



plagiarism:

taking someone else's words, work, or ideas and passing them off as your own, without any attribution to the original creator

Types of
PLAGIARISM
to be aware of

- Global or complete
- Verbatim or direct
- Source-based
- Paraphrasing
- Mosaic or patchwork
- Ghost-writing
- Self
- Accidental



Avoiding Plagiarism

**Write from
Scratch**

**Use Quotation
Marks**

**Paraphrase
and
Summarize**

**Provide
Complete
Citations**

**Know When to
Cite**

**Keep Tabs on
Sources**

**Know the
Types of
Plagiarism**

**Use a
Plagiarism
Checker**

**Seek Advice
from
Professors**



What is NOT Plagiarism

- ✓ General knowledge
- ✓ Writing a fact, and giving credit to the source
- ✓ Using a direct quote, and giving credit to the source
- ✓ Restating someone's idea, and giving credit to the source
- ✓ Summarizing, and giving credit to the source
- ✓ Paraphrasing, and giving credit to the source



Forms of Plagiarism

Cloning

It is absolute copying of the work someone else did.

Mixed plagiarism

There is a combination of original ideas and copied parts. Only some of the phrases are changed.

Remixing

Stitching the paraphrased materials to give them an original look.

Recycling

*It is self-plagiarism without direct copy-pasting.
The student uses the same ideas in a reworded text.*

Patchwork plagiarism

Cited materials are mixed with ideas without citations.

Mashup

Copying various sources without referencing any of them.



ETHICS

VS

MORALS

In most cases, when any one of us does something, we try to act according to what society believes is right. More often, we listen closely to what our own beliefs about right or wrong are telling us, even if they're different from society's views. These two have to do with ethics and morals.

MEANING

ETHICS refers to the rules that a **social** system provides us with.

MEANING

MORALS are **our** own principles.

The Source Credibility Guide

Origin

From where was the source retrieved?

- For Digital: What is the domain?
 - » com, .org, .gov, .net?
- For Print: Who is the publisher?
 - » Is the source printed by a well-known publishing press, or a university press, or other?
- Is the source primary or secondary?



Author

Who is the author of the source?

- How qualified is the author to write on this topic?
- Is the author sponsored by an organization?



Purpose

What is the purpose of the source?

- Who is the intended audience?
- Why was the source written?
 - » Inform? Opinion? Entertain? Persuade? Sell?



Perspective

From what perspective is the source written?

- What is the author's point of view?
 - » What is the tone or voice of the writing?
 - » Is the writing biased/unbiased? Does there seem to be an agenda?



Academic

How scholarly is the source?

- Is the content supported by evidence?
 - » Are there references? Does the author cite credible sources?
- Is the source peer reviewed?



Relevance

How relevant is the source?

- When was the content published?
 - » How current is the source and/or when was it last updated?
- Does the source fit the needs of the assignment?
 - » Does the assignment require an overview, or something specific?
 - » Does the assignment require primary sources?



turnitin

© 2019 Turnitin, LLC. All rights reserved.
www.turnitin.com

What is Considered Plagiarism?

Direct
plagiarism

Minimal
References to
Partial
Quotations

Paraphrasing
Without
Citation

Misrepresent
ing Material
as "Common
Knowledge"



Mosaic
Plagiarism

Inadequate
Citation of the
Paraphrase

Plagiarism in
Graphs, Charts,
Figures, or
Images



5 Benefits of Using Plagiarism Checker

- ✓ Check Against a Wide Range of Data
- ✓ Deterred Yourself from Plagiarising
- ✓ Be Confident of Plagiarism-Free Work
- ✓ Find More Sources with Plagiarism Checker
- ✓ Improve Your Paraphrasing Abilities

