

MODULE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Academic Writing: Plagiarism

2019/2020

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- The forms plagiarism can take.
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The outline:

Introduction:

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.

plagiarism

Definition:

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expressions of others as your own.



Image from:

<http://library.austincc.edu/gen-info/facplagiarism.htm>

The definition :

- Plagiarism appears under different notions such as: *imitation, faulty citation, literary theft, cheating and stealing.*
- Drum (1986): “plagiarism is a disease that plagues college instructors everywhere as much a pedagogical offense as a legal one” (pp.241-243).
- It is the lack of academic integrity.
- The 2003 Modern Language Association (MLA) Handbook classified plagiarism as a “form of cheating”.
- Ivy Tech Citation Handbook (2008) defined plagiarism which comes from the Latin word “kidnapping”.

Other definitions:

- **Ragen (1987): “To take a piece of writing without acknowledging the creator is plain theft” (p.39).**
- **From the academic perception teachers consider plagiarism to be closely aligned to cheating in its darkest form; however, students saw it as imitation and borrowing in which they disguise the seriousness of the offense. Plagiarism in the main time transformed to be an illness even a madness. Plagiarist became addicted to it by stealing not only the works of others, but also their reputations.**

© (Sutherland-Smith, 2008)

Why students plagiarize?

- ⦿ According to the academic integrity RIT the main reasons for students' plagiarism are included in:
 - Academic procrastinations
 - Disinterest in the assignment
 - Desire to get good grades
 - Fear of failure
 - Lack of genuine knowledge
 - The poor management of time limitation
 - Total ignorance to the plagiarism sanctions and university policies

Types of plagiarism:

- According to Enago academy(2018) there are eight types of plagiarism:
 1. **Complete plagiarism:** taking other's work and consedring it as a personal work under your own name.
 2. **Source based plagiarism:** the use of many different sources, using a secondary source but the primary one is mentioned instead. In addition, citing the source in the wrong way.
 3. **Direct plagiarism (verbatim):** to copy a text without the use of quotation marks or copying a whole study word by word;without refering to the original source.
 4. **Self or auto plagiarism:** duplicating or repeating major parts of a research without attribution which the author has already published.

5. **Paraphrasing plagiarism:** the use of someone's work with the modification of some words and presenting it as if it was your personal work.
6. **Inaccurate authorship (misleading attribution):** contributing in a manuscript without getting credit or getting credited without contribution.
7. **Mosaic plagiarism:** incorporating expressions or phrases of someone else within a personal research.
8. **Accidental plagiarism:** plagiarism can be accidental with or without intention, universities and parties involved should make sure to raise awareness about it.

other types of plagiarism

CLONE PLAGIARISM

Copying an exact passage (or entire work) and passing it off as your own. There are no citations.

WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/



Example of clone plagiarism:

Original Source

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

Writer's Work

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

The writer has taken a passage from the original work, cut and paste it word-for-word, and made it seem as though it was their own.

CTRL + C plagiarism much like clone plagiarism, though there are some small changes to the content. Most of the work, however, is cut and pasted and appears to be the work of the writer.

CTRL + C PLAGIARISM

Copying an exact passage (or entire work) and making tiny changes to the content to create smooth transitions and make it seem as though the content is not copied. There are no citations.

WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/



Example of CTRL + C plagiarism:

Original Source

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

Writer's Work

Elephants are browsing animals that feed **on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses**. They **consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal of water**. Elephants have **no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals**. They are **led by a young, strong male**. In addition, **young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves** are part of the group. **Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups**.

Notice how the majority of the writer's passage is a word-for-word copy of the original source, with small transition changes.

Remix plagiarism is the act of collecting information from multiple sources, combining into one work by paraphrasing, and then claiming it as your own work. This is considered plagiarism when there are no citations stating the sources of the information.

REMIX PLAGIARISM

A combination of paraphrasing and copying passages with no citations. There are small changes made to the content to create smooth transitions.

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Example of remix plagiarism:

Original Source(s)

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

[\(Source\)](#)

Writer's Work

African elephants, the largest land mammal on earth, weigh up to eight tons. Elephants have a massive body, large ears, and a long trunk. One reason elephants are so big is that **they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water.** Elephants **have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male.** Old male elephants usually live alone or in small groups.

Find and replace plagiarism involves changing keywords and phrases of the original content, but keeping the main parts of the original source intact. This type of plagiarism is very close to both clone and CTRL + C plagiarism.

FIND AND REPLACE PLAGIARISM

Copying exact passages (or entire works) and changing keywords throughout the piece without changing the main portion of the content. There are no citations.

WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/



Example of find and replace plagiarism:

Original Source

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

Writer's Work

Elephants are non-stationary **animals**, eating **fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses**. They eat **hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gallons of water**. They don't live in one place, **but travel in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves**. **Old males are generally alone or live in small groups**.

Also known as self-plagiarism, recycle plagiarism is borrowing from one's own previous work without properly citing the sources. It is not usually intentional, though there are some instances where it is.

RECYCLE PLAGIARISM

Also known as self-plagiarism.
Includes re-using your own work or
failing to cite yourself in subsequent
work that references the original.
There are no citations.

WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/



- Example(s) of recycle plagiarism:
- Turning in a paper that you previously turned in to another class
- Using the same data from a previous study for a new one
- Submitting a piece for publication knowing it contains work that has already been shared or published
- Using old papers in new ones without citing yourself
- This is not the most serious form of plagiarism you can commit. However, many universities look down upon reusing work and can result in a failing grade, suspension, or even expulsion. When it comes to the internet, publishing duplicate content on multiple websites is not only self-plagiarism; it hurts your overall SEO efforts and can lead to lower search rankings.

Hybrid plagiarism is a blend of work that is properly cited alongside copied passages from an original source that is not cited. This type of work gives off the essence that it is not plagiarized, thanks to the few citations, but still contains clone plagiarism.

HYBRID PLAGIARISM

A combination of perfectly cited sources and copying of passages with no citations.

[WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/](https://www.websitehostingrating.com/plagiarism/)



Example of hybrid plagiarism:

Original Source

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

Writer's Work

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. “As a result, these large mammals place great demands on the environment and often come into conflict with people in competition for resources. ¹ **They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.**

¹ “Facts” World Wildlife Fund. WWF. 11 Sep. 2019.

404 error plagiarism applies to both physical sources of information and sources found on the internet. When you commit 404 error plagiarism, you are citing a non-existent source or are providing inaccurate source information. This is often done to add proof to an academic paper without having actual source information to back it up. It gives the false pretense that the information you're providing is real and true.

404 ERROR PLAGIARISM

Citing sources that are
inaccurate or non-existent to
back your claims.

[WEBSITEHOSTINGRATING.COM/PLAGIARISM/](https://www.websitehostingrating.com/plagiarism/)



Example of 404 error plagiarism:

Original Source

Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water. They have no fixed living place, but travel about in herds of up to 100 animals, led by a young, strong male and including young bulls (males), cows (females), and calves. Old males are generally solitary or live in small groups.

Writer's Work

“Elephants are browsing animals, feeding on fruits, leaves, shoots, and tall grasses; they consume hundreds of pounds of food a day and drink up to 50 gal (190 liters) of water.”¹ Contrary to what people believe, elephants do not eat meat. Despite their size, they are rather docile unless provoked and are happy to eat their plants and fruit in peace. **“Because elephants are so huge, however, they can crush a car or even a small home.”**² “As a result, these large mammals place great demands on the environment and often come into conflict with people in competition for resources.”³

the summary

10 TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

1. CLONE PLAGIARISM

Copying an exact passage (or entire work) and passing it off as your own. There are no citations.

2. CTRL + C PLAGIARISM

Copying an exact passage (or entire work) and making tiny changes to the content to create smooth transitions and make it seem as though the content is not copied. There are no citations.

3. REMIX PLAGIARISM

A combination of paraphrasing and copying passages with no citations. There are small changes made to the content to create smooth transitions.

4. FIND REPLACE PLAGIARISM

Copying exact passages (or entire works) and changing key words throughout the piece without changing the main portion of the content. There are no citations.

5. RECYCLE PLAGIARISM

Also known as self-plagiarism. Includes re-using your own work or failing to cite yourself in subsequent work that references the original. There are no citations.

6. HYBRID PLAGIARISM

A combination of perfectly cited sources and copying of passages with no citations.

5. RECYCLE PLAGIARISM

Also known as self-plagiarism. Includes re-using your own work or failing to cite yourself in subsequent work that references the original. There are no citations.

6. HYBRID PLAGIARISM

A combination of perfectly cited sources and copying of passages with no citations.

7. 404 ERROR PLAGIARISM

Citing sources that are inaccurate or non-existent to back your claims.

8. AGGREGATOR PLAGIARISM

Properly citing all sources in the work, however, leaving out any original thought, ideas, or arguments.

9. MASHUP PLAGIARISM

Copying passages from multiple sources and mixing them up within the new work. There are no citations.

10. RE-TWEET PLAGIARISM

Properly citing all sources in the work, but relying too much on the original work's wording and structure.

examples of plagiarism

Some examples of plagiarism include:

- Creating false citations to 'credit' ideas that are not your own
- Quoting the words of someone without acknowledging them
- Copying or buying a research/term paper and turning it in as your own
- Using the exact words of someone else in your own work without citing the source or crediting the author
- Paraphrasing or restructuring ideas while relying too heavily on the author's original work

Forms of plagiarism:

1. **Quotations without clear acknowledgement:** not drawing the line between independent work and someone else's idea is not acceptable, therefore quotations which are not identified by quotation marks with the full reference are considered to be plagiarism.
2. **Cutting and pasting from the internet without clear acknowledgement:** unchecked internet sources may not be reliable as they do not go through the same review process as published books. In addition to the inadequate reference of the internet sources are plagiarism.
3. **Collusion:** involves unlicensed collaborations between students or failing to follow regulations on group projects. Furthermore, not identifying which part of the project is personal and not expressing the project extent clearly are plagiarism forms.

4. **Inacurate citation:** Not citing correctly according to the relevant discipline and including sources which were not deliberately reviewed or not mentioning the secondary sources are forms of plagiarism.
5. **Failure to acknowledge assistance:** not giving credit to guidance provided by tutors or fellow colleagues or any additional proofreadings which may result in changes of approach or overall content.
6. **Use of material written by professional agencies or others:** submitting or including a work which has been written for you or works of professional agencies, even with the agreement of the original writers is not intellectually acceptable.
7. **Auto plagiarism:** it includes the submission of already submitted works by the same researcher for other qualifications, also identical works submitted at the same time.

(university of oxford, 2019)

Plagiarism sanctions

- *According to Pettigrew (2010)*, students who fall in the trap of committing plagiarism for the first time will not be treated equally as to those who plagiarize frequently.
- That is to say, **the first offense of committing plagiarism** will not result to that harsh punishment, but rather it should be considered as a message to students and making them recognize that they are practicing something which is unethical.
- He acknowledged that students who commit plagiarism **for the second time will be treated severely** since the offenders have known better that plagiarism is a serious offense that does not go hand in hand with the academic honesty.
- Ultimately, Pettigrew stated that committing plagiarism for the third time will definitely lead to some **sort of suspension or expulsion from the university**.

Why instructors care about plagiarism:

Teachers and professors continue to spread awareness about plagiarism for the many reasons :

1. **The credibility of the work:** instructors emphasize on committing to the right methodology of research and cite sources to make the work reliable.
2. **Plagiarism is a theft:** Instructors stress that presenting an academic work is equivalent to stealing their creativity, intelligence and their inspiration which is unethical.
3. **Plagiarism defeats the purpose of learning:** it is against the pursuit of knowledge and exploring individual intellectual skills
4. **Plagiarism may spoil your reputation:** it may affect the chances of landing future jobs or establishing a career since there will be a disciplinary process to be taken to punish the plagiarist.

Plagiarism in academia:

- according to Bela Gipp academic plagiarism encompasses: “The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected.”
- according to Stanford that sees plagiarism as the "use, without giving reasonable and appropriate credit to or acknowledging the author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, research, strategies, writing or other form."
- And according to Yale who views plagiarism as the "... use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution," which includes "... using a source's language without quoting, using information from a source without attribution, and paraphrasing a source in a form that stays too close to the original.“ (“Plagiarism”, n.d.)

Plagiarism in other contexts:

1. Plagiarism in movies and social media: Plagiarism in movies can be defined as copying ideas or data from one or more movies and using it to create a print or a movie of one's own without mentioning the source of inspiration. Another type of plagiarism could be on social media. We mention unscrupulous journalism and musical quote (Jenna, 2018).
2. Plagiarism in Business: Businesses also have a good reason to be concerned about plagiarism. If an employee steals from a copyrighted work, his/her business could be sued by the copyright owner (Mack, n.d).

Consequences of plagiarism:

- **Destroyed professional reputation:** The damage from plagiarism follows the person's entire career. He may not find a respectable job.
- **Destroyed student reputation:** Student academic record can reflect the ethical offense
- **Legal repercussions:** Copyright laws are absolute, one cannot use another person's material without citation and reference.
- **Monetary repercussions:** whereby journalists, authors, or researchers plagiarize, the offending plagiarist could have to pay monetary penalties

(Six consequences of plagiarism, n.d)

Copyright infringement

- Copyright infringement happens when someone uses a copyrighted work and reproduces, distributes, performs, or publicly displays the work without the permission of the copyright owner.
- Copyrights give people an easy way to inform the public that the work is theirs and receive proper recognition when it's used.
- Copyrighted work usually has a copyright notice placed on it, though it's not required. It is the responsibility of others to research the work they're using to ensure there are no copyrights attached to it.

ONLINE PLAGIARISM DETECTION TOOLS:

- There are a wide range of helpful tools on the Internet that can detect if essays, documents, and papers have been plagiarized. Here are some of the best ones:
- **Plagium** is a basic but powerful free plagiarism detection tool where you can upload 5,000 characters of text and compare the text against other uploaded files, to perform a quick scan or a deep search.
- **Grammarly** is an easy-to-use premium plagiarism checker that can detect plagiarism from billions of web pages on the Internet as well as check against the ProQuest academic database

- ◉ **Dupli Checker** is free and easy to use plagiarism checker tool. You can either copy and paste the text, or upload a file from your computer to check for plagiarism. Dupli Checker allows you to do 50 free checks per day.
- ◉ **Plagiarisma** is another free and simple to use online tool that also comes as a Firefox and Google Chrome browser extension. You can either copy and paste the text, or upload a file from your computer to check for plagiarism.

Practice:

Look at the following scenarios and decide whether or not the situation described amounts to plagiarism. Click the appropriate column: yes or no

(Correct answers will show ✓ sign)

| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| 1. You see a quotation in a book and copy the quotation out word for word into your assignment and do not cite the source. | Yes ✓ | No ✗ |
| 2. You see a quotation in a book or www site and copy some of the words and add some of your own words and do not cite the source. | Yes ✓ | No ✗ |
| 3. You see something on an internet site, for example, an article from a named journal with a named author. You copy, or copy and paste, from the site into your assignment without citing the source. | Yes ✓ | No ✗ |

Justify your answer :

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <p>10. You find an article summarising a particular model, theory or practice associated with a particular theorist, e.g. Michael Porter. It is a secondary source, which means the writer is summarising him or herself what Porter has said. You like this summary, as it says what you believe Porter has accurately written. You can't think of a better way of summarising Porter yourself, so you copy out this summary without referring to the secondary source author.</p> | <p>Yes ✓</p> | <p>No ✗</p> |
| <p>11. You and your friend are on the same degree course. You both have to write an assignment on the same topic and submit it as individual work. You both discuss the assignment topic and you help your friend gain a better understanding of the subject. Your friend is grateful and writes the assignment. You copy most of it, although you add additional comments and change the wording here and there to suit you and your perspectives on the topic.</p> | <p>Yes ✓</p> | <p>No ✗</p> |

conclusion:

- You should must always cite the sources of information you use in your academic work because it's an ethical requirement and it makes your work more credible, and it tells your readers where you found your information.
- The three most commonly used style guides in academia for citing sources are the APA Style, MLA Style, and Chicago Style..

Reference list:

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