

What is plagiarism?



(AND WHY YOU SHOULD CARE!)

Say No To Plagiarism



Definition:

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's work or ideas as your own, without giving proper credit or permission

Presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own work without full acknowledgement.

All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition. Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional.



Did You Know?

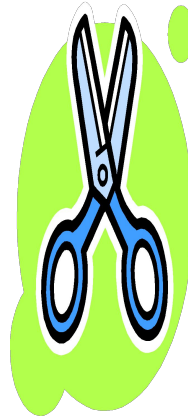
The word "plagiarism" comes from the Latin word "plagiarus," which means "kidnapper" or "abductor"



Two types of plagiarism

Intentional

- Copying a friend's work
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- Media "borrowing" without documentation
- It is a serious offence in many settings, including academic and professional ones. The consequences of intentional plagiarism can be severe, including failing a course or assignment, losing a scholarship or job, or facing legal action.



Unintentional

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Failure to use your own "voice"



Forms of plagiarism

1. Copying and Pasting: Directly copying and pasting text from a source into your own work without proper citation.
2. Paraphrasing: Changing the wording or phrasing of someone else's work, but not giving proper credit.
3. Mosaic plagiarism: Taking pieces of text from multiple sources and combining them into one work, without properly citing each source.
4. Fabrication: Creating false information or citations, or presenting someone else's work as your own original research.
5. Self-plagiarism: Reusing your own previously published work in a new piece without proper citation.
6. Improper citation: Citing a source incorrectly, or not giving proper credit for ideas or works used in your own work.
7. Patchwriting: Taking a portion of text from a source, making slight modifications to the wording, and presenting it as your own.

Forms of academic plagiarism

Close paraphrasing: providing proper citations, but failing to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas enough.

Example of close paraphrasing:

Original text:

Because the weather forecast called for rain, the league decided to switch the location of the game to an indoor facility.

Close paraphrased text:

The league switched the game's location to an indoor facility due to a weather forecast calling for rain.

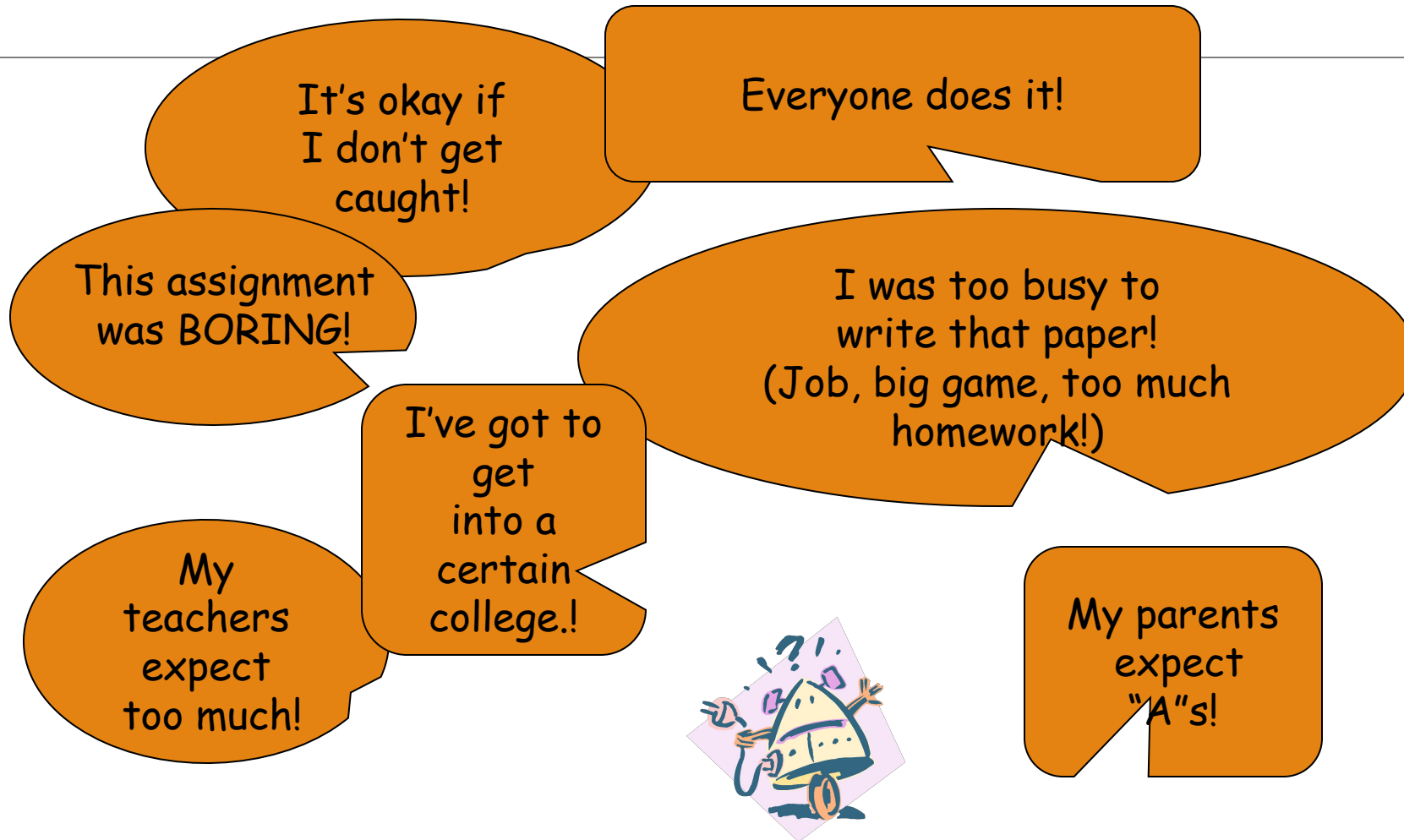
Acceptable text:

The league moved the match indoors to avoid forecasted rain.

Does this mean that I
shouldn't use the work of
other authors?

You need to give credit to the authors of the ideas and observations you cite

Excuses





How to avoid plagiarism

1. **Understand the concepts:** Make sure you understand what constitutes plagiarism and the importance of giving proper credit to others for their work and ideas.
2. **Keep track of your sources:** As you research, keep a record of all the sources you use, including the author, title, date, and page numbers.
3. **Paraphrase and summarize carefully:** When summarizing or paraphrasing information from a source, make sure you understand the information and then rephrase it in your own words. Make sure to give proper credit to the original source.
4. **Use quotation marks:** When directly quoting text from a source, use quotation marks and properly cite the source.
5. **Cite your sources:** Use a citation style, such as MLA, APA, or Chicago, to properly credit your sources in your work.
6. **Check your work:** Use plagiarism-detection tools, such as Turnitin or Grammarly, to check your work for any instances of plagiarism.
7. **Be cautious with online information:** Be careful when using information from websites, as not all online information is reliable or properly cited. Always verify the source of the information and give proper credit.

Question:

Do I have
to cite
everything
?



Answer: YES!!

Except –

- When you use your own words
- When the fact used is *common knowledge*.

What makes it “common knowledge”?

If you can find the same information in at least 3 different sources, you don't have to cite it.



Ex. George Washington wore wooden dentures.

What's the big deal?

If I change a few words, I'm still okay, right?



Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



Punishment for plagiarism

The punishment for plagiarism can vary depending on the severity of the offence and the policies of the institution

1. Lower grades or failure: In academic settings, the most common punishment for plagiarism is a lower grade on the assignment or failure of the course.
2. Academic probation: In some cases, students who are caught plagiarizing may be placed on academic probation. This means that they are not allowed to take part in extracurricular activities or hold leadership positions within the institution.
3. Expulsion: In more serious cases of plagiarism, the student may be expelled from the institution and lose their academic credentials.
4. Legal action: In some cases, plagiarism may be considered a violation of copyright laws, which can result in legal action.
5. Reputation damage: Plagiarism can also result in damage to a person's reputation and credibility. This can have long-term consequences, especially in professional settings.

Consequences of Mild, Moderate & Severe Plagiarism

Level of plagiarism	Examples	Likely consequence
Mild	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Source cited in text but left out of reference list•Quotation marks omitted around a quote	Grade penalty or automatic zero
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Text copied from a source with a few words changed•Source paraphrased without citation	Failing grade on course
Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Patchwork of different texts passed off as original•Paper written by someone else	Academic probation or expulsion

What Universities say about the consequences of plagiarism

[Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT](#)

“Violating the Academic Integrity policy in any way (e.g., plagiarism, unauthorized collaboration, cheating, etc.) will result in official Institute sanction. Possible sanctions include receiving a failing grade on the assignment or exam, being assigned a failing grade in the course, having a formal notation of disciplinary action placed on your MIT record, suspension from the Institute, and expulsion from the Institute for very serious cases. ”

[University of Calgary](#)

“While it is recognized that scholarly work often involves reference to the ideas, data and conclusions of other scholars, intellectual honesty requires that such references be explicitly and clearly noted. Plagiarism is a serious academic offence.”

What Universities say about the consequences of plagiarism

[University of Michigan](#)

“If you are found responsible for academic misconduct, appropriate grade penalties for the infraction will be at the discretion of the instructor in accordance to the syllabus or the course/department policy, if applicable. Grade penalties can range from a grade reduction on the assessment to failure of the course.

In addition, you may also be assigned college sanctions by the Office of Student Academic Affairs. ***Most first-time offenses of academic misconduct result in a college-level sanction of disciplinary probation.*** “

[Carnegie Mellon University](#)

Plagiarism is considered a serious offense in any academic or professional field. In school, the penalties for a specific act of plagiarism are determined by the instructor of the course in which the act occurs. You could receive an “F” for the paper or project in question, fail the course, or even be brought up for university disciplinary action, possibly resulting in expulsion.

Plagiarism by researchers in academia

1. Loss of reputation:
2. Retraction of papers:
3. Suspension or revocation of academic degree:
4. Loss of funding:
5. Legal action: In some cases, plagiarism can result in legal action if it is considered a violation of copyright laws or if it is found to be fraudulent.
6. Termination of employment:

Dhaka University plagiarism punishment policy

- Up to 20% plagiarism is allowed in research papers.
- 20-40% plagiarism will be considered “Level 1”.
 - **Punishment:** The authorities would give an opportunity to redo the paper in six months. The responsible person will be fined a certain amount or their degree or paper will be revoked.
- 20-40% plagiarism will be considered “Level 2”.
 - **Punishment:** The responsible person would be given up to a year and a half to redo the paper. If they fail, then the paper would be revoked.
 - If the responsible person in “Level 2” is a teacher, officer, or researcher of Dhaka University and if they received an appointment, promotion, or any other financial benefit on the basis of the plagiarised degree, then all the money received at the relevant time will be returned to the treasury immediately.
- Above 61% is classified as “Level 3”.
 - **Punishment:** This may result in the suspension of the degree or course for two years. The person responsible will be given the opportunity to revise or redo the paper for a fine of Tk30,000.

Use these three strategies

Quoting

Paraphrasing

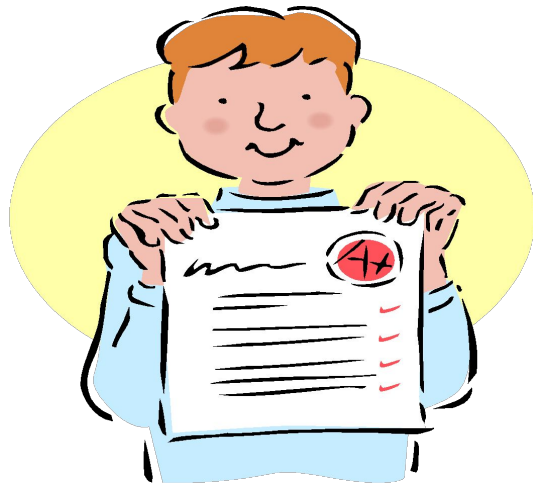
Summarizing



To blend source materials in with your own, making sure your own voice is heard.

Quoting

Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word.
Quotations must be cited!



Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing means putting someone else's words or ideas into your own words.

Although you are using your own words, the ideas are taken from someone else and must be cited on your Works-Cited page.



Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is not simply rearranging or rewording an original passage.

You have to understand what the author is saying and write the ideas entirely in your own words.



Paraphrasing

Give the author credit when you quote or paraphrase.

“According to Jim Carty, the CATS are ranked fourth in backcourts this year with Rondo, Sparks, Crawford, Bradley, and Moss.”

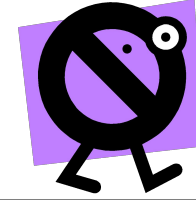


As you take notes:

Include page numbers and source references so you can go back and check for accuracy as you write.



DON'T



Cut and paste from any source

Use another student's work as your own

Just change a few words from any source for your paper

Turn in a paper you wrote for another class



A Plagiarist is:

Too careless

Too lazy

Too dishonest

TO DO A GOOD JOB!

By Cindy Nottage





You can prevent plagiarism
(stealing words and ideas).

All you need to do is:

Take notes—put in your own words.

If you do copy words, put “ ” around them and footnote whose words they are.

Keep track of EVERY resource you use!

Cite all of your sources at the end of your work.

How to cite?