PLAGIARISM

STW UNIT 02

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

Abridged version of Teddi Fishman's definition of plagiarism.

**Plagiarism is
using words, ideas, or work products,
attributable to another identifiable person or source,
without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained,
in a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship,
in order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary.**

PLAGIARISM AS FRAUD

- Plagiarism is the fraudulent representation of another person's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work.

- Plagiarism is considered a serious violation of academic integrity and journalistic ethics, as well as social norms around learning, teaching, research, fairness, respect, and responsibility.

- A person or entity that is determined to have committed plagiarism is often subject to various punishments or sanctions, such as suspension, expulsion from college or workplace, fines, imprisonment, and other penalties.

- Plagiarism as fraud or theft can be punished in a court for prejudices caused by copyright infringement, and violation of moral rights.

PLAGIARISM & COPYRIGHT

- Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a considerable extent, but they are not equivalent concepts.

- Some types of plagiarism do not constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by copyright law and may be adjudicated on by courts.

- Copyright infringement is a violation of the rights of a copyright holder, when material whose use is restricted by copyright is used without consent.

- Plagiarism, in contrast, is concerned with the unearned increment to the plagiarizing author's reputation, or the obtaining of academic credit, that is achieved through false claims of authorship.

PLAGIARISM AS THEFT

- So, false claims of authorship generally constitute plagiarism regardless of whether the material is protected by copyright.

- Plagiarism is considered a moral offense against anyone who has provided the plagiarist with a benefit in exchange for what is specifically supposed to be original content (for example, the plagiarist's publisher, employer, or teacher).

- In such cases, acts of plagiarism may form part of a claim for breach of the plagiarist's contract, or, if done knowingly, for a civil wrong.

- The moral implication to plagiarism is that it takes for granted other people's time, work, and effort.

SPECIFICATION OF PLAGIARISM BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

"The necessity to acknowledge others' work or ideas applies not only to text, but also to other media, such as computer code, illustrations, graphs etc. It applies equally to published text and data drawn from books and journals, and to unpublished text and data, whether from lectures, theses or other students' essays. You must also attribute text, data, or other resources downloaded from websites."

https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism#:~:text=%E2%80%9CPresenting%20work%20or%20ideas%20from,your%20work%20without%20full%20acknowledgement.

FAMOUS EXAMPLE OF PLAGIARISM

Joseph Biden, then Senator, was forced to withdraw from the 1988 Democratic Presidential primary when it was revealed that he had failed a course in law school due to plagiarism.

It was also shown that he had copied several campaign speeches, notably those of British Labour leader Neil Kinnock and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

In both cases he was essentially exonerated.

10 MAIN FORMS OF PLAGIARISM COMMITTED BY STUDENTS (2015 TURNITIN SURVEY)

1. Submitting someone's work as their own.
2. Taking passages from their own previous work without adding citations (self-plagiarism).
3. Re-writing someone's work without properly citing sources.
4. Using quotations but not citing the source.
5. Interweaving various sources together in the work without citing.
6. Citing some, but not all, passages that should be cited.
7. Melding together cited and uncited sections of the piece.
8. Providing proper citations, but failing to change the structure and wording of the borrowed ideas.
9. Inaccurately citing a source.
10. Relying too heavily on other's work, failing to bring original thought.

FOUR-LEVEL TYPOLOGY USED BY PLAGIARISM DETECTOR SOFTWARES

1. Characters-preserving plagiarism

   A. Verbatim copying without proper citation

2. Syntax-preserving plagiarism

   A. Synonym substitution (also called 'rogeting')

   B. Technical disguise (e.g., using identical-looking glyphs from the same or another alphabet)

FOUR-LEVEL TYPOLOGY USED BY PLAGIARISM DETECTOR SOFTWARES

3. Semantics-preserving plagiarism

     A. Translation

     B. Paraphrase

4. Idea-preserving plagiarism

     A. Appropriation of ideas or concepts

     B. Reusing text structure

SELF-PLAGIARISM

- Reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portions of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or citing the original work.

- Also called "recycling fraud".

- Articles of this nature are often referred to as duplicate or multiple publication.

- In addition there can be a copyright issue if copyright of the prior work has been transferred to another entity.

- Self-plagiarism is considered a serious ethical issue in settings where someone asserts that a publication consists of new material, such as in publishing or factual documentation.

- This does not apply to public-interest texts, such as social, professional, and cultural opinions usually published in newspapers and magazines.

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM 01

1. Quote if you are stating the exact words from your source.
2. Quote when the writer's words are especially vivid, memorable, or expressive.
3. Quote when paraphrasing would be less clear and more wordy.
4. Quote when the exact, original words are important to your discussion.
5. Write summary in your own words, not copied from source.
6. Do not use the same structure as the original with synonyms.

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM 02

7. Begin your research process early.
8. Note down bibliographic information for source material as you read.
9. Indicate in notes all quotes, paraphrases or summaries.
10. Record all URLs of Web pages used for research.
11. Continue to add sources to your bibliography page.
12. Ask if you are unsure if something is plagiarism or not.

PLAGIARISM & AI

- Increase in plagiarism can be attributed to developments in artificial intelligence.

- The emergence of large language models (LLMs) such as GPT-3 and ChatGPT raises discussions about the impact of artificial intelligence on writing and plagiarism.

- The GPT-2 model, can generate paragraphs and perform basic tasks such as reading comprehension, machine translation, question answering, and summarization.

- Detectors of AI language such as GPT Zero have been introduced to cope with this issue.

- Noam Chomsky called ChatGPT "nothing more than high-tech plagiarism".

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD SAYS ABOUT PLAGIARISM & AI

"Please note that artificial intelligence (AI) can only be used within assessments where specific prior authorisation has been given, or when technology that uses AI has been agreed as reasonable adjustment for a student's disability (such as voice recognition software for transcriptions, or spelling and grammar checkers)."

https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism#:~:text=%E2%80%9CPresenting%20work%20or%20ideas%20from,your%20work%20without%20full%20acknowledgement.

THANK YOU!