Academic Integrity/Plagiarism: What it Means and How to Avoid It



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RESEARCH



What my friends think I do



What my mom thinks I do



What society thinks I do



What my boss thinks I do



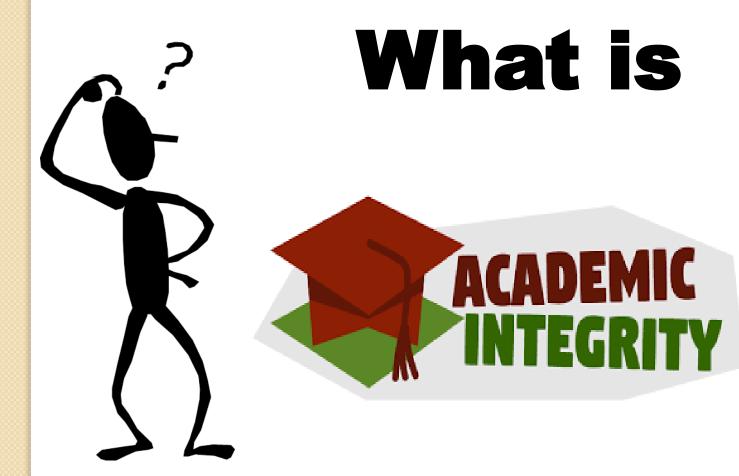
What I think I do



What I actually do

OBJECTIVES

- Define academic integrity.
- List the pillars of academic integrity.
- Define plagiarism.
- Explain how to avoid plagiarism.
- List and explain softwares used to check plagiarism.
- Select a free software (Grammarly checker) and add its extension to Google chrome.
- Demonstrate the application of Grammarly checker to word document.





 Integrity – "adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty" (Source: Dictionary.com)

 Knowing the definition of integrity, we can now reason that "academic integrity" refers to honesty, morality, and ethicality in school/college/university-related activities and situations.

Academic integrity

- Academic integrity means avoiding plagiarism.
- It means making sure that you give credit to any other person whose work you use rather than claiming that work as your own.

 If you claim it as your own ,it is considered as CHEATING



How do you show academic integrity?

Five Pillars of Academic Integrity

- Honesty is sincerity. ...
- Trust in other people and in your community eases working relationships. ...
- Fairness goes hand in hand with trust. ...
- Respect allows for individual points of view and opinions to be shared. ...
- Responsibility means acknowledging your agency and accountability in daily actions and in your work.

Why do we need academic integrity?

 Academic integrity is being honest and fair with yourself and others about your academic achievements and accomplishments.





What Is **Plagiarism?**



Plagiarism is:

"the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others <u>as your own</u>."



What's the origin of the word plagiarism?



The word *plagiarism* is derived from the Latin word *plagiare*, which means to *kidnap* or *abduct*

Why is it important to understand Plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is stealing of intellectual property
- Plagiarism is cheating
- Plagiarism is an Academic offence
- •Plagiarism is Academic theft!



Why do students plagiarize?

Excuses!





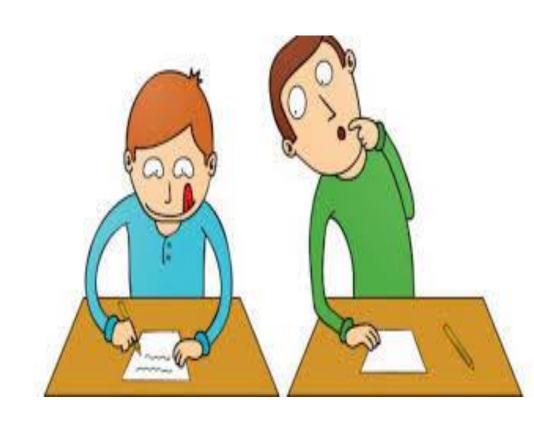


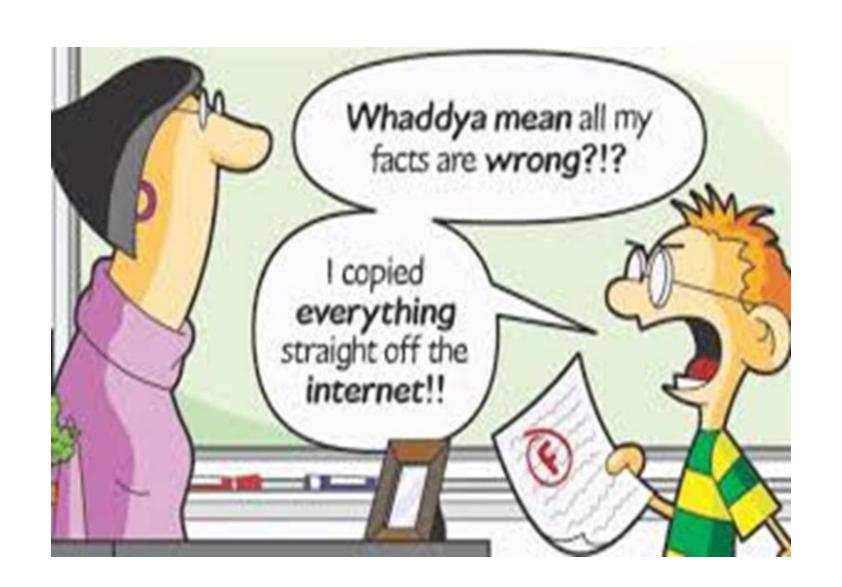
- 1. Unaware of what is plagiarism
- Do not understand why sources are so important and what is all the fuss is about
- 3. Do not know how to integrate/incorporate source materials into their own arguments or assignment
- 4. Have **poor time-management skills**, running out of time. Hence, they have no choice but to plagiarise.

Two Types of Plagiarism

Intentional Plagiarism

- Copying a friend's work
- Borrowing or buying assignments
- Cut and paste from electronic resources
- Downloading essays from the Internet and presenting as your own work.





Unintentional Plagiarism

- Not knowing how to acknowledge or incorporate sources of information through proper paraphrasing, summarizing and quotation.
- Careless copying, cutting and pasting from electronic databases
- Quoting excessively.
- Failure to use your own "voice".

Be Aware of What Constitutes Plagiarism and Take Precaution

Both intentional or unintentional plagiarism are not acceptable and are academic offences

It is **IMPORTANT** that you acknowledge or give credit where it is due

Be Aware of What Constitutes Plagiarism and Take Precaution

- It does not matter whether the person whose work you have cited is alive or dead. You still have to cite if it is not your own idea
- If you paraphrase or translate some sections of a piece of work, you must give a citation
- •If you take an image from the Internet or any source, you must cite the source



Nope!

- Facts that are widely known, or
- Information or judgments considered "common knowledge"

Do **NOT** have to be cited



Examples of Common Knowledge or Widely Accepted Facts

- The Nile is the longest river in the world
- The world is round
- The sun rises in the east

However, whenever you are in doubt, cite!

You Do Not Need To Document/Cite When:

- Writing your own experiences and observations.
- Presenting the results of original research or experiments.
- Writing your own thoughts, comments or conclusions in an assignment.
- Evaluating or offering your own analysis.
- Using common knowledge.
- Using generally accepted facts or information.

What's the big deal?

If I change a 1'm few words, right? okay.



Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



You can "borrow" from the works of others to be used in your own work!

BUT HOW?



- 1. Quotation
- 2. Paraphrasing
- 3. Summarizing

Quoting	Paraphrasing	Summarizing
Identical to the words found	Constructing a passage into your own words	Putting main ideas/points into your own words
Other person's idea and words	Use your own sentence structure	Presents only the most important ideas of a source
"* Quotation marks must be used!	Attribute to your original source	Attribute to your original source

This is to help you blend/incorporate source materials into your own writing and make sure that your "voice" is heard



Interpreting these results, Robbins et al. (2003) suggested that the "therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negatively about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent's needs or concerns" (p. 541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.



For Quotations

- 1. Must be identical to the original. Match the source document word for word
- 2. Put quotation marks around the original author's exact words
- 3. Must reference the original source
- 4. Include citation



Presenting someone else's essential ideas and information in your own words or language

Paraphrasing

Good paraphrases...

use synonyms/different forms of words

ORIGINAL

Optimizing peak bone mass during the early years is thought to be a key factor in preventing osteoporosis later in life.



PARAPHRASE

To prevent osteoporosis, experts believe it is important to build bone mass before adulthood (Johnson et al., 2008).

Paraphrasing

Good paraphrases...

change the voice (from passive to active)

Earth-friendly products are being purchased more often by consumers.

DOER of the action is in the object position (PASSIVE)

Increasingly, shoppers are choosing to buy environmentally safe products.

DOER is the subject of the sentence (ACTIVE)



For Paraphrasing

1. The paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage

2. Must use your own words

3. Must reference the original source

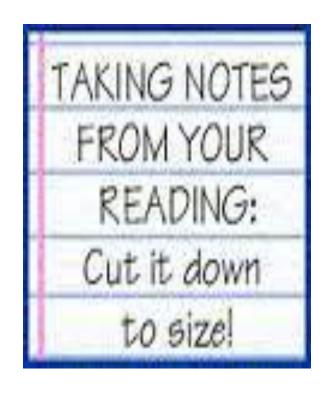
4 Steps to Paraphrasing

- 1. Select the information you need
- 2. Use your own words
 - a. Use synonyms (words with same meaning)
 - b. Interchange active and passive voice
- 3. Give credit to original author
 - a. Use In-text Citation
- 4. Compare what you wrote with the original text.
 - a. Are main ideas and substance covered
 - b. Did you use your own words and modify sentence structure
 - c. Did you give credit to author of original source



Summarizing

The author's original words are rewritten into a substantially shortened form that captures the most important elements



Example

Original source:

"For the semantic web to function, computers must have access to structured collections of information and sets of inference rules that they can use to conduct automated reasoning. Artificial-intelligence researchers have studied such systems since long before the Web was developed. Knowledge representation, as this technology is often called, is currently in a state comparable to that of hypertext before the advent of the Web: it is clearly a good idea, and some very nice demonstrations exist, but it has not yet changed the world. It contains the seeds of important applications, but to realize its full potential it must be linked into a single global system."



After Summarizing

Berners-Lee et al (2001) argue that incorporating artificial intelligence techniques into the mechanisms of the Internet will result in new systems with potential to make a large impact on society.

References

Berners-Lee, T., Hendler, J. & Lassila, O. (2001, May). The semantic web. *Scientific American*, 35-43.



For Summarizing

- 1. The text is much shorter than the original text
- 2. Must use your own words, usually with very limited use of quotations
- 3. Must reference the original source

IN TEXT -CITATION

 Whenever you paraphrase, summarise or quote from a particular source, you have to do "In-text Citation"

Softwares Used To Check Plagiarism

- Grammarly Plagiarism Checker
- WhiteSmoke Plagiarism Checker
- Duplichecker.
- PlagiarismCheck.Org.
- Copyleaks.
- Viper
- Checkforplagiarism.net
- Plagiarism Checker
- Copyscape
- DMCA Scan
- Turnitin



What Is Turnitin?

Turnitin is an internet based plagiarismprevention service that checks the documents for content that is not original.

The results can be used to:

- identify similarities to existing sources
- >to help students learn how to avoid plagiarism and improve their writing

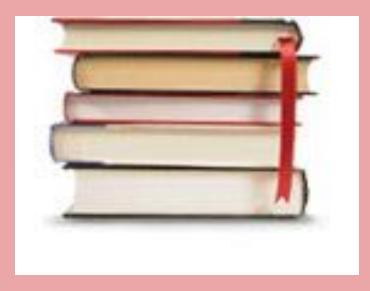


More than 3,500 higher education institutions use Turnitin, including 69 percent of the top 100 colleges and universities in the *U.S. News and World Report* Best Colleges list.



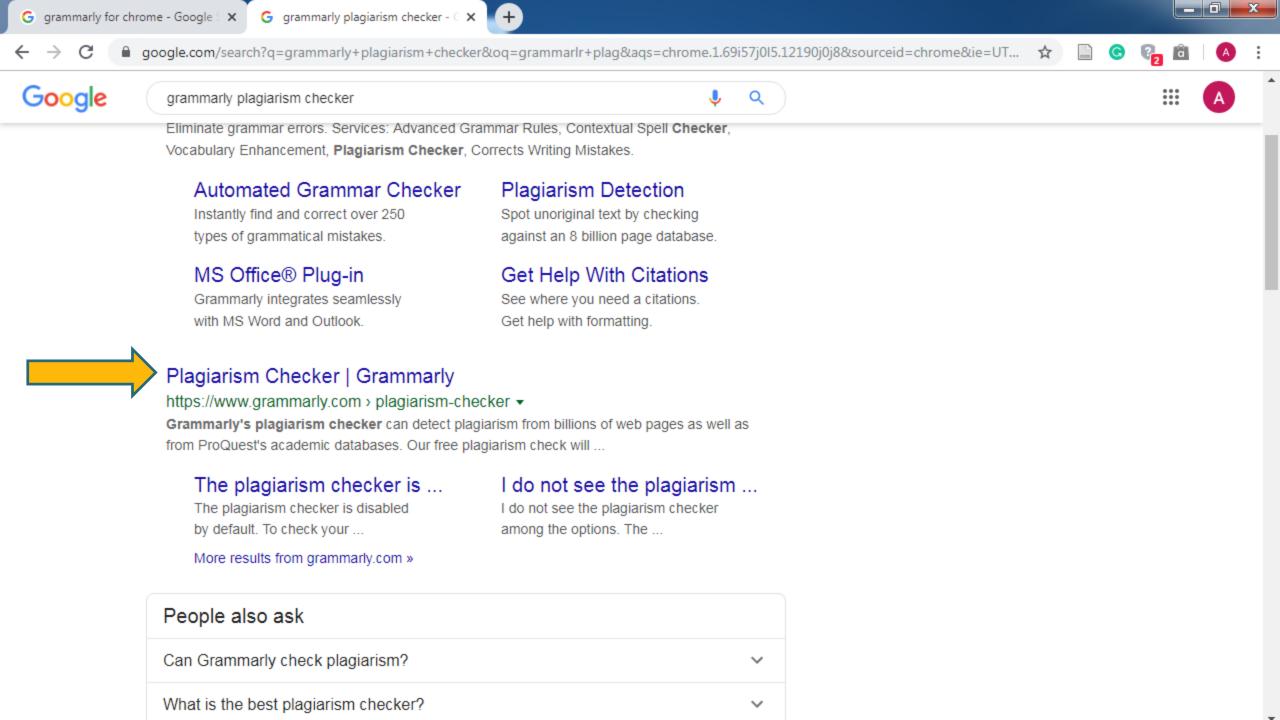
Access Vast Databases

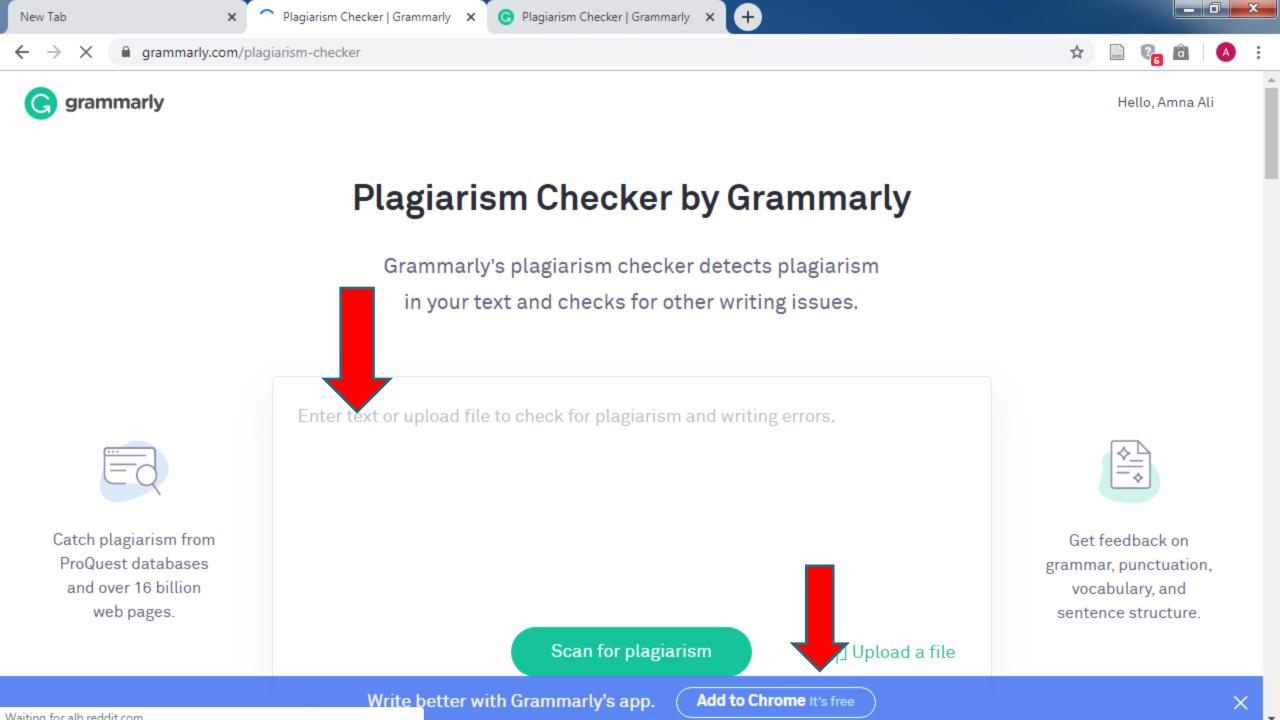
Turnitin contains 24+ billion web pages, 250+ million student papers and millions of articles.

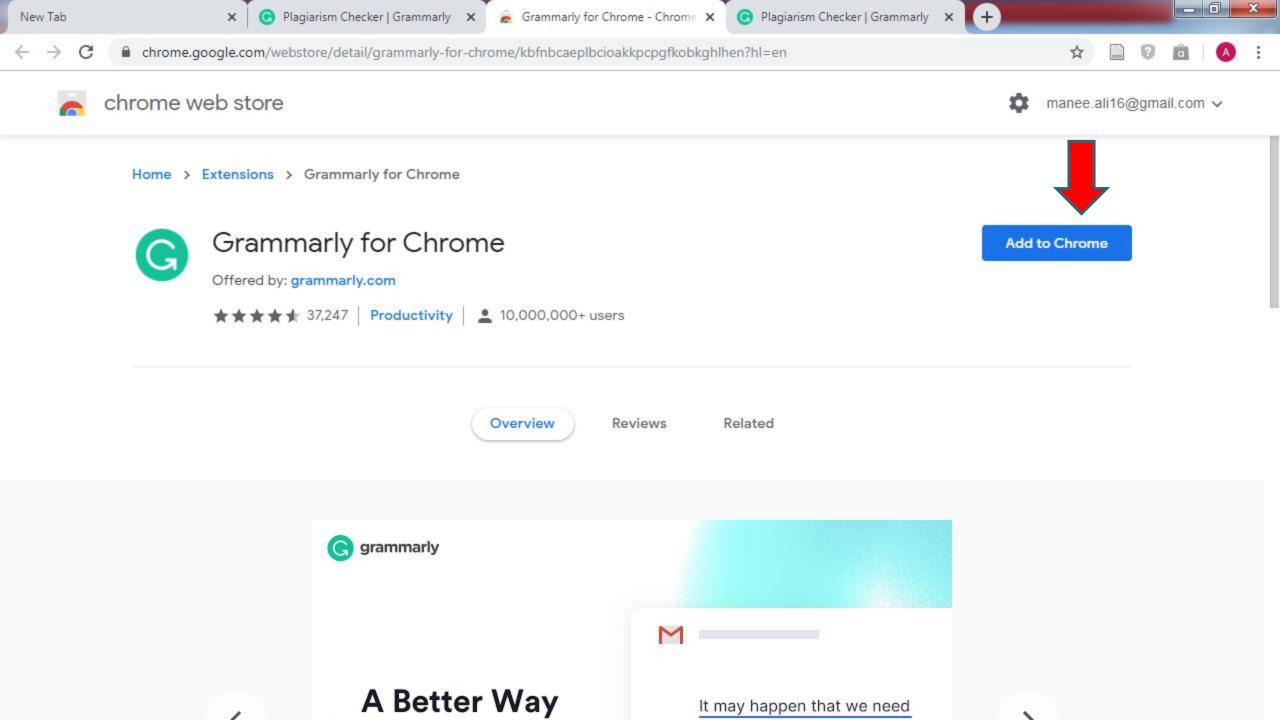


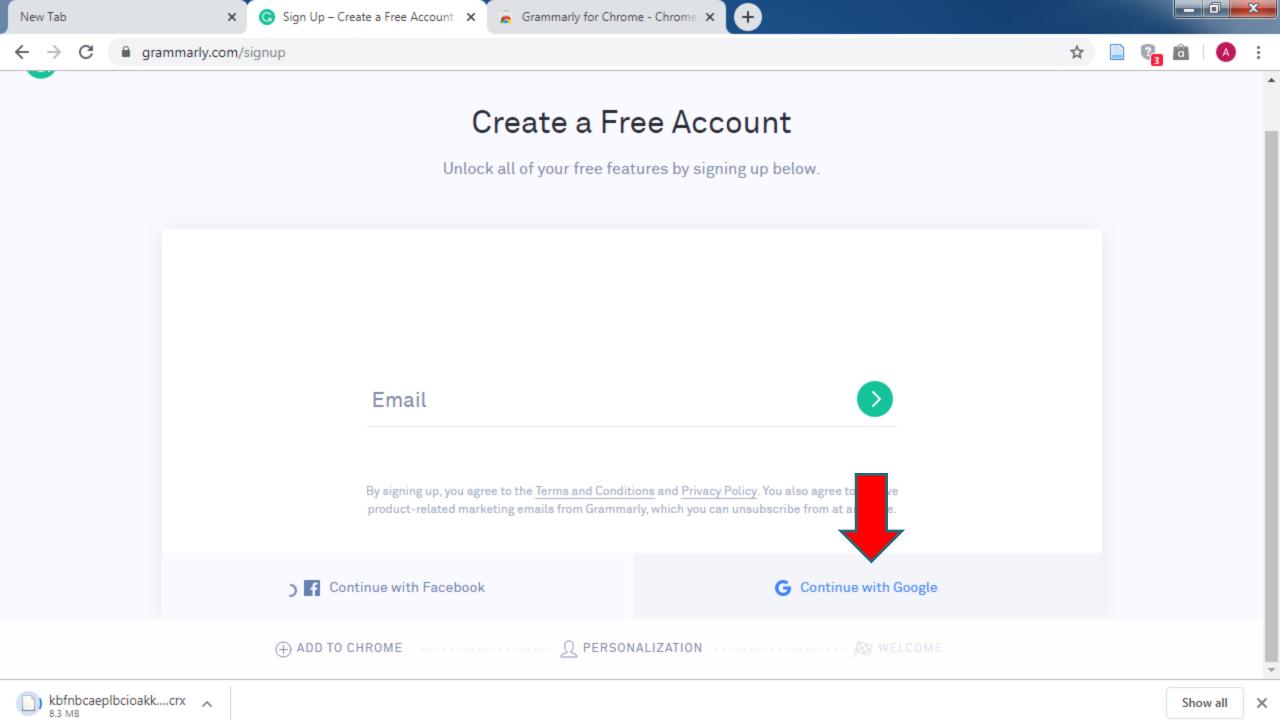
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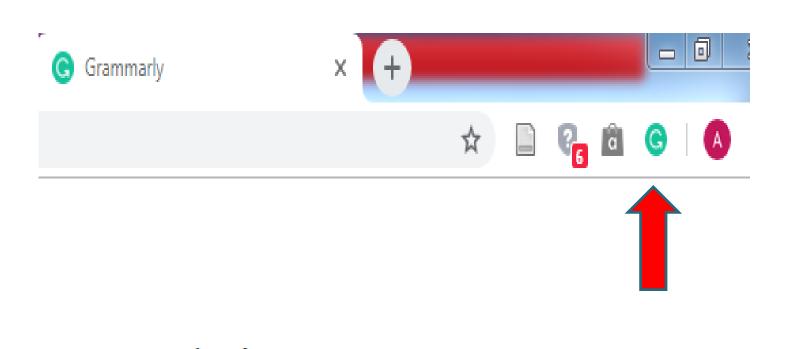
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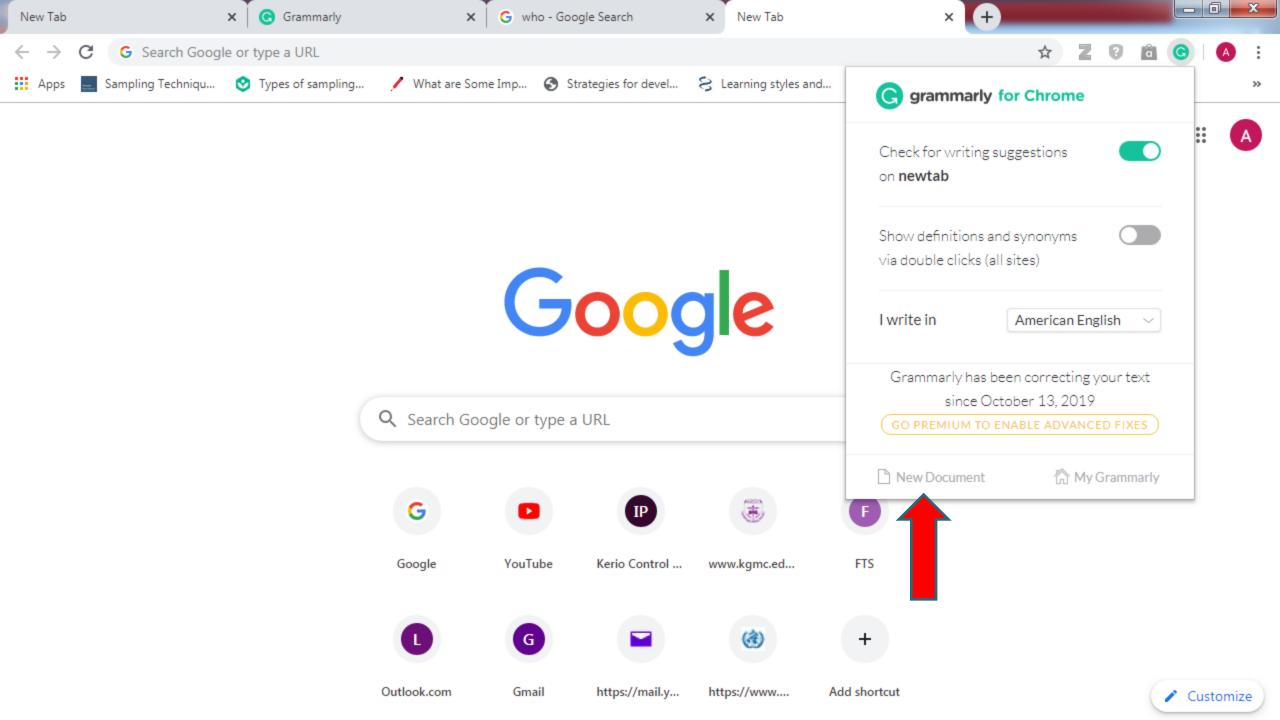


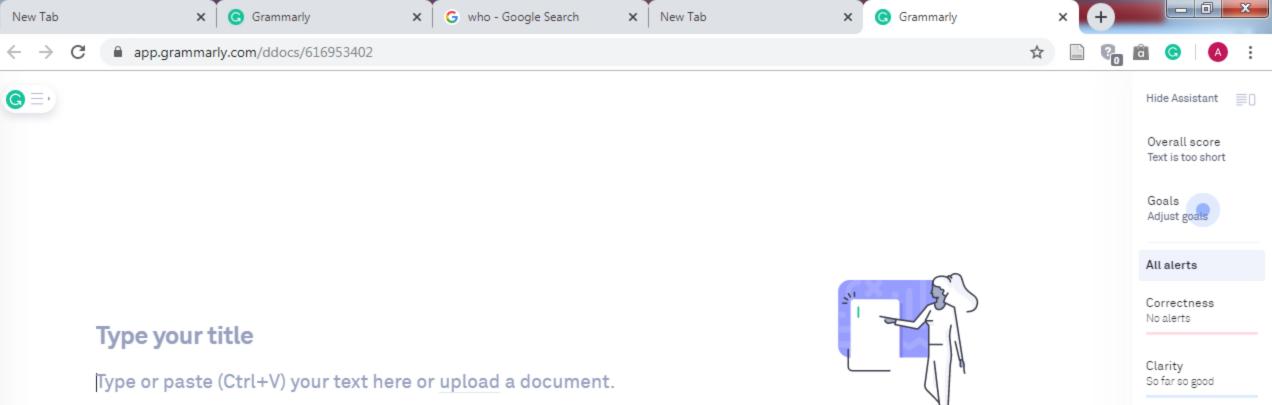














Nothing to check yet

Start writing or upload a document to see Grammarly's feedback.

Engagement Nothing yet

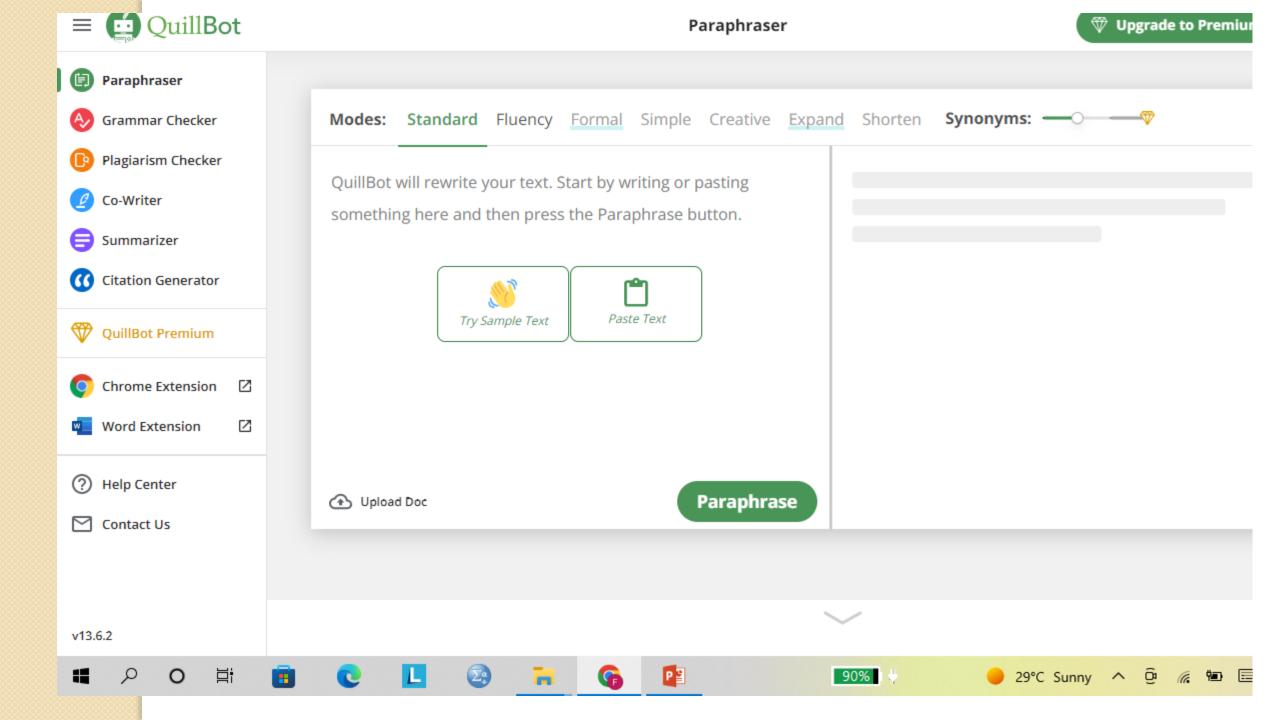
Delivery Nothing yet

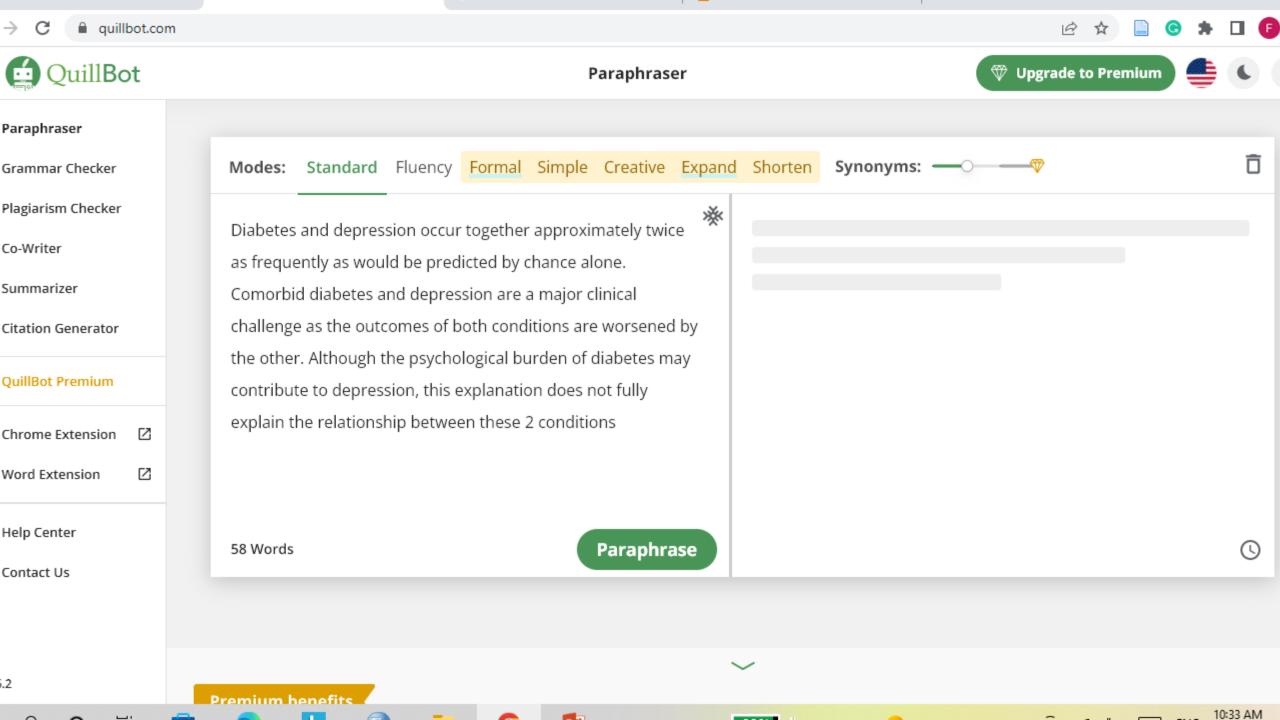
Send to proofreaders

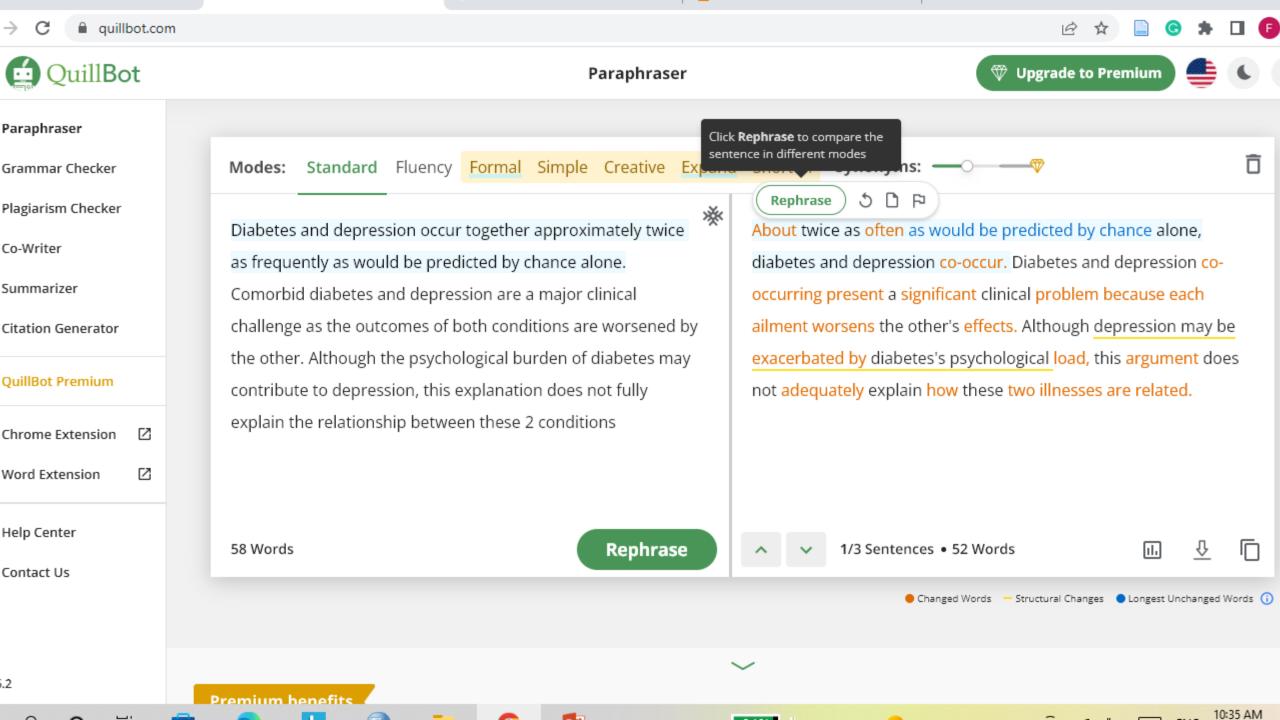
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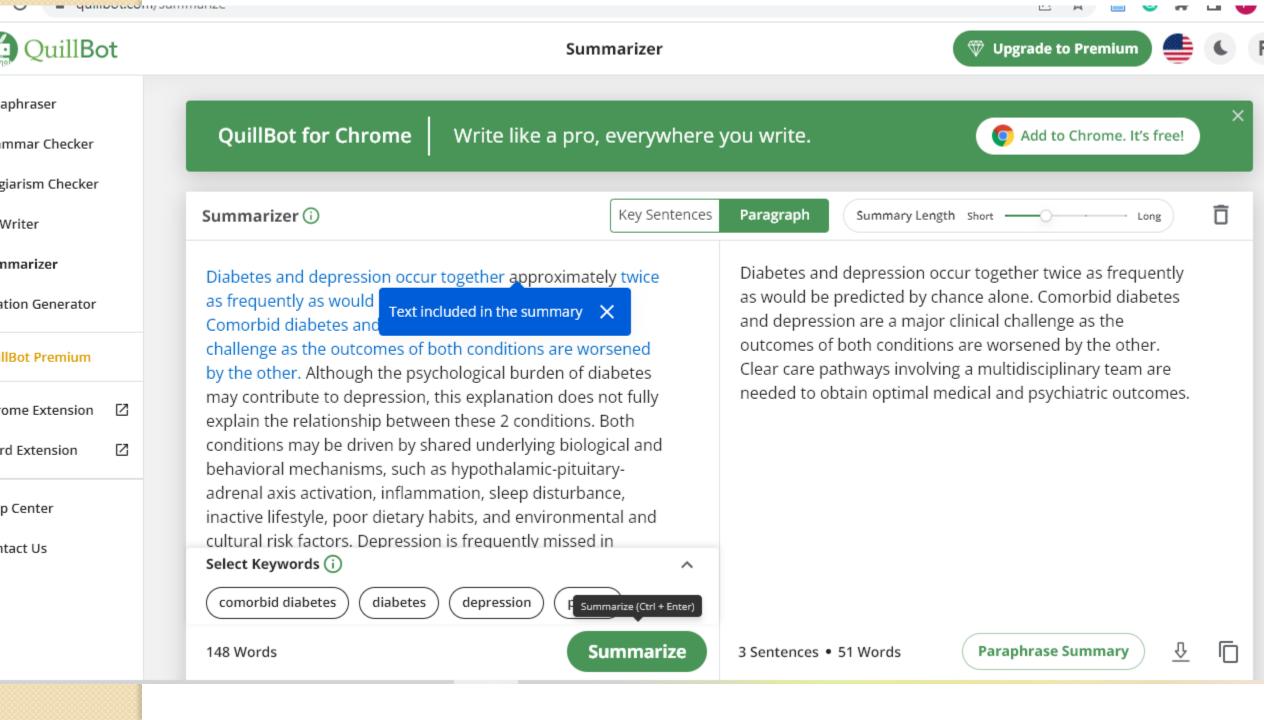
Plagiarism











Thank You