Plagiarism

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Note

Sources for images, and reference citations for quotations and paraphrased material, are provided in the notes under each slide in the notes version of this PowerPoint presentation – no plagiarism!

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism means "the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit"

<u>Source</u>: MSU's Procedures Concerning Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Creative Activities <u>http://rio.msu.edu/June_2009_Procedures.pdf</u>

- Appropriation means using or taking something that is not yours
 - Plagiarism is stealing by using another person's words or ideas
 - Plagiarism is academically dishonest because students, scholars, and faculty members are expected to do their own work

- The terms <u>ideas, processes, results, or</u> <u>words</u> refer to another person's intellectual property
- Plagiarizers use or take intellectual property
- Other thieves use or take physical property such as money, computers, things, etc.



Plagiarism means taking or using any of the following intellectual property without permission or giving credit:

Words ... copying more than 4-6 consecutive words, rearranging phrases, or paraphrasing extensively

Ideas ... using original information learned from conference presentations, confidential reviews, etc.

Continued from previous slide:

- Processes ... adopting or using research methods described by another investigator, especially when the research method is not common knowledge
- Results ... using or reporting data, figures, or tables that represent another investigator's research results

- Giving appropriate credit refers to:
 - Providing the name of the original author, artist, researcher, or scholar
 - Providing sufficient publication data that another person can find the original source – use disciplinary standards!
 - Using quotation symbols to indicate direct quotes

Is This Plagiarism?

- Next six slides
- Read information on the slides
- Listen to variations of the situation described by the presenter
- Determine whether plagiarism occurred
 Discuss uncertainties with your mentor

#1 - Is This Plagiarism?



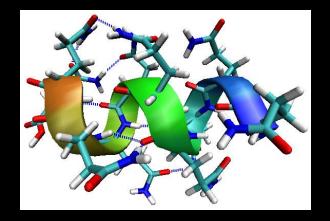
You are a member of the audience where research results are presented. You use ideas described by one of the speakers in the design of your next research project.

#2 - Is This Plagiarism?



You are reading a journal article, chapter, or book. You paraphrase passages of text from the material you have been reading in the literature review of a manuscript you are writing.

#3 - Is This Plagiarism?



You are reviewing a submitted manuscript. You decide to use novel research methods described in that manuscript to enhance your own research.

#4 - Is This Plagiarism?



You are doing research using the internet. You choose to use ideas from a web site in the design of your next research project, and also use some quotes from the web site in your literature review.

#5 - Is This Plagiarism?

You are writing a paper in English, and your native language is Martian. When writing a review of literature, you use another author's exact words because you are not confident about paraphrasing or synthesizing the ideas into your own words in English.

#6 - Is This Plagiarism?



You are writing a manuscript for publication that is based upon your own previous research. You decide to include some exact text from one of your earlier manuscripts in the new paper.

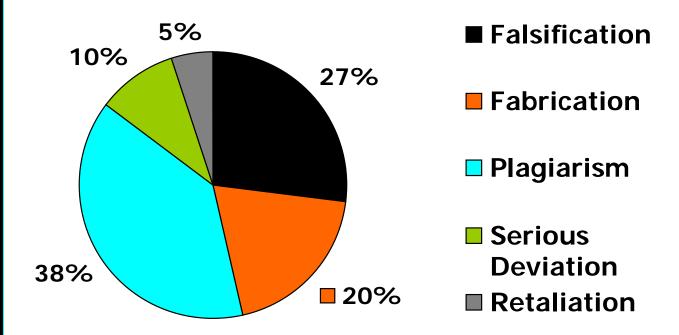
- Plagiarism is specifically defined as a form of <u>research misconduct</u>
- The definition of <u>research misconduct</u> on the next slide is from the MSU Procedures Concerning Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Creative Activities, <u>http://rio.msu.edu/June_2009_Procedures.pdf</u>

"Misconduct means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or any other practice that seriously deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the academic and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and creative activities."

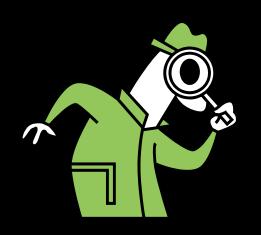
"Ohio University is investigating 44 possible cases of plagiarism by current and former engineering graduate students, all of which were discovered by a former graduate student who believes that professors there have fostered a culture of cheating."

T. Bartlett, Ohio U. Investigates Plagiarism Charges, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 3/10/06

Allegations of Scientific Misconduct, Received at MSU, 2002/03 – 2006/07



Detecting Plagiarism



Readers and reviewers Check references Google 4-6 words (Harris, 2004) Plagiarism detection software (e.g., plagiarismchecker.com, plagiarismdetect.com)

Preventing Plagiarism

- Understand the difference between "common knowledge" and "original" ideas
- Do the right thing
 - Follow your conscience
 - Give credit, mark direct quotations, and use reference citations *use disciplinary standards!* Seek help from your mentor



Possible Consequences

- scholarly reputation
- self-concept



- Dissertation not accepted
- Expulsion from university/no degree
- Expulsion from professional organizations
- Loss of job (GA/faculty)

MSU Resources

- MSU's Procedures Concerning Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Creative Activities <u>http://rio.msu.edu/June_2009_Procedures.pdf</u>
- Plagiarism. Research Integrity Newsletter, MSU Grad School, Volume 9 (2), 2006 <u>http://grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/docs/ri05.pdf</u>

Plagiarism. PowerPoint presentation & notes <u>http://grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/resources</u>

MSU Offices

- Research Integrity Officer
 <u>http://www.rio.msu.edu/</u>
 Graduate School
 <u>http://grad.msu.edu</u>
- Ombudsman
 - https://www.msu.edu/unit/ombud/

Sampling of Web Sites

- URLs for several additional web sites about plagiarism are included in the notes below this slide

The End

You are encouraged to engage in further discussions about plagiarism with your mentors and colleagues from your discipline