



# Research Methodology

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## TEXT/ Ref.Book

- ✓ John W. Creswell, Research Design – Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition – SAGE Publishers



# Plagiarism

# Melania Trump, wife of Donald Trump



- **Her Plagiarism:** Melania Trump's speech from the 2016 Republican National Convention appeared to plagiarize First Lady Michelle Obama's speech to the Democratic National Convention in 2008.

# H. Gilbert Welch, a Health Policy Expert At Dartmouth



- **His plagiarism:** In September 2018, Welch stepped down from his position at Dartmouth College after being accused of plagiarizing the work of other professors for a paper published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.
- The paper discussed the benefits of breast cancer screenings. Associate Professor Samir Sonji claimed Welch did not credit him and Hiram Beltran-Sanchez, a researcher from UCLA, whose methodologies and investigations were not properly cited. Dartmouth agreed Welch could stay at the school if he agreed to stop teaching and to make Soneji a co-author on said paper, but Welch would not.
- "I cannot in good conscience accept the demand that I make the complainant an author - much less the demand that I make him the first author," Welch said.

# Britney Spears, pop singer



- **Her Plagiarism:** In 2005, Spears and her record label, Sony/BMG Music, were sued by Steve Wallace for allegedly stealing his lyrics.
- Wallace claimed that her 1998 hit, "Sometimes," was similar to the song he submitted to a lyrics contest the year before.
- Although the case was dismissed, a new plagiarism hit on Spears alleges her single, "Hold It Against Me" copies several lines written by the Bellamy Brothers in 1970.

# Types of Plagiarism



Type of plagiarism	Severity
Paraphrasing plagiarism	Serious
Mosaic Plagiarism	Serious
Verbatim Plagiarism	Serious
Global plagiarism	Serious
Self-plagiarism	Moderate
Incorrect citation	Moderate
Non-existent source	Serious



# Paraphrasing plagiarism

- Paraphrasing is the act of rephrasing a text in your own words.
- Paraphrasing is the most common type of plagiarism.
- Paraphrasing itself is not plagiarism so long as you properly cite your sources.
- ✓ However, paraphrasing becomes plagiarism when you read different sources, pull out the key points and then rewrite these points as if they were your own ideas.





## Mosaic plagiarism (patchwork plagiarism)

- Patchwork plagiarism (also known as mosaic plagiarism or incremental plagiarism) is similar to [paraphrasing](#).
- It is when you copy and paste together pieces of different texts to create a new text.
- ✓ This includes rewording pieces of sourced material while keeping the structure of the original texts.
- This type of plagiarism requires a little more effort and is more insidious than simply incorrectly paraphrasing a source, but [plagiarism checkers like Turnitin](#) can still easily detect this kind of plagiarism.



## Verbatim plagiarism (Copy & Paste)

- ✓ You commit verbatim plagiarism when you **directly copy text from a source** and **paste** it in your **own document** without properly **citing** the information.
- If the majority of the structure and words are the same, then it is verbatim plagiarism, **even if you delete or change a couple words here and there.**
- If you want **to use the exact same** words from a source, **you need to quote the original source by putting the copied text in quotation marks and including an in-text citation.**



## Citing incorrectly

- The first step in [avoiding plagiarism](#) is **citing** your **sources**.
- ✓ However, a citation is not enough; **you need to correctly cite all your sources**.
- You can either [paraphrase](#) (rephrase a text), [quote](#) or [summarize](#) the original source.
- Make sure to follow the guidelines of your citation style. If you're not sure which citation style to use, you can read our [quick guide to citation styles](#).



## Global plagiarism

- ✓ Global plagiarism means using someone else's work while passing it off as your own.
- The words are not yours and are therefore plagiarized.
- This includes having a friend or family member write your essay for you or paying for an essay.



## Plagiarizing yourself (self-plagiarism)

- Self-plagiarism can be tricky and is frequently unintentional.
- ✓ There are a couple of different versions of self-plagiarism; the more serious being turning in a paper you already submitted for a grade to another class. Because you have turned this paper in already, it is no longer new and original work.
- Self-plagiarism can also occur when you use ideas or phrases from your previous papers or assignments.
- As long as you consult your professors to check whether doing so falls within your institution's policies, citing previous papers you have written is not considered self-plagiarism.



## Citing a non-existent source

- ✓ You're searching for a source to back up a statement in your paper but are unable to find it. The last thing you should do is make up a non-existent source or include inaccurate information about a source. These are also forms of plagiarism.
- By doing so, you mislead readers of your paper by pretending that a theory or statement is supported by a source.

# Plagiarism

- ❖ The word plagiarism comes from the Latin word meaning "kidnapper"
- ❖ Plagiarism is avoidable if you
  - ❖ Understand what plagiarism is
  - ❖ Understand what citation is
  - ❖ Look at your writing like your reader does





# Plagiarism – What is it?

- ❖ Submitting a paper you didn't write yourself - Cheating
- ❖ Copying from sources and pretending you wrote it yourself - Cheating
- ❖ Using a source and saying it is a different source – Cheating
- ✓ You use author's ideas and words without giving author credit
- ✓ This is main source of plagiarism!
- ✓ Confusing – even for professionals!





## Talking to your reader

- ❖ Make clear who said what
- ❖ Sometimes you use the exact same words as author
- ❖ Sometimes you paraphrase author
- ❖ But always, you make it clear which words/thoughts are author's, which are yours
- ❖ Readers understand because you follow certain conventions (agreed upon ways of doing things)



# Writing conventions

- ❖ When borrowing author's exact same words
  - ❖ Cite your author
  - ❖ Use quotation marks around borrowed words
- ❖ Even when paraphrasing author's information
  - ❖ Cite your author
- ❖ Always, when reporting author's information
  - ❖ Cite your author



# Cite your author!

- ❖ Cite? What does “cite” mean?
- ❖ **According to President Obama**, the economy... **He** goes on to say...
- ❖ **Lee (2007)** argues that inflation will...
- ❖ The army’s actions were “incomprehensible and reprehensible” (**Adams & Morten, 232**).
- ❖ All **bold words** above are examples of citation
- ❖ Different journals/conferences and dissertations require different citation styles – look for your citation style

# What are you **telling your reader?**

What the reader sees	What it means to the reader
citation + quotation marks —————→	The passage is someone else's information in that person's exact words.
citation + NO quotation marks —————→	The passage is someone else's information expressed in your own words (i.e., a paraphrase or summary).
NO citation + NO quotation marks —————→	The passage is your own idea/interpretation expressed in your own words.



# What are you **telling your reader?**

What the reader sees	What it means to the reader
NO citation + NO quotation marks	→ The passage is your own idea/interpretation expressed in your own words.

- ❖ Example
- ❖ The link between cell phone use and grade point average needs further investigation.

# What are you **telling your reader?**

What the reader sees	What it means to the reader
citation + quotation marks	→ The passage is someone else's information in that person's exact words.

- ❖ **Example**
- ❖ Survey results found that cell phone use is “negatively predictive of overall grade point average” (Svinicki 19).

# What are you **telling your reader?**

What the reader sees	What it means to the reader
citation + NO quotation marks	→ The passage is someone else's information expressed in your own words (i.e., a paraphrase or summary).

- ❖ **Example**
- ❖ Survey results found that increased cell phone use corresponds to lower grade point average (Svinicki).



## Plagiarism can happen

- ❖ You paraphrase an author's words but you do not cite the author
- ❖ You just told your reader that it is YOUR idea But in reality, it is the AUTHOR's idea
- ❖ Maybe you forgot or misunderstood the convention, but still...it is plagiarism.





## Lets take a quiz [1/2]

- ❖ Excerpt from article by Svinicki
- ❖ Survey results from 1500 college students about their cell phone use found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.
- ❖ Student's sentence
- ❖ Svinicki's research on cell phone use found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.



## Lets take a quiz [1/2]

- ❖ Excerpt from article by Svinicki
- ❖ Survey results from 1500 college students about their cell phone use **found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.**
- ❖ Student's sentence
- ❖ Svinicki's research on cell phone use **found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.**
- ❖ Red text should be inside quotation marks because they are the author's exact words!



## Lets take a quiz [2/2]

- ❖ Excerpt from article by Svinicki
- ❖ Survey results from 1500 college students about their cell phone use found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.
- ❖ Student's sentence
- ❖ Survey results found that increased cell phone use corresponds to lower grade point average (Svinicki).

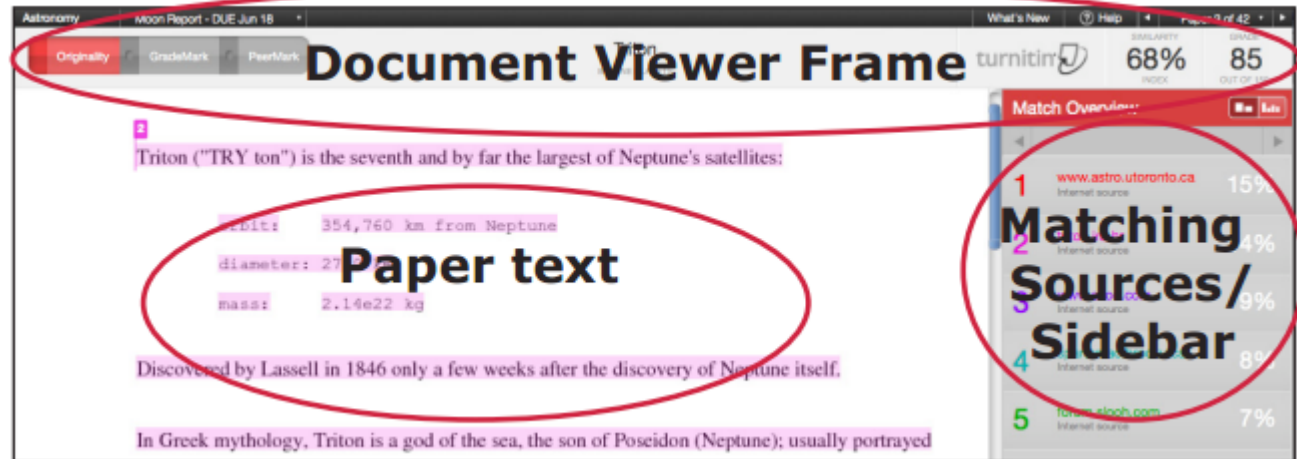


## Lets take a quiz [2/2]

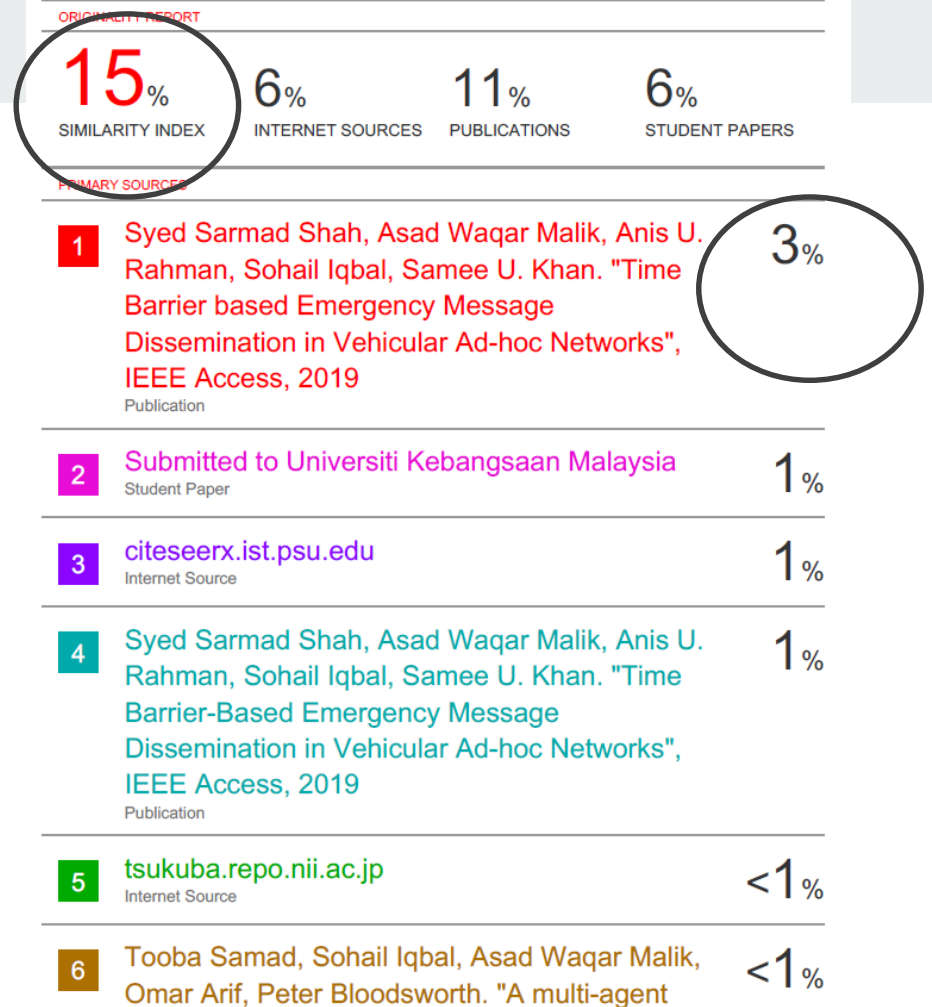
- ❖ Excerpt from article by Svinicki
- ❖ Survey results from 1500 college students about their cell phone use found that increased use was negatively predictive of overall grade point average.
- ❖ Student's sentence
- ❖ Survey results found that increased cell phone use corresponds to lower grade point average (Svinicki).
- ❖ **No. This is NOT plagiarism** -- The student paraphrased Svinicki's information and cited Svinicki.

# Assignment Submission

- All the assignments will be submitted through turnitin software



# Plagiarism Report





# University of Malaya Plagiarism

- Similarity Index allowed up to – 25%
- How to avoid Plagiarism - a handbook for postgraduate students.
- [http://um-staging.cloudapp.net:8034/docs/librariesprovider80/download-rules-regulations/how to avoid plagiarism a handbook for postgraduate students.pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://um-staging.cloudapp.net:8034/docs/librariesprovider80/download-rules-regulations/how_to_avoid_plagiarism_a_handbook_for_postgraduate_students.pdf?sfvrsn=2)



# Reference

- ❖ Thanks to Katie Levin in Student Writing Support (SWS) for her “What Are You Telling Your Readers?” approach to plagiarism
- ❖ <http://writing.umn.edu/sws/assets/pdf/plagpres.pdf>