



Plagiarism

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Introduction:

The word “plagiarism” comes from the Latin plagiarus meaning “kidnapper” Plagiarism is stealing other people’s words and ideas and passing them off as your own Plagiarism is a serious offense. At the university level it will usually get you an F on your assignment. If you plagiarize repeatedly you may even get kicked out of the institution. Outside the academy, the penalties vary. Being caught plagiarizing certainly hurts your reputation and you might lose your job. But you shouldn’t obey the law just to avoid getting caught. If you value original thought, personal integrity, and scholarly research, then you will naturally want to avoid plagiarism

Definitions

Quoting:

- Use the exact words from the original information source
- Show clearly that it is a direct quote
- Reference your source

Paraphrasing:

- Change the structure and words of the original information source
- Keep the same meaning
- Reference your source

Summarizing:

- Change the structure and words of the original information source
- Keep the same meaning
- Only include the main points
- Reference your source

Plagiarism:

1. To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use (another's production) without crediting the source.
2. To commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source.

Types of plagiarism (Unsuccessful Paraphrases)

1. International or un international

Intentional plagiarism occurs when the author deliberately, intentionally or knowingly copies entire text, paragraph or data and presents as its own. Unintentional occurs when the author is not aware of such research, is unaware of the ethics in writing or does not know how to cite and thus presents similar articles.

2. Text\word or idea/data

- Copy _cut _ past
- Word to word

The commonest form of plagiarism is of text known as “copy-cut-paste” or “word-to-word” writing wherein complete sentences, paragraph, tables or even pictures are reproduced without acknowledgement. Described as “...copying a portion of text from another source without giving credit to its author and without enclosing the borrowed text in quotation marks.”

• Source

This type of plagiarism uses previous article's citations without actually reading or cross referencing the bibliography.

3. Mosaic/patch writing

This happens when a new author uses the previous article text by replacing, reordering or rephrasing the words or sentences to give it new look without acknowledging the original author.

4. Self-Plagiarism

This happens when the author has added research on a previously published article, book, contributed chapter, journal, and presents it as a new without acknowledging the first article or taking permission from the previous publisher. Submission of the same article to multiple journals to increase the chances of publication or making multiple articles from a single article, known as, “salami slicing” is another form of plagiarism

5. Ghost writing

In this type the main contributor is not given due acknowledgement or someone who has not contributed is given due credit

6. Collusional

In this type the author asks a professional agent or institution to write an article and then claims as its own. This can involve unauthorised collaboration between students, failure to attribute assistance received, or failure to follow precisely regulations on group work projects. It is your responsibility to ensure that you are entirely clear about the extent of collaboration permitted, and which parts of the work must be your own.

Reasons for plagiarism:

- Students may fear failure or fear taking risks in their own work.
- Students may have poor time-management skills or they may plan poorly for the time and effort required for research-based writing, and believes they have no choice but to plagiarize.
- Students may view the course, the assignment, the conventions of academic documentation, or the consequences of cheating as unimportant.
- Teachers may present students with assignments so generic or unparticularized that students may believe they are justified in looking for canned responses.
- Instructors and institutions may fail to report cheating when it does occur, or may not enforce appropriate penalties.

Some tips to avoiding plagiarism:

1. When using the exact words of an author—from a book, song, magazine, website, or other written source—one MUST place those words within quotation marks and credit the source of those words.

2. Read the passage to understand it as a whole. Don't try to annotate—yet.

3. Annotate: Make a few marginal notes (or on post-it notes). Underline/circle/highlight key phrases; ask questions.

4. Be selective. Unless your assignment is to do a formal or "literal" paraphrase, you usually don't paraphrase an entire passage; instead, choose and summarize ideas that help you make a point in your paper.

5. Think of what "your own words" would be if you were telling someone unfamiliar with your subject (your mother, your brother, a friend) what the original source said.

6. Read the text you want to paraphrase several times until you feel you understand it and can use your own words to restate it to someone else.

Then, look away from the original and rewrite it in your own words.

Methods for Plagiarism Analysis

- **In the first step**, Microsoft Word and the online tool DiffChecker (<https://www.diffchecker.com/> accessed on 3 September 2021) were used for comparison of changes in the plagiarized text and original article and errors in the plagiarized text were identified.
- The Abstract and 34 paragraphs, which are in the original document and in the plagiarized text too, were used for statistical analysis.
- **In the second step**, several online paraphrasing tools were used to create a paraphrased abstract. The paraphrasing tool (<https://paraphrasing-tool.com/> accessed on 3 September 2021) that produced the most outputs similar to the plagiarized text was used for preparing the new paraphrased article.
- **In the third step**, Microsoft Word and DiffChecker were used for comparison of changes in the plagiarized text and paraphrased article.

Four steps to ensure your paper is free from plagiarism:

Step 1: Keep track of your sources

While you're doing research and taking notes for your paper, make sure to record the source of each piece of information.

Step 2: Quote paraphrase and summarize

While writing your paper, if you want to share an idea or a piece of information from a source, you must either paraphrase or quote the original text

- **Quoting**

Quoting means copying a piece of text word-for-word. The copied text must be introduced in your own words, enclosed in quotation marks, and correctly attributed to the original author:

- **Paraphrasing**

Paraphrasing means using your own words to explain something from a source. It allows you to give only the most important information from a passage.

- **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

Step 3: Cite the original source

Every time you quote or paraphrase, you must include an in-text citation (or footnote citation) that identifies the original author. It often also includes the publication year and a page number.

Step 4: Use a plagiarism checker

Most universities use plagiarism checkers to detect plagiarism in student papers.

Consequences of plagiarism or rather doubt them, you should consider the following:

1. Plagiarism can get you expelled from your course, college and/or university.
2. Plagiarism can result in your work being destroyed.
3. Plagiarism can result in expulsion from your academic institution, in some cases permanent expulsion.
4. Plagiarism can result in legal action; fines and penalties etc.
5. Fighting Plagiarism is Expensive (Any university that chooses to

fight plagiarism must first set up an investigation commission; the investigations will likely be long and costly)

6. Plagiarism Obstructs the Work of Scientific Journals
7. Plagiarism Harms Educational Establishments