

# Plagiarism

Understanding, Detection, and Academic Integrity

**Prepared by : Rihab and Maissa**

**2nd Master IDM**

**University of ISG Gabès**

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# ● → What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the unacknowledged use of someone else's words, ideas, or work as though they were one's own.

Exemple :

→ “Plagiarism is a serious problem in higher education and must be stopped.”



→ **According to Carroll (2000),** “Plagiarism is a serious problem in higher education and must be stopped.”

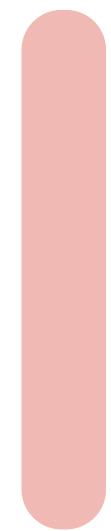


➡ If you copy someone's words exactly, you must say who wrote it and when.

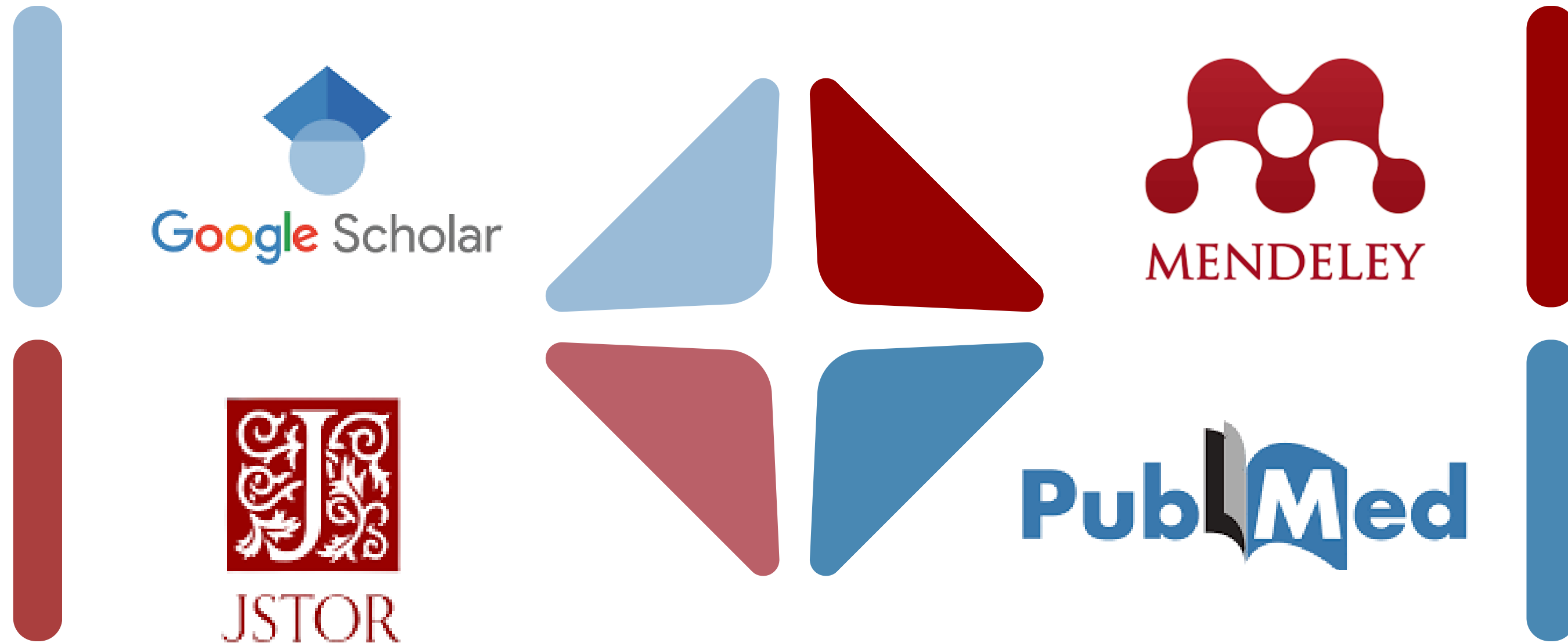
# •→ Types of Plagiarism

Type	Description	Example
Direct copy	Copy text word-for-word	Copying a paragraph from an article without citation
Paraphrasing	Rewriting ideas without credit	Using someone's idea in your own words but no reference
Self-plagiarism	Reusing your previous work without acknowledgment	Submitting old essay as new
Mosaic plagiarism	Mixing words from sources without credit	Combining sentences from multiple sources

# Tools to Detect Plagiarism



# Tools to Search for Articles and References





# Causes and consequences of plagiarism

Causes	Consequences
Lack of writing skills	Loss of academic credibility
Time pressure / Laziness	Reduced grades or failing assignments
Poor knowledge of citation rules	Disciplinary actions (probation, expulsion)
Language or referencing difficulties	Damage to professional reputation



# Penalites



- 1 Academic probation or suspension.
- 2 Professional Penalties
- 3 Termination of employment or dismissal from a project
- 4 Damaged academic or professional record.
- 5 Loss of opportunities for scholarships, jobs, or publications.



# How to Avoid Plagiarism

Tip	Explanation	Example
<b>1. Cite all sources</b>	Always mention where your ideas or information come from.	(Carroll, 2000)
<b>2. Use quotation marks</b>	When you copy exact words, put them in quotes and cite the author.	“Plagiarism is unethical.” (Pecorari, 2000)
<b>3. Paraphrase properly</b>	Rewrite ideas in your own words and still cite the source.	Plagiarism harms education. (Pecorari, 2000)
<b>4. Keep track of references</b>	Save author names, titles, and links while researching.	Example: Google Scholar reference list
<b>5. Use plagiarism tools</b>	Check your work before submitting.	Turnitin, Grammarly, QuillBot

# ● → Citation Formats in Academic Writing

**There are several citation styles used in academic writing to credit sources and avoid plagiarism.**

**The most common styles are:**

**1. *APA (American Psychological Association)***

**2. *MLA (Modern Language Association)***

**3. *Chicago Style***

# ●→ APA (American Psychological Association)

- APA style is mainly used in psychology and education.  
It always shows **the author's name and the year of publication**.  
This helps the reader know how recent the information is.

## **Example:**

Author, A. A. (Year). Title of Book: Capital letter also for subtitle. Publisher  
Smith, J. (2000). The Art of Writing. Academic Press.

# ● → **MLA (Modern Language Association)**

- MLA style is used in literature and language.  
It focuses on **the author's name and the page number**, not the year.  
You often see it in essays and writing about books.

## **Example :**

Author's Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Publisher, Year.  
Miller, John. The Catcher in the Rye. Random House, 2000.

## ● → Chicago Style

- Chicago style is very common in history.  
It usually includes **footnotes at the bottom of the page**.  
This style gives full information about the source.

### **Example :**

Author Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Place of publication:  
Publisher, Year.

Brown, David. History of Modern Art. New York: Pearson, 2000.

# ●→ Conclusion

Plagiarism is a serious issue that affects academic integrity and creativity. By learning to cite sources correctly and respecting others' work, students can develop their own voice and ideas. Avoiding plagiarism is not just about following rules it's about being honest, responsible, and original in your work.



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*Thank you* for your attention



# QUIZ

