PLAGIARISM: TYPES, EXAMPLE AND TOOLS

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DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words, ideas, or work without giving them proper credit or permission. it is considered a form of academic and intellectual dishonesty and is a serious ethical and legal issue in many fields, including academia, journalism, and publishing.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism can take many different forms, and here are some of the most common types of plagiarism:

1. Direct plagiarism.

2. Self-plagiarism.

3. Mosaic plagiarism.

4. Accidental plagiarism.

5. Patchwork plagiarism.

6. Paraphrasing plagiarism.

7. Verbatim plagiarism.

8. Idea plagiarism.

DIRECT PLAGIARISM

- This type of plagiarism involves copying someone else's work word for word and presenting it as your own without attribution.

- Direct plagiarism is when someone uses someone else's work or ideas without giving proper attribution, presenting it as their own original work.

EXAMPLE OF DIRECT PLAGIARISM

- An example of direct plagiarism is:

- **Original Text:** "The universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, which suggests the existence of dark energy."

- **Plagiarized Text:** "The universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, which suggests the existence of dark energy." (presented as the writer's own words without attribution)

- In this example, the writer has taken the original text and presented it as their own, without giving credit to the original author. This is a clear case of direct plagiarism.

SELF-PLAGIARISM

- Also known as duplication, this type of plagiarism occurs when you reuse your own work without proper citation or permission. For example, submitting the same paper for two different courses without the instructor's approval.

- Self-plagiarism, also known as duplicate publication, occurs when someone presents their previously published work as new or original.

EXAMPLE OF SELF-PLAGIARISM

- An example of self-plagiarism is:

- **Original Publication:** "The Effects of Exercise on Mental Health," published in the Journal of Health Psychology.

- **Self-Plagiarized Publication:** "The Importance of Exercise for Mental Health," published in the Journal of Exercise Science and Fitness.

- In this example, the writer has used the same research and ideas from their previous publication in a new publication without acknowledging the original source. This is considered self-plagiarism because the writer has presented their previously published work as new and original, which is not allowed in academic or professional contexts.

MOSAIC PLAGIARISM

- This type of plagiarism occurs when you use phrases, sentences, or paragraphs from someone else's work and present them as your own without proper citation. It can also involve rearranging the words or changing a few words while retaining the original structure and meaning.

- Mosaic plagiarism, also known as patchwork plagiarism, is when someone takes pieces of information or ideas from different sources and puts them together without proper attribution.

EXAMPLE OF MOSAIC PLAGIARISM

- An example of mosaic plagiarism is:

- **Original Text 1:** "In recent years, there has been a growing concern about the impact of climate change on the world's ecosystems."

- **Original Text 2:** "Global warming is causing more frequent and severe weather events, such as droughts, floods, and hurricanes."

- **Mosaic Plagiarized Text:** "There is an increasing worry about the effect of climate change on the environment. Extreme weather conditions such as droughts, floods, and hurricanes are becoming more frequent due to global warming."

- In this example, the writer has taken ideas from two different sources and put them together without proper attribution. While the writer has paraphrased the original texts, they have not given credit to the original sources for the ideas. This is considered mosaic plagiarism, as the writer has used pieces of information from multiple sources and presented them as their own without proper attribution.

ACCIDENTAL PLAGIARISM

- This type of plagiarism occurs when you unintentionally use someone else's work without proper attribution. It can happen when you are not aware of the rules for citation or when you fail to take sufficient care in paraphrasing or summarizing someone else's work.

- Accidental plagiarism occurs when someone unintentionally uses someone else's work or ideas without giving proper attribution.

EXAMPLE OF ACCIDENTAL PLAGIARISM

- An example of accidental plagiarism is:

- **Original Text:** "The rise of social media has revolutionized the way people communicate with each other."

- **Accidentally Plagiarized Text:** "The advent of social media has drastically changed the way individuals interact with one another."

- In this example, the writer has used similar wording and ideas as the original text without intending to plagiarize. The writer may have read the original text and internalized the wording without realizing they were using someone else's words. This is considered accidental plagiarism, as the writer did not intend to present the words or ideas as their own.

PATCHWORK PLAGIARISM

- This type of plagiarism involves combining different sources without proper attribution. It can involve copying and pasting different sections of different sources to create a new work without proper citation.

- Patchwork plagiarism, also known as mosaic plagiarism, occurs when someone takes ideas or phrases from multiple sources without proper attribution and puts them together to create a new work.

EXAMPLE OF PATCHWORK PLAGIARISM

- An example of patchwork plagiarism is:

- **Original Text 1:** "The impact of climate change on the world's oceans is a growing concern. Rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and coral bleaching are just a few of the issues facing marine ecosystems."

- **Original Text 2:** "The Amazon rainforest is one of the most biodiverse regions on the planet. Deforestation and climate change are threatening the survival of many plant and animal species."

- **Patchwork Plagiarized Text:** "The world's oceans and rainforests are both facing significant threats due to climate change. Rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and coral bleaching are impacting marine ecosystems, while deforestation and climate change are threatening the survival of many plant and animal species in the Amazon rainforest."

- In this example, the writer has taken ideas and phrases from two different sources without proper attribution and combined them to create a new work. This is considered patchwork plagiarism, as the writer has "patched" together pieces of information from multiple sources without giving credit to the original authors.

PARAPHRASING PLAGIARISM

- This occurs when someone takes someone else's ideas and puts them in their own words, but still fails to give proper credit or permission. This can be difficult to detect, as the ideas may be presented in a new way, but the original source is still being used without proper citation.

- Paraphrasing plagiarism occurs when someone takes someone else's work and rewrites it in their own words without giving proper attribution.

EXAMPLE OF PARAPHRASING PLAGIARISM

- An example of paraphrasing plagiarism is:

- **Original Text:** "The novel explores the complex relationship between a mother and daughter as they navigate their cultural identity in America."

- **Paraphrased Plagiarized Text:** "The book delves into the intricate bond between a mom and her daughter as they try to figure out their cultural identity while living in the United States."

- In this example, the writer has rewritten the original text in their own words without giving proper attribution. This is considered paraphrasing plagiarism because the writer has taken the original idea and presented it as their own without proper credit. Even if the writer has used different words to convey the same message, it's still important to give credit to the original source.

VERBATIM PLAGIARISM

- This is when someone quotes someone else's work without proper citation or permission. This is similar to direct plagiarism, but instead of copying and pasting text, the individual quotes the text word for word.

- Verbatim plagiarism is when someone copies word-for-word from someone else's work without using quotation marks or giving proper attribution.

EXAMPLE OF VERBATIM PLAGIARISM

- An example of verbatim plagiarism is:

- **Original Text:** "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." - Steve Jobs

- **Verbatim Plagiarized Text:** "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." (presented as the writer's own words without quotation marks or attribution)

- In this example, the writer has taken the exact words from Steve Jobs without using quotation marks or giving proper credit. This is considered verbatim plagiarism because the writer has copied the original text word-for-word and presented it as their own without proper attribution.

IDEA PLAGIARISM

- This type of plagiarism involves using someone else's idea or concept without giving them credit for it.

- Idea plagiarism, also known as concept plagiarism, occurs when someone takes another person's ideas or concepts and presents them as their own without proper attribution.

EXAMPLE OF IDEA PLAGIARISM

- An example of idea plagiarism is:

- **Original Idea:** "A mobile app that helps people track their daily water intake."

- **Idea Plagiarized Work:** "Introducing our new mobile app that allows you to track your daily water intake and monitor your hydration levels throughout the day."

- In this example, the writer has taken the original idea of a mobile app that helps people track their daily water intake and presented it as their own without giving proper credit. This is considered idea plagiarism because the writer has taken someone else's idea and presented it as their own without proper attribution. Even if the writer has used different wording to present the idea, it's still important to give credit to the original source.

POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

- Plagiarism is a serious offense that can have significant consequences in both academic and professional settings. Here are some potential consequences of plagiarism:

1. **Academic penalties:** In academic settings, plagiarism can result in a range of penalties, including failing the assignment, failing the course, or even being expelled from school. The severity of the penalty depends on the severity of the plagiarism, the policies of the institution, and the level of education.

2. **Legal action:** In some cases, plagiarism can lead to legal action, especially if the plagiarized work is protected by copyright. In such cases, the original author may sue for damages and the plagiarist may be required to pay a fine or compensation.

3. **Damage to reputation:** Plagiarism can damage the reputation of the person who commits it, as well as the reputation of the institution they represent. This can harm future job prospects and professional opportunities.

POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

4. **Loss of trust:** Plagiarism can lead to a loss of trust between the person who committed it and their colleagues, clients, or readers. This can have significant consequences in professional settings, where trust and credibility are essential.

5. **Ethical concerns:** Plagiarism raises ethical concerns, as it involves using someone else's work without giving proper credit or acknowledgement. This can be seen as dishonest, unfair, and disrespectful to the original author.

6. **Personal and professional consequences:** Plagiarism can have personal and professional consequences beyond the immediate penalties. It can cause stress, anxiety, and feelings of guilt, as well as damage relationships and undermine the integrity of the individual.

HOW PLAGIARISM CAN HARM

- Plagiarism not only harms the person committing it but also the original author and the broader community. Here are some ways that plagiarism can cause harm:

1. **Harm to the original author:** Plagiarism can cause harm to the original author whose work has been stolen. The author may feel that their work has been devalued, and their reputation may suffer if others believe that they are not the original creator. This can have financial consequences for the author as well, as they may lose out on potential revenue from their work.

2. **Harm to the broader community:** Plagiarism can harm the broader community, particularly in academic and professional settings. When someone plagiarizes, they are not contributing anything new or valuable to the community, and they may be taking opportunities away from others who have worked hard and created original content. This can create an unfair advantage for the person who plagiarizes and undermine the trust and integrity of the community.

HOW PLAGIARISM CAN HARM

3. Undermining the credibility of information: Plagiarism can also undermine the credibility of information, particularly in research or academic settings. If someone presents plagiarized work as their own, it can be difficult to trust the accuracy of their findings or conclusions. This can be particularly harmful if the work is being used to make important decisions or to inform public policy.

4. Damaging personal and professional relationships: Plagiarism can also cause harm to personal and professional relationships. If someone is caught plagiarizing, it can damage their reputation and credibility, making it difficult to establish trust with colleagues, friends, or potential employers.

STRATEGIES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

- Here are some strategies for avoiding plagiarism:

1. **Understand what plagiarism is:** The first step in avoiding plagiarism is to understand what it is. Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words or ideas without giving proper credit. This can include copying and pasting from a source, paraphrasing without giving proper credit, or presenting someone else's work as your own.

2. **Take good notes:** Taking good notes is important to avoid plagiarism. When conducting research, make sure to keep track of the sources you are using and take detailed notes on the information you find. This will help you to avoid accidentally using someone else's words or ideas without giving proper credit.

STRATEGIES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

3. Paraphrase correctly: Paraphrasing is when you restate someone else's ideas in your own words. It is important to paraphrase correctly by changing the structure and wording of the original text, so that it is not too similar to the original source. Always give proper credit when paraphrasing by including a citation.

4. Use quotation marks: When using someone else's exact words, it is important to use quotation marks and give proper credit through a citation. This applies to both short quotes and long quotes.

STRATEGIES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

5. Use a plagiarism checker: Using a plagiarism checker can help you to identify any potential issues with your work before submitting it. There are many free online plagiarism checkers available, and many universities and institutions have access to more advanced plagiarism detection software.

6. Seek guidance: If you are unsure about how to avoid plagiarism or have questions about proper citation practices, seek guidance from your instructor, tutor, or a librarian. They can provide you with information and resources to help you avoid plagiarism and maintain academic integrity.

IMPORTANCE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND ETHICAL WRITING PRACTICES

- Academic integrity and ethical writing practices are critically important in academic and professional settings for several reasons:

1. **Fosters trust and credibility:** Academic integrity and ethical writing practices help to establish trust and credibility within the academic and professional community. When writers demonstrate their commitment to ethical practices, readers and colleagues are more likely to trust their work and rely on them as credible sources of information.

2. **Encourages critical thinking and originality:** Ethical writing practices require writers to engage in critical thinking and originality, as they are responsible for generating their own ideas and arguments rather than relying on the work of others. This process helps writers to develop their skills and contributes to the advancement of knowledge within their field.

IMPORTANCE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND ETHICAL WRITING PRACTICES

3. Protects intellectual property: Ethical writing practices help to protect the intellectual property of authors by ensuring that their work is not stolen or misused. By respecting the intellectual property rights of others, writers can help to foster a culture of respect and collaboration within the academic and professional community.

4. Ensures fairness: Ethical writing practices ensure fairness by giving credit where credit is due. By citing sources and giving proper credit to the original authors, writers are acknowledging the contributions of others and ensuring that their work is not unfairly benefited by the work of others.

5. Adheres to ethical standards: Ethical writing practices also adhere to ethical standards that are expected in academic and professional settings. By following these standards, writers are demonstrating their commitment to upholding these values and principles, which contributes to the integrity and reputation of the academic and professional community.

PLAGIARISM DETECTION TOOLS

- Plagiarism detection tools are software programs that use various algorithms to compare written work with a large database of texts to identify potential plagiarism. Here are some commonly used plagiarism detection tools:

1. **Turnitin:** Turnitin is a widely used plagiarism detection tool that is used by many academic institutions. It compares submitted work to a large database of academic papers, websites, and other sources to identify any similarities or matches.

2. **Grammarly:** Grammarly is a popular writing tool that includes a plagiarism detection feature. It scans written work for potential plagiarism by comparing the text to a large database of academic papers and online sources.

PLAGIARISM DETECTION TOOLS

1. **Copyscape:** Copyscape is a plagiarism detection tool that is commonly used by website owners to check for duplicate content on their sites. It compares a submitted text to a large database of web content to identify potential plagiarism.

2. **PlagScan:** PlagScan is a web-based plagiarism detection tool that compares submitted work to a large database of academic papers and online sources. It provides a detailed report that highlights any matches found and the percentage of the document that is flagged for potential plagiarism.

3. **Urkund:** Urkund is a cloud-based plagiarism detection tool that is widely used by academic institutions. It compares submitted work to a large database of academic papers and online sources and provides a detailed report that identifies any potential plagiarism.

ADVANTAGES

1. **Efficient and effective:** Plagiarism detection tools are very efficient and effective in identifying potential plagiarism in a large volume of written work. These tools can quickly scan and compare texts, which saves time and effort for teachers and professors who need to grade or evaluate multiple papers.

2. **Comprehensive analysis:** Plagiarism detection tools can provide a comprehensive analysis of the similarities and matches found between a submitted document and other sources. This analysis helps to identify potential plagiarism and also highlights the specific parts of the text that are flagged for potential issues.

3. **Objective evaluation:** Plagiarism detection tools provide an objective evaluation of written work, which eliminates the potential for bias in assessing a student's work. This objectivity ensures that all students are evaluated on the same criteria and helps to maintain the academic integrity of the institution.

LIMITATIONS

1. **Limited scope:** Plagiarism detection tools are limited to the sources that are included in their database or index. These tools may not catch all instances of plagiarism if the original source is not included in the database.

2. **False positives**: Plagiarism detection tools may sometimes flag texts as plagiarized even if the match is coincidental or the source material is cited properly. This can be a limitation if the student or teacher is required to go through additional steps to prove that the text is original.

3. **Limited analysis:** Plagiarism detection tools can only identify potential plagiarism in written work, but they cannot assess the originality, quality, or depth of the content. This limitation means that teachers and professors still need to review the work and assess it based on its academic merit.

THANK YOU