism that every academic writer should know to avoid it.

**1. “Clone” – Plagiarism**

Cloning plagiarism is also called identical copying. In this, one person copies another work (word-for-word) without any change and claim as his own work.

**2. “Remix” – Plagiarism**

In the remix type of plagiarism, one person collects information from various sources and mixes all together as a single document then claim the work as their own work.

**3. “Ctrl+C” – Plagiarism**

In the written document a significant portion of text copied from any single source without any alteration then it is called Ctrl+C kind of plagiarism.

**4. “Hybrid” – Plagiarism**

In the hybrid type of plagiarism, perfectly cited source documents are copied and arranged as a new document without citation.

**5. “Find-Replace” – Plagiarism**

Changing the most common keywords and phrases in the copied content and not making any changes in the essential document is called “Find and Replace” – kind of plagiarism.

**6. “Recycle” – Plagiarism**

Recycle is also called self-plagiarism. It refers to the act of borrowing from one’s own previous document without a proper citation.

**7. “Mashup” – Plagiarism**

When the written document is copied from more than one source and all are mixed together without any proper citation then it is called mashup kind of plagiarism

**8. “404 Error” – Plagiarism**

“404 Error” – plagiarism is the eighth most important type. In this, a person creates a document by copying from various sources and prepare as a single document with the citation.

