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

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From www.prism-magazine.org/december/assets/images/plagiarism.jpg

Plagiarism
From www.georgetown.edu/honor/plagiarism.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

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

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
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

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." Boyle et al, p205

References

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

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/1.html
  - vs.
  - Bosh, John. (Date unknown) Purdue University, Computer Science.
  - www.perdue.com/xdf/1.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

**It’s 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
- 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. sja.ucdavis.edu/avoid.htm
  - Contains many examples of plagiarism

Google the word 'Plagiarism' for more sources.