# Research Skills:
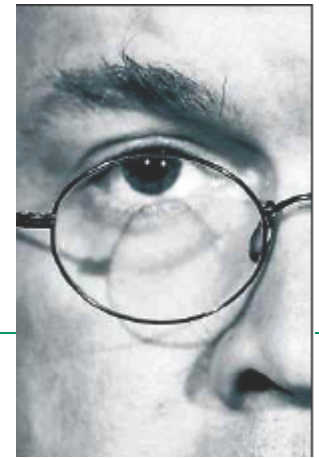# Plagiarism - Quoting, Summarizing, Paraphrasing

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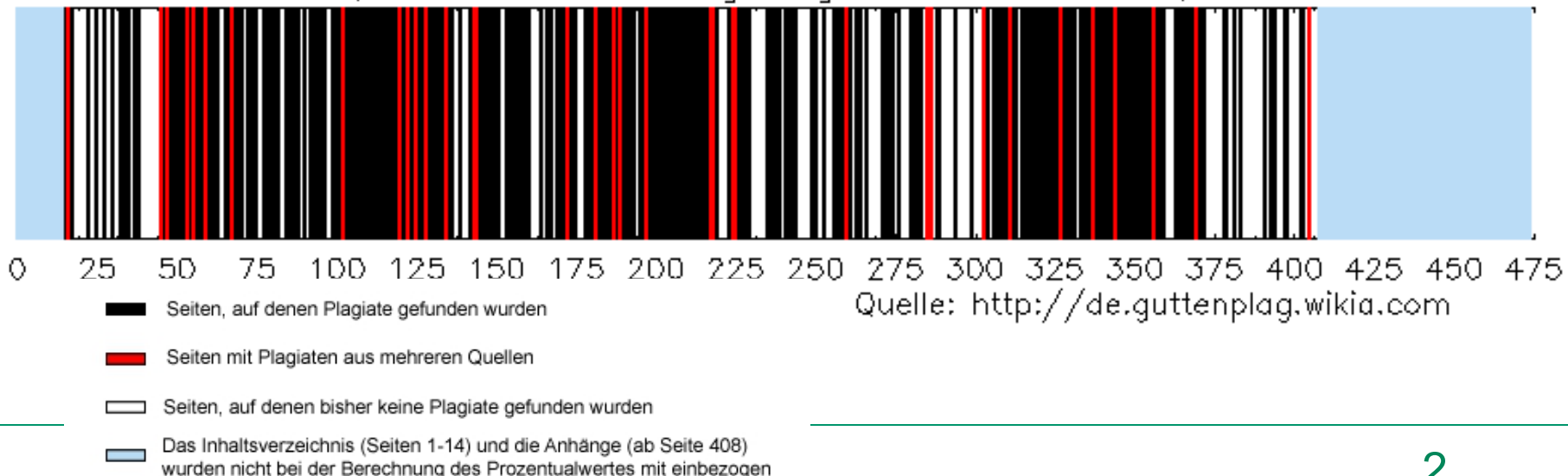
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# Why cite?

- Referencing: making sources transparent

- Helping the reader to „go further"

- Intellectual property

- Properly citing avoids plagiarism!

Anzahl Seiten, auf denen bisher Plagiate gefunden wurden: 286, d.h. 72.77 %

Quelle: http://de.guttenplag.wikia.com

■ Seiten, auf denen Plagiate gefunden wurden

■ Seiten mit Plagiaten aus mehreren Quellen

□ Seiten, auf denen bisher keine Plagiate gefunden wurden

□ Das Inhaltsverzeichnis (Seiten 1-14) und die Anhänge (ab Seite 408) wurden nicht bei der Berechnung des Prozentualwertes mit einbezogen

# Plagiarism

- "An act or instance of **using** or closely imitating the **language and thoughts of another author without authorization** and the **representation of that author's work as one's own**, as by **not crediting** the original author" http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/plagiarism

- from Latin plagiarius "**kidnapper, seducer, plunderer, one who kidnaps the child or slave of another**"

# Legal implications of plagiarism

- ?

- You may fail the assignment

- You may fail the course

- You may be suspended

# Types of plagiarism

- Copying

- Patchwork plagiarism

- Paraphrase plagiarism

- "unintentional" plagiarism

# Complete and near complete plagiarism (copying)

- These are the most blatant forms of plagiarism. They involve direct copying of all or part of someone else's work and claiming it as your own without acknowledgement.

| Original | Copying (incorrect) |
|---|---|
| Health professionals will need to be able to set common goals and targets with patients, service users and relevant stakeholders, and ensure that each group or individual is properly informed and engaged. From a systems thinking perspective, increased participation provides the opportunity to break down barriers between patients and providers, and citizens and policy makers. Evidence and explicit knowledge need to be integrated with tacit knowledge of stakeholders within the working dynamic of the health team. (Swanson et al., 2012) | Health professionals will need to be able to set common goals and targets with patients, service users and relevant stakeholders, and ensure that each group or individual is properly informed and engaged. From a systems thinking perspective, increased participation provides the opportunity to break down barriers between patients and providers, and citizens and policy makers. Evidence and explicit knowledge need to be integrated with tacit knowledge of stakeholders within the working dynamic of the health team. |

# Patchwork plagiarism

- less obvious, still detectable. It involves extracting material (phrases, sentences or ideas) from others' work and inserting it into your own work.

| Original | Patchwork (incorrect) |
|---|---|
| Health professionals will need to be able to set **common goals** and targets with **patients, service users and relevant stakeholders,** and ensure that each group or individual is properly informed and engaged. From a systems thinking perspective, increased participation provides the opportunity to **break down barriers between patients and providers**, and citizens and policy makers. **Evidence** and explicit knowledge need to be integrated with **tacit knowledge of stakeholders** within the working dynamic of the health **team**. (Swanson et al., 2012) | Healthcare providers need to set **common goals** for **patients, service users, and stakeholders** (Swanson et al., 2012). Swanson et al. (2012) argued that more participation from all stakeholders can **break down barriers between patients and providers**. **Evidence** can be combined with tacit knowledge of all of the stakeholders on the team (Swanson et al., 2012). |

# Inadvertent (lazy) plagiarism (unintentional)

- Often results from careless note taking.

- Also: incorrect quotation marks, false page numbers, omission of quotation marks

# And finally …

- Submission of the same work in more than one course

- If you wish to build on work already done by yourself, make sure to check with the lecturer first


- Above all: be transparent

# How to avoid plagiarism

- Cite and quote properly

- Acknowledge others' work

- Use your own work as a source rather than others'

- Learn how to paraphrase

# Quoting

- Some good reasons to include a quote are: You want to support or add credibility to your arguments

- The original is difficult to rephrase

- The original is soooo good that you want to preserve the language

| Original | Quoting |
|---|---|
| If young Americans learn about these candidates via Jon Stewart, it is possible that unfavorable perceptions of both parties' nominees could form. This would have the effect of lowering trust in national leaders. Moreover, it may increase the importance of having high name recognition in the primary season, because lesser-known candidates would enjoy less support. Ultimately, negative perceptions of candidates could have participation implications by keeping more youth from the polls. | Baumgartner and Morris conclude, "Ultimately, negative perceptions of candidates could have participation implications by keeping more youth from the polls."[1] |

# Summarizing

- **Summarizing** involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including **only the main point(s).** Once again, it is necessary to **attribute** summarized ideas to the **original source**. Summaries are **significantly shorter than the original** and take a broad overview of the source material

| Original | Summary |
|---|---|
| Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes.<br><br>Lester, James D. Writing Research Papers. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47. | Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47). |

# Paraphrasing

- Paraphrasing can be tricky

- don't copy the original author's style or wording

- Even if you have a citation, such borrowing would be considered plagiarism.

- Paraphrases should sound like you, using vocabulary and sentence structures that your reader would recognize as your work.

- Have you simply changed a few words to synonyms? Try again. Being handy with a thesaurus is not enough to make the sentence yours.

- Have you included exact sequences of words from the original? If so, make sure to put quotation marks around those phrases, or re-write until the entire paraphrase is your words.

- Have you retained the meaning of the original? Changing the author's meaning is not plagiarism, but academic honesty requires you to represent other's work accurately in your writing.

# Paraphrasing is a valuable skill because…

• it is better than always/only quoting information

• it helps control the temptation to quote too much

• the mental process required for successful paraphrasing helps you to grasp the full meaning of the original sentence or passage

• allows you to continue writing in your own personal tone while quoting someone else's material.

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Read</u> Carefully

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Think</u> about main idea

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Understand</u> well enough to explain to someone else

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

Take a <u>break</u> from the text

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Return</u> to your own writing without looking at the original text

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Write</u> idea in your own words

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Check</u> originial to your paraphrase

- change structure (order)

- change grammar

  - active to passive

  - clause to phrase

- change synonyms

- keep important terms that should not change

# Example to change structure

- The number of <u>hungry</u> people has <u>increased</u> in the last decade.

Possible Answer:

- <u>There has been</u> a <u>growth</u> in the number of <u>starving</u> <u>population</u> in the last 10 years.

> **There is/are…
> There was/were…
> There has been/have been…
> There will be…**

- Alone this is not enough…!

# Example to change grammar

- Active voice:
  - Surgeons successfully <u>performed</u> a new experimental liver-transplant operation yesterday.

  - The dispatcher <u>is notifying</u> police that three prisoners have escaped.

- Passive voice:
  - A new experimental liver-transplant operation <u>was performed</u> successfully yesterday.

  - Police <u>are being</u> notified that three prisoners have escaped.

- Alone this is not enough…!!

# Example to change grammar

- Clause to phrase

Technology is <u>now</u> so <u>potent</u> and <u>pervasive</u> that it <u>seems</u> to be the main driver of social change.

1) Technology is <u>at present </u>so <u>powerful</u> and <u>widely used </u>that it <u>appears</u> to be the main <u>driving force </u>of social change.

2) <u>At present, powerful and widely used technology </u>appears to be the main driving force of social change.

- Alone this is not enough….!

# Example to add synonyms

- <u>More than half </u>of the women who <u>attended</u> the one-day meeting were <u>in business </u>with their <u>spouses</u>.

Possible answer:

- The <u>majority</u> of the women who <u>went</u> to the one-day meeting were <u>working together </u>with their <u>husbands</u>.

- But this alone is not enough…!

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

<u>Cite</u> original source in paper (paraphrase) and reference list

# Steps for successful paraphrasing

1. Read

2. Think

3. Understand

4. Break

5. Return

6. Write

7. Check

8. Cite

# When to Cite

- You must cite all sources that have directly or indirectly contributed to your analysis, synthesis, and/or argument in the work you submit

    - Quoting

    - Summarizing

    - Paraphrasing

    - When in doubt…cite your source!

# When to Cite (cont.)

- Common Knowledge: Examples of shared language you don't need to put in quotation marks

  - Conventional designations: e.g., *physician's assistant, chronic low-back pain, general practioner*

  - Preferred bias-free language: e.g., *persons with disabilities, older people, participants*

  - Technical terms and phrases of a discipline or genre: e.g., *reduplication, cognitive domain, material culture, sexual harassment*

# Thank you for your attention!

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