

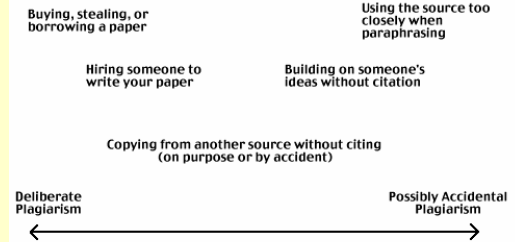
Plagiarism

What it is and how to avoid it

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Plagiarism



Copied from Owl online writing lab, owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html

Plagiarism

The act of passing off as one's own the ideas or writings of another

Georgiatown Honors Council
www.georgetown.edu/honor/plagiarism.html



My Paper
By J. Imsmart

My Presentation
J. Imsmart
U. Anywhere

Image from <http://www.kn.pacbell.com/seired/webtime/great.html>

But surely I would never do that

They said it so much better. Shouldn't I use their words?
I didn't copy it; I rewrote it in my own words!
That source wasn't formally published, so it doesn't count
But I only used it in my research / scholarship proposal, not a publication!
My friends get stuff from the Internet
I don't have time to do it right
But its only a pass/fail paper worth 2%!
In my country, using someone else's work is a sign of respect
I forgot that I copied that
I didn't know the rules
I didn't know you how to use and/or cite other peoples work

Most points copied and/or paraphrased from Georgiatown University www.georgetown.edu/honor/plagiarism.html

Contradictions of academic writing

Show you have done your research	---But---	Write something new and original
Appeal to experts and authorities	---But---	Improve upon, or disagree with experts and authorities
Improve your English by mimicking what you hear and read	---But---	Use your own words, your own voice
Give credit where credit is due	---But---	Make your own significant contribution

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Avoiding Plagiarism I – Giving credit

Need to Document	No Need to Document
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you are using or referring to somebody else's words or ideas from a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, or any other medium When you use information gained through interviewing another person When you copy the exact words or a "unique phrase" from somewhere When you reprint any diagrams, illustrations, charts, and pictures When you use ideas that others have given you in conversations or over email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you are writing your own experiences, your own observations, your own insights, your own thoughts, your own conclusions about a subject When you are using "common knowledge" – folklore, common sense observations, shared information within your field of study or cultural group When you are compiling generally accepted facts When you are writing up your own experimental results

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Avoiding Plagiarism I – Giving credit

Give credit whenever you use:

- another person's idea, opinion, or theory
- establish prior work in this area
- any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings—any pieces of information—that are not common knowledge
- quotations of another person's actual spoken or written words
- paraphrase of another person's spoken or written words

Most points copied from from ISS Writing Tutorial Services, Indiana University, <http://www.indiana.edu/~iwt/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Citations

- You must be absolutely clear that you are using a source, and where it can be found

...

While our first goal is an incremental study that uses a similar methodology to Boyle et al (2000), there is a major difference between our study and theirs.

...

References

Boyle, M., Edwards, C. and Greenberg, S. (2000) 'The Effects of Filtered Video on Awareness and Privacy', *Proceedings of the CSCW'00 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* [CHI Letters 2(3)], p33-43, ACM Press.

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Quoting and citing short literal copies

...
As Boyle et al (2000) describes "Filtered video is effective for neutral collaborative situations [where] people are doing non-risky activities." (p205)
...

References

Boyle, M., Edwards, C. and Greenberg, S. (2000) 'The Effects of Filtered Video on Awareness and Privacy', *Proceedings of the CSCW'00 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* [CHI Letters 2(3)], p33-43, ACM Press

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Citing paraphrased text

...
Boyle, et al (2000) claim that the approach of filtered video is useful only for those situations where people perform non-risky activities within what is commonly thought to be a public space.
...

References

Boyle, M., Edwards, C. and Greenberg, S. (2000) 'The Effects of Filtered Video on Awareness and Privacy', *Proceedings of the CSCW'00 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* [CHI Letters 2(3)], p33-43, ACM Press

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Quoting and citing long literal copies

...
To quote from Boyle, et al:
"Filtered video is effective for neutral collaborative situations [where] people are doing non-risky activities. This occurs in the case where, for example, people meet in common areas, or they engage in otherwise public activities within a setting with acceptable norms."
p205 Boyle et al,
...

References

Boyle, M., Edwards, C. and Greenberg, S. (2000) 'The Effects of Filtered Video on Awareness and Privacy', *Proceedings of the CSCW'00 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* [CHI Letters 2(3)], p33-43, ACM Press

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Citing copied images

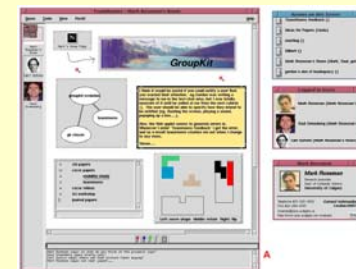


Figure 2.3 - TeamRooms Interface, (from Roseman & Greenberg, 1996)

Avoiding Plagiarism II - Citations

Citing the web

- *the same rules apply!!!*

Problems

- url goes stale
- actual site creator / institution is unknown

Solutions

- investigate full citation as much as possible

www.perdue.com/xdf/r.html

vs.

Bosh, John. (Date unknown) Purdue University, Computer Science.
www.perdue.com/xdf/r.html. Site visited on Jan 2004

Avoiding Plagiarism III – Record keeping

Problem

- your rough notes don't indicate where ideas came from
- you can't find where the idea came from, or
- you can't find the citation, or
- you forgot

Solution

- maintain database of all references reviewed
- annotate your bibliography
- keep paper / electronic copies of your sources in binders/folders
- add citations to your notes, specifying when you are quoting or paraphrasing [Owl Online Writing Lab]

Getting caught

Its easy to detect plagiarism!

- ideas come out of nowhere
- changes to writing style
- simple to search the web for quotes / keywords
- software available that does this automatically
- reader often familiar with the area
- ...

Consequences

- Department: for blatant plagiarism,
 - the Instructor *must* notify Grad Director and Head
 - they *must* notify the Dean of Science and Grad Studies and provide a recommendation
 - probation
 - failure of module/course
 - withdrawal from program

The Good News

Using other people's work is good!

You are *expected* to

- know and use the literature
- provide a good review of influences to your work
- base your work on others
- add to the corpus of knowledge by building upon and varying the ideas of others

Doing this well by citing and quoting is well respected and considered a sign of a thorough researcher

Sources

- Owl Online Writing Lab. "Avoiding Plagiarism" Purdue University Online Writing Lab. owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html
 - a really good site with many useful tips
- ISS Writing Tutorial Services (2004) Indiana University, Bloomington. www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml
- Georgetown University Honor Council (Date unknown) "What is Plagiarism"? Georgetown University, Washington DC. Site visited Jan 2005. www.georgetown.edu/honor/plagiarism.html
- U California-Davis (1999) "Avoiding Plagiarism – Mastering the Art of Scholarship." Student Judicial Affairs. sjd.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm
- Irving Hexham (1992-1999) "Academic Plagiarism Defined". Department of Religious Studies, University of Calgary. www.ucalgary.ca/~hexham/study/plag.html
 - contains many examples of plagiarism

Google the word 'Plagiarism' for more sources.