Whose idea is it?

Acknowledging and building on other work, or just plain plagiarism?

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Outline

- What is plagiarism
- Common Types
- Avoid Plagiarism
  - Troubles
  - Causes
  - Discussions
  - Citation
- Check Tools
- Conclusion

What is Plagiarism

Dictionary:

The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas

and passing them off as one's own.

- Intentional
- Acidential

Survey

A survey of over 63,700 US undergraduate and 9,250 graduate students over the course of three years (2002-2005)--conducted by Donald McCabe, Rutgers University--revealed the following:

- 36% of undergraduates admit to "paraphrasing/copying few sentences from Internet source without footnoting it."
  - 24% of graduate students self report doing the same
- 38% admit to "paraphrasing/copying few sentences from written source without footnoting it."
  - 25% of graduate students self report doing the same
- 14% of students admit to "fabricating/falsifying a bibliography"
  - 7% of graduate students self report doing the same

Types of Plagiarism[4]

Type of plagiarism	Definition	Severity
Global plagiarism	Presenting an entire text by someone else as your own work.	Severe
Paraphrasing plagiarism	Rephrasing someone else's ideas without citation.	Serious
Verbatim plagiarism	Directly copying a passage of text without citation.	Serious
Mosaic plagiarism	Combining text and ideas from different sources without citation.	Serious
Self-plagiarism	Reusing passages and ideas from your own previously submitted work.	Moderate
Incorrect citation	Failing to give all the necessary information in your source citation.	Moderate

Special Case - Mosaic Plagiarism

- Copying from different sources and putting them together.

- It includes slightly rephrasing.

- Requires a bit more effort than just copying

3. Data and Operationalization

3.1 Data

In order to test the hypotheses formulated in the previous chapter and eventually give a proper answer to the research question the data set that will be used is the European Value Study (2008), the European Values Study is a large-scale, time-intensive survey on basic human values. It provides insights into the values, beliefs and preferences of citizens all over Europe. It is a unique research project on how Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, politics and society. The European Values Study was launched in 1981, when a couple of hundred citizens in the European Member States were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in an increasing number of countries.

Not all the respondents of the original data sample are included in the analysis. People who did not answer one or more of the questions included, are filtered out of the dataset. The final number of respondent has been brought down to a sample analysis of 60077 respondents.

3.2 operationalization

Special Case - Self Plagiarism

An author reuses portions of their previous writings in subsequent research papers.

- Flood conferences and journals with near-identical papers
- Reward those authors to break down their results into overlapping *least-publishable-units*, and publish each result once at a time
- Whenever a self-plagiarized paper is allowed to be published, another more deserving paper is not

Why to Avoid Plagiarism[6]

- Act of simple theft
- Financial starvation
- Famatory suicide
  - "When a reputation dies, it is rarely reborn anew, …"
- Anything to share? Experience of protecting yourself from others' plagiarism?

"Without struggling to understand, interpret, and argue with ideas, your own ideas never develop fully, and you will tend to see issues superficially (again, a profoundly dangerous thing in any profession and in any society)."

Causes[5]

- Time-management
- Ignorant of consequences
    - "Instructors and institutions may fail to report cheating when it does occur, or may not enforce appropriate penalties."
- Fear failure
- Struggling with a second language
- ...

Accidental Plagiarism[5][7]

- Cultural Confusion
- Failure to cite a source that is not common knowledge.
- Failure to "quote" or block quote author's exact words, even if cited.
- Failure to put a paraphrase in your own words, even if cited.
- Failure to put a summary in your own words, even if cited.
- Failure to be loyal to a source.

How to avoid[5]

- "Instructors are there to guide you and help you learn, part of that is with plagiarism and citation issues."
    - What are the rules on using outside sources?
    - How do you cite not original sources?

Citation format[8][9]

- ACM/IEEE/APA/MLA/…
- Conference/Journal/Book/Website/Patent/…
- In-Text/Citation List

[#]   Author, "Title," presented at the Conference, City, State, Country, Month days, year, paper number.

[13]   H. Tame, "Hell's bells: visualizing the sound of hell in twelfth century sculpted portals," presented at the 54th Int. Congr. on Medieval Stud., Kalamazoo, MI, USA, May 9-12, 2019.

Cite, Quote and Paraphrase[2]

Quote: To state what someone else has written, word for word, using their words.

- Anything you directly quote must be put in quotation marks and referenced

Paraphrasing: To paraphrase is to say the same thing, but in your own words.

- Give credit at the end of the paper in the bibliography or through footnotes.

"May the forces of evil become confused on the way to your house."

- George Carlin

Check Tools

Google and Google Scholar

BU Center for Teaching & Learning[3]:

- Turnitin.com
- SafeAssign (Integrated with Blackboard)
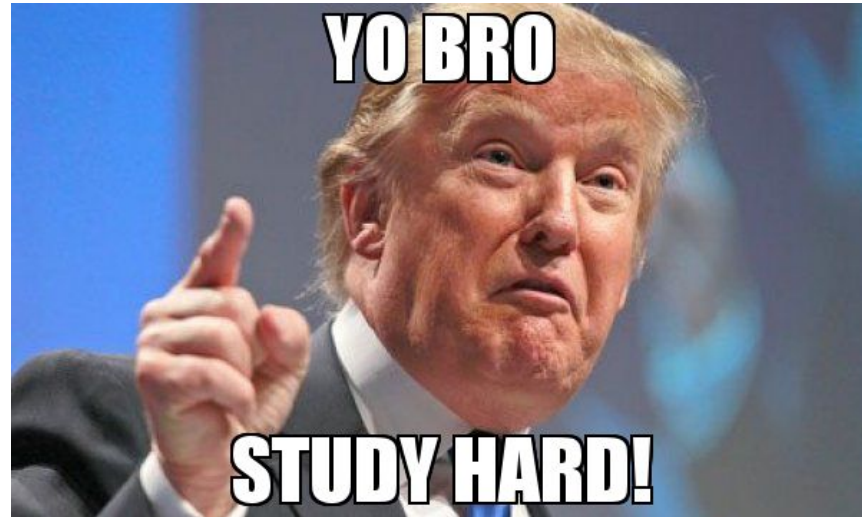
MOSS from Stanford (code)

Any else?

Quiz time![1]

Plagiarism or not?

- Cite all sources, but have no original work or ideas
- Copy word for word without quotation but with citation
- Copy images without citation/modify images slightly
- Rehashing majority of your own work in another paper
- Cite a source for work it doesn't contain

Conclusion

1. Don't be lazy and study hard.

2. Respect other people's work, respect knowledge.

Citations

[1] "Acknowledging and building on other work, or just plain ...." https://www.cs.bu.edu/~richwest/cs697_spring_2019/slides/plagiarism.pdf. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[2] "Avoid Plagiarism - Research & Subject Guides - Stony Brook ...." 30 Mar. 2020, https://guides.library.stonybrook.edu/citations/avoid-plagiarism. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[3] "Plagiarism Detection » Center for Teaching & Learning ...." 31 Mar. 2020, https://www.bu.edu/ctl/teaching-resources/plagiarism-detection/. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[4] "6 Types of Plagiarism and How to Avoid Them (With ... - Scribbr." 17 Jan. 2018, https://www.scribbr.com/plagiarism/types-of-plagiarism/. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[5] "Avoiding Plagiarism – MIT Comparative Media Studies/Writing." https://cmsw.mit.edu/writing-and-communication-center/avoiding-plagiarism/. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[6] "Why is plagiarism an unacceptable academic practice? - Quora." 16 Mar. 2018, https://www.quora.com/Why-is-plagiarism-an-unacceptable-academic-practice. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[7] "Unintentional - Plagiarism Tutorial at Duke University." https://plagiarism.duke.edu/unintent/. Accessed 4 Apr. 2020.

[8] "Purdue OWL // Purdue Writing Lab." https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/purdue_owl.html. Accessed April 8, 2020.

[9] "Citation Style and Reference Formats - ACM." 23 Jan. 2020, https://www.acm.org/publications/authors/reference-formatting. Accessed 8 Apr. 2020.