



Plagiarism

Understanding, Detection, and Academic Integrity

Prepared by : Rihab and Maissa

2nd Master IDM

University of ISG Gabès



Table of Contents

01

the definition of
plagiarism

02

Types of
Plagiarism

03

Plagiarism
Detection and
Prevention Tools

04

Causes and
consequences of
plagiarism

05

Penalties

06

How to Avoid
Plagiarism

07

Citation Formats

08

Conclusion



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.



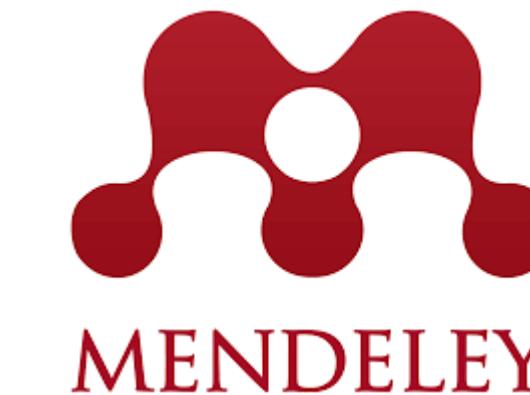
Types of Plagiarism

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

Penalties



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



References

- 01 Jude Carroll, “A Handbook for Deterring Plagiarism in Higher Education,” Oxford Brookes University, 2002.
- 02 Selemani, A., Chawinga, W. D., & Dube, G. (2018). Why do postgraduate students commit plagiarism?
- 03 American Psychological Association. (2020). Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (7th ed.). Washington, DC: APA.
- 04 Modern Language Association. (2021). *MLA Handbook* (9th ed.). New York, NY: The Modern Language Association of America.
- 05 The University of Chicago Press. (2017). *The Chicago Manual of Style* (17th ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Thank you for your attention



QUIZ

