

Seminar:

Technologies and Design of Graphical and Virtual User Interfaces

04 – Plagiarism in Education and Research



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Overview

- Introduction
- Definition and Consequences
- Tools and Examples
- Discussion



Prominent Examples



Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, Ex federal minister of defence (Germany).

The plagiarism: Both had plagiarism problems in their PhD theses.

Consequences:
Both lost their PhD.

Source: [4].



Annette Schavan, Ex federal minister for education (Germany).



Plagiarism in Art



Johnny Cash, musician.

The plagiarism: Parts of "Folsom Prison Blues" were copied from "Crescent City Blues" by Gordon Jenkins.

Consequences: Lawsuit. Cash payed 75.000\$ to put the issue to rest.



Plagiarism in Art



Thomas Stearns
Elliot, poet.
Source: [3].

The plagiarism: Poem "The Waste Land" is based on several poems from lesserknown poets.

Consequences: No real consequences.

Source: [5].

"Immature poets imitate, mature poets steal; bad poets deface what they take, and good poets make it into something better, or at least something different."



Plagiarism in Research (USA)

ORI Findings	Total number of cases
Plagiarism alone	8
Plagiarism and Falsification	6
Plagiarism, Falsification, and Fabrication	5
Plagiarism and Fabrication	0
Falsification alone	59
Fabrication alone	30
Falsification and Fabrication	53
Other	1
Total number of ORI cases with findings	162

United States Office of Research Integrity (ORI) findings in cases, by misconduct groups. Time frame: 05.1992 – 11.2005. Source: [6].



Plagiarism in Research (USA)

#Cases
3
1
1
1
3
5
13
14
3

United States Office of Research Integrity (ORI) findings in cases per year. Time frame: 2008 and Older - 2016. Source: [7].



Plagiarism in Research (Germany)

Type	Number
Lost PhD	27
Not enough findings	18
Returned his PhD voluntary	1

Based on information from

"http://de.vroniplag.wikia.com/wiki/VroniPlag_Wiki:Statistik". Total number of cases that are examined there: 172. Here we only show examinations, that had a concrete result.



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What is Plagiarism?

 Based on the definition published in the online dictionary merriam webster (http://www.merriam-webster.com):

transitive verb

to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own:
 use (another's production) without crediting the source

· intransitive verb

• to commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source



What is Plagiarism?

ORI definition of plagiarism:

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In short:

"ORI does not consider under "plagiarism" the reuse of material by a group of authors in redundant publications (so called "self-plagiarism"). Furthermore, ORI considers only cases of plagiarism involving persons who were not collaborators; ORI by policy does not consider authorship and credit disputes between former collaborators" Source: [8].

th the theft ted textual tes. ators who but who he jointly f the joint s is seldom a by any of

the former conaporators. For this reason, OKI considers many such also putes to be authorship or credit disputes rather than plagiarism. Such disputes are referred to PHS agencies and extramural institutions for resolution (ORI, 1994).



Forms of Plagiarism

Form	Description
Plagiarism of ideas	Theft of a new idea or a theory presented anywhere.
Plagiarism of text	Researcher takes an entire paragraph from another source and includes it in his own research writing.
Self-plagiarism	Parts of own research used in two different publications without referring to it.
Collusion	Asking someone else to write a piece of work for the plagiarist who then presents it as if it's his own.
Patchwriting	Copying parts of another work and changing a few words or the order of words.

Based on: [8].



Legal Aspects

- To the current state, plagiarism is not mentioned in any current statute [9,10].
- In Germany, plagiarism can violate the law (but this is not compulsory!) [11].
- But, of course, the DFG and other institutions are strictly against plagiarism and there are consequences to fear.
- The University of Göttingen has its own guidelines, where they define what actions will take place if plagiarism is detected [12].



Consequences on the Academic Level

- Exclusion from other examinations
- Removal from the register of students
- Revocation of the PhD
- Revocation of the license to teach
- Revocation of publications

Consequences by Labor Law

- Call to order ("Abmahnung")
- Notice of termination of work contract

Consequences by Civil Law

- Order to stay away from a house
- Claim for return ("Herausgabeanspruch")
- Claim for damages ("Schadensersatzanspruch")
- Injunctive relief ("Unterlassungsanspruch")



Plagiarism on different Levels

- Plagiarism not only existent in research (e.g., art)
- In research it is problematic on different levels:
 - Students
 - PhD Students
 - Post-Docs



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Example: Plagiarism of Ideas

Theft of a new idea or a theory presented anywhere

Example 1

- Student/Researcher attends a pesentation where she heard an interesting new research idea from the presenter
- She then conducts research based on this idea and writes or presents the results as if it is entirely his/her own

Example 2

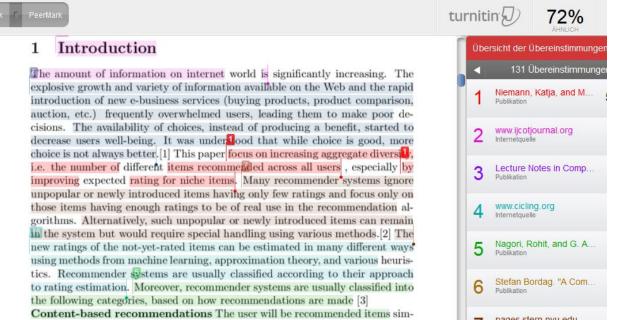
- Researcher submits research article to journal → Gets rejected
- One of the reviewers choose the idea of the rejected article and write his/her own article about the subject as if it was his/her own idea



Example: Plagiarism of Text

 Researcher takes an entire paragraph from another source and includes it in his own research writing.

Example





Example: Plagiarism of Text

(2)

- What is allowed to be taken from other's reports?
 - Unfortunately, it is common that entire paragraphs are taken from published articles.
 - It is not okay to do that, even if you cite the reference at the end of the paragraph!
 - Scientific findings are allowed to be taken from articles (with reference!), BUT
 - You are not allowed to use the exact paragraph that they wrote!
 - Except, you put the paragraph into "" and give a reference
 - You must rephrase findings in your own language



Example: Plagiarism of Text

(3)

Original

Moreover, recommender systems are usally classified into the following categories, based on how recommendations are made.

Modified Versions

Based on the recommendation creation process, recommender systems are classified into three different categories [5].

"Moreover, recommender systems are usally classified into the following categories, based on how recommendations are made." [5]. Moreover, recommender systems are usally classified into the following categories, based on how recommendations are made [5].



Example: Self-Plagiarism

- Parts of own research used in two different publications without referring to it.
- Example
 - Author publishes research in journal A
 - Same author publishes research in journal B (with slightly different text / motivation)

 To avoid this problem, you should always reference previous findings that have been published.



Example: Collusion

- Asking someone else to write a piece of work for the plagiarist who then presents it as if it's his own.
- Example
 - Author A asks Author B to write his seminar report
 - Afterwards, Author A claims that he/she has written the seminar report all by herself/himself.



Example: Patchwriting

- Copying parts of another work and changing a few words or the order of words.
- Do not mix this up with paraphrasing (take a fact from a source and write it in your own language and style)!
 - Paraphrasing is okay
 - Patchwriting is not



Example: Patchwriting

(2)

Original

Moreover, recommender systems are usally classified into the following categories, based on how recommendations are made.

Modified Versions

Moreover, recommender systems are classified into these categories, based on how recommendations are made [5].

Based on the recommendation creation process, recommender systems are classified into three different categories [5].

Based on how recommendations are made, recommender systems are usally classified into the following categories [5].





Solutions

- Source credit (i.e., references) should be given whenever another idea, opinion, facts, graphs, table, statistics, etc. are taken from another source or research
 - And not only after every paragraph! Otherwise it is not clear what is referenced (e.g., the whole paragraph or only single facts?)
 - This is especially important for other researchers, as they want to know where the idea/fact originally comes from!
- If exact words should be included into your writing, you should put it into "" plus the reference.

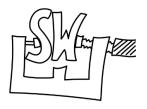


Solutions

 When you want to recite a fact you must paraphrase it and give the reference.



Questions???







References

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