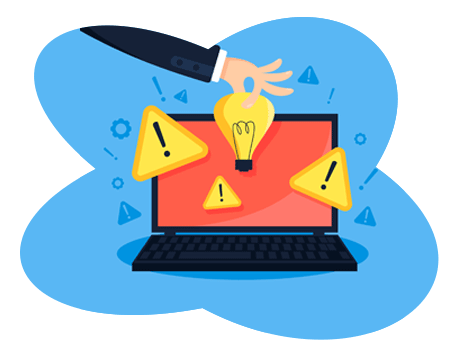
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| **THEME 8.** **METHODS OF AVOIDING PLAGIARISM. COPYRIGHT AND PLAGIARISM** |

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| Learning outcomes  This lesson offers you opportunities to:   * Gain an overview about plagiarism; * Acknowledge about the best way of avoiding plagiarism; * Develop note-taking skills while watching speech; * Gain a clear sense of plagiarism and forms of plagiarism.   *Key-words: plagiarism, manuscript, printed, electronic form, framework, literature sources, paraphrasing, inaccurate citation.* |

Plagiarism is the act of incorporating another individual's work or ideas into your own without appropriate attribution, irrespective of whether you have obtained their consent. This definition includes all material, irrespective of its format (manuscript, printed, or electronic), whether published or unpublished. Plagiarism may occur intentionally, negligently, or unintentionally. Both intentional and negligent plagiarism are deemed disciplinary violations according to examination criteria. The need to acknowledge the contributions or ideas of others transcends written language and includes many media formats, such as computer code, images, graphs, and more. This idea applies to both published and unpublished texts and data, including those drawn from books, journals, lectures, theses, or other students' writings. It is important to appropriately recognize and attribute any information, data, or resources acquired from websites.

**The most effective method** to prevent plagiarism is to understand and use the principles of sound academic conduct from the outset of your university education. Avoiding plagiarism is more than ensuring accurate references or sufficiently altering wording to evade detection; it involves using your academic abilities to enhance the quality of your work.

(<https://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism>).

** Plagiarism** entails the reproduction of another individual's words or ideas without proper attribution to the original source. It conveys the notion that the material is your own work. Plagiarism is not a criminal act; yet, it is commonly considered immoral, especially in academic settings where original work underpins tenure and advancement. Recognition as the original author of an item or idea is a basic right that should not be compromised by plagiarism. Plagiarism is seen as a serious transgression that may result in the retraction of theses and papers, harm to one's reputation, and possible sanctions, including the denial of postgraduate certification. Understanding the procedures for avoiding plagiarism is essential. Dhammi, I. K., & Ul Haq, R. (2016).

It is very recommended to add citations and give credit to others when referencing their work or ideas in your writing. Citing the work of other researchers in your essay demonstrates your comprehension of prior research and recognizes the contributions of others in the area.

**What tactics might be used to prevent plagiarism?** One of the most effective strategies to avert plagiarism is to articulate your thoughts in your own terms while composing your article. It is essential to verify that your language proficiency is robust prior to submitting your work. Consider soliciting a specialist in grammar and vocabulary to evaluate and amend as necessary. By independently composing the first draft of your paper, you can guarantee its originality and create a robust framework for integrating your literary sources.

**What measures do you use to accurately credit the contributions of others?** Commencing your literature review at the suitable juncture is crucial. It is essential to meticulously record the sources of your ideas from books when compiling information for your goals, materials and procedures, or research protocol. This will guarantee that you can accurately reference them in the future. When commencing your work, it is crucial to precisely differentiate between unique material and information obtained from your literature study. This includes concepts, information, documents, or statistics. It is essential to acknowledge that concepts from your own published study must also be mentioned (Adhikari, N.).

When using the author's precise language, it is essential to enclose it in quotation marks and provide a reference for the source of the quotation. When articulating another individual's ideas or discoveries, it is essential to restate them in your own terminology (paraphrase) and acknowledge the original source. The techniques component of your study may resemble current literature, especially if you are using already published methodologies. It is essential to accurately recognize the process you are copying in these circumstances.

**Always read the original article that you are citing.** It is essential to guarantee that the citations from your literary sources correctly convey the original author's intended meaning. This may be accomplished by acquiring and reviewing the original article prior to including it as a citation. Incorporating pertinent prior studies is essential for your research. Omission of significant background studies is seen as a kind of plagiarism, since it fails to acknowledge the original researchers appropriately (Combating plagiarism. Nature Photon 3, 237, 2009).

**Forms of plagiarism**

**Verbatim (word for word) quotation without clear acknowledgement.** Accurate identification of quotes is essential, achieved by the use of quotation marks or indentation, and comprehensive references for the mentioned sources. It is essential for the reader to clearly differentiate between your unique content and any borrowed concepts or terminology.

**Copying and pasting from the Internet without proper attribution.** Accurate citation and inclusion of online sources in the bibliography are essential. It is essential to meticulously assess any information available on the Internet, since it may lack the stringent scientific peer review process characteristic of published sources.

**Rephrasing the text.** Modifying the work of others by minor changes in language and reordering of concepts, or by closely following the original argument's structure, constitutes plagiarism if appropriate attribution to the original author is not provided. Proper attribution to the original author is essential when paraphrasing their work. Merely referencing the author in a cursory manner may be inadequate. It is essential to prevent the misleading notion that the paraphrased material or the sequence of thoughts are wholly original to you. Providing a succinct summary of the author's principal thesis in your own words, while explicitly acknowledging this approach, is more successful than just paraphrasing certain excerpts of their text. A comprehensive comprehension of the issue enables you to adeptly circumvent the difficulty of paraphrasing while avoiding plagiarism. It is important to appropriately acknowledge any content.

**Cooperation.** This may include instances of students cooperating without authorization, failing to acknowledge assistance received, or not fully complying with regulations pertaining to group work projects. It is essential to comprehend the extent of permissible cooperation and the segments of the activity that must be undertaken independently.

**Incorrect reference.** Accurate citation, according to the traditions of your profession, is essential. Proper citations for your sources, including a bibliography or in-text references, are essential to recognize the provenance of cited sections. Moreover, it is essential to include just those references or sources in your bibliography that you have personally examined. If access to a main source is not feasible, it is essential to mention in your citation that your comprehension of the work derives from a secondary text. For example, one may reference Bradshaw's book, entitled "Title of Book," as examined in Wilson's work, "Title of Book" (London, 2004), page 189.

**Not recognizing the help provided.** It is essential to recognize all the support you have received in creating your work, including guidance from peers, laboratory personnel, and other external contributors. This is unrelated to the assistance provided by your instructor or supervisor, nor to standard proofreading services. It is essential to acknowledge any additional instruction that leads to substantial changes in the content or methodology.

**Utilization of content produced by experienced agencies or individuals.** It is prudent to eschew dependence on professional agencies for your job and to abstain from submitting content authored on your behalf, even with the writer's consent. Conducting independent research is essential for your intellectual training and growth.

**Reusing one's own work without proper citation.** It is essential to refrain from submitting work for evaluation that has already been submitted, either in whole or in part, for your present course or any other qualification at this university or any other institution. Unless explicitly stated in the specific requirements for your course, this must be rigorously followed. When citing your previously published work, it is essential to offer explicit references. Submitting identical works concurrently will also be regarded as self-plagiarism.

**Why is plagiarism significant?** Plagiarizing another individual's work is a breach of academic integrity. All members of the academic community must acknowledge and attribute the original inventors of the ideas, language, and data that underpin their work. This exemplifies intellectual honesty and integrity. Representing another individual's work as one's own is academic dishonesty and reflects a deficiency in dedication to the educational process. Plagiarism is very immoral and may lead to significant consequences for your career. Furthermore, it compromises the credibility of your academic institution and diminishes the value of the degrees it awards.

**What are the reasons for avoiding plagiarism?** There are many persuasive reasons for avoiding plagiarism. Your purpose at university is to cultivate your own voice and articulate your views, rather than just reproducing the ideas of others—at least not without proper attribution. At first, it may seem difficult to develop your own viewpoints, and you can wind yourself paraphrasing the ideas of others while attempting to understand and integrate their reasoning. It is essential to develop your own style. It is essential to develop the capacity for independent thought and critically assess the work of others. By evaluating many reasons and drawing your own judgments, you may advance as a professional. Students who commit plagiarism compromise the integrity of academic work and circumvent an essential component of the learning process. Avoiding plagiarism is essential as it demonstrates your dedication to producing high-quality work. Upon grasping the principles of source utilization and citation, evading plagiarism should become more manageable for you. Furthermore, you will benefit from improved clarity and quality in your writing. Mastering academic writing strategies is essential and beyond just practical expertise. It enhances the credibility and authority of your work, demonstrating your commitment to intellectual integrity in study.

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| **Activity 1. Reading. Read the text and answer the following questions.** |

1. What constitutes plagiarism? What types of plagiarism are you aware of?
2. What is the most effective method to prevent plagiarism?
3. What measures do you use to guarantee proper citation of others' work?
4. What is auto-plagiarism? What strategies may be used to prevent it?
5. Is it permissible to include materials authored by professional agencies or other individuals when submitting your work?

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| **Activity 2. Watch the video about “How to Avoid Plagiarism in 5 Easy Steps”, make notes while watching.** |

You tube link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WV2-cmi19sg&ab_channel=ModernLibrarianMemoirs>

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| **Activity 3. Speaking. Answer the following questions.** |

1. When does the author define plagiarism as occurring?
2. Could you provide an example from the author?
3. What strategies might be used to prevent plagiarism?
4. What constitutes deliberate and unintentional plagiarism?
5. What is the primary recommendation for avoiding plagiarism?
6. Why does common knowledge not need citation?
7. What citation styles are you familiar with?
8. Why is it necessary to include quote marks while citing?
9. How may you get assistance for citation from others?
10. What is Purdue Online Lab and Zotero? In what manner might they be utilized?

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| **Activity 4. Listening. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.** |

**How to avoid Plagiarism**

**What is plagiarism?**

* Plagiarism occurs, when a writer uses someone else's language, ideas or other original material without 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its source.
* To avoid plagiarizing or passing someone else's 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property as your own, be sure to include a 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the quote.
* Plagiarism can be either intentional or 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are **five easy steps** to help you avoid plagiarism.

**Use original ideas, then opinions.**

* Write your own thoughts and 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regarding your research topic.

**Paraphrase.**

* Information that is 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge does not need to be cited.

**Cite your sources.**

* Whether it is from a book, journal article, blog or website, you need to cite it.
* There are different ways of doing this, depending on the citation 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you're using.

**Use quotation marks.**

* If you're putting information into your paper that you took 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a source, be sure to put quotation marks around that information.

**Ask for help.**

* If you're just not sure when and how to cite your information, ask for help. There are several options available to you to get help with your citations;
* You can also ask a 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or use online tools, such as Purdue Owls website, which offers resources for both MLA and APA;
* You can also use Zotero, it is a free tool which helps you collect, 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cite your sources.

**Listening. Key:**

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| 1. Acknowledging 2. Intellectual 3. Citation 4. Unintentional 5. Explanations | 1. Common 2. Style 3. Directly 4. Librarian 5. Organize |

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| **Activity 5. Vocabulary. Match the words with an appropriate definition.** |

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|  | **Words** | **Definitions** |
| 1 | Acknowledge | a) a word or piece of writing taken from a written work |
| 2 | Credit | b) to repeat the words that someone else has said or written |
| 3 | Intellectual property | c) it is a subject or issue that a researcher is interested in when conducting research |
| 4 | Citation | d) a unit that represents a successfully finished part of an educational course |
| 5 | Quote | e) something that is unplanned |
| 6 | Intentional | f) a remark that is added to a sentence, often to provide an explanation or extra information, that is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas, brackets, or dashes |
| 7 | Unintentional | g) to speak or write words taken from a particular writer or written work |
| 8 | Research topic | h) to accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something |
| 9 | Cite | i) someone's idea, invention, creation, etc., that can be protected by law from being copied by someone else |
| 10 | Parenthesis | j) something that is planned |

**Activity 5. Vocabulary. Key:** 1.h, 2.d, 3.i, 4.a, 5.b, 6.j, 7.e, 8.c, 9.g,10. f

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<https://esldiscussions.com/p/plagiarism.html>

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| **Public Domain Images** |

<https://dpublication.com/journal/public/site/images/farzam/plagiarism-checker.png>

<https://i-seo.works/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/thief.png>

<https://learn.g2.com/hubfs/stealing%20paper.jpg>

<https://copyleaks.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Avoid-Plagiarism.jpg>