PLAGIARISM 101:

Help yourself and your students avoid plagiarism
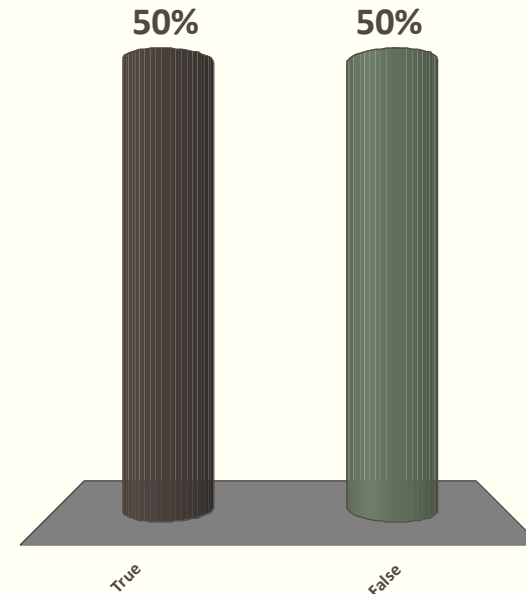
After this presentation you will be able to:

- Define plagiarism

- Identify the most common ways of plagiarism

- Be aware of how to avoid plagiarism

At least one?

** I presented the same essay for two different classes
** I copy-paste but didn't use quotation marks
** I made some adjustments to lab results in order to have
     good conclusions
** I used Internet images in my pp presentations and forgot to
     include the reference

A. True
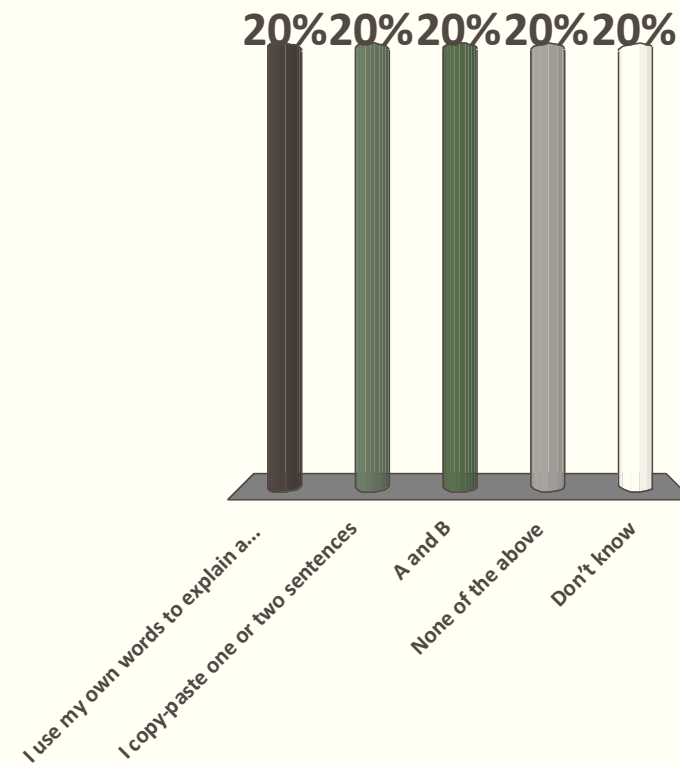B. False

DEFINITION

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own.

Searching for information references you find a journal article that is related with your topic. In wich of the following cases you need to cite the original information?

A. I use my own words to explain an authors idea

B. I copy-paste one or two sentences

C. A and B

D. None of the above

E. Don't know

20%20%20%20%20%

I use my own words to explain a...

I copy-paste one or two sentences

A and B

None of the above

Don't know

How often it happens?

"A study of almost 4,500 students at 25 schools, suggests cheating is . . . a significant problem in high school

- 74% of the respondents admitted to one or more instances of serious test cheating

- 72% admitted to serious cheating on written assignments

- Over half of the students admitted they have engaged in some level of plagiarism on written assignments using the Internet."

Types of plagiarism: Intentional

- Submitting someone else's work as your own
  - Copying a friend's work
  - Including parts of someone else's work within your own
  - Buying, borrowing or stealing papers

- Taking a test for someone else or permitting it

- Cutting and pasting from sources without documenting

- Media "borrowing" without documentation

- Web publishing without permission of creators

- Providing false documentation or data

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$80,000 + 0 = $800,000

"That's right, I've decided to give myself zero pay raise this year."

Types of plagiarism: Accidental

- Careless paraphrasing
- Quoting without citing the source
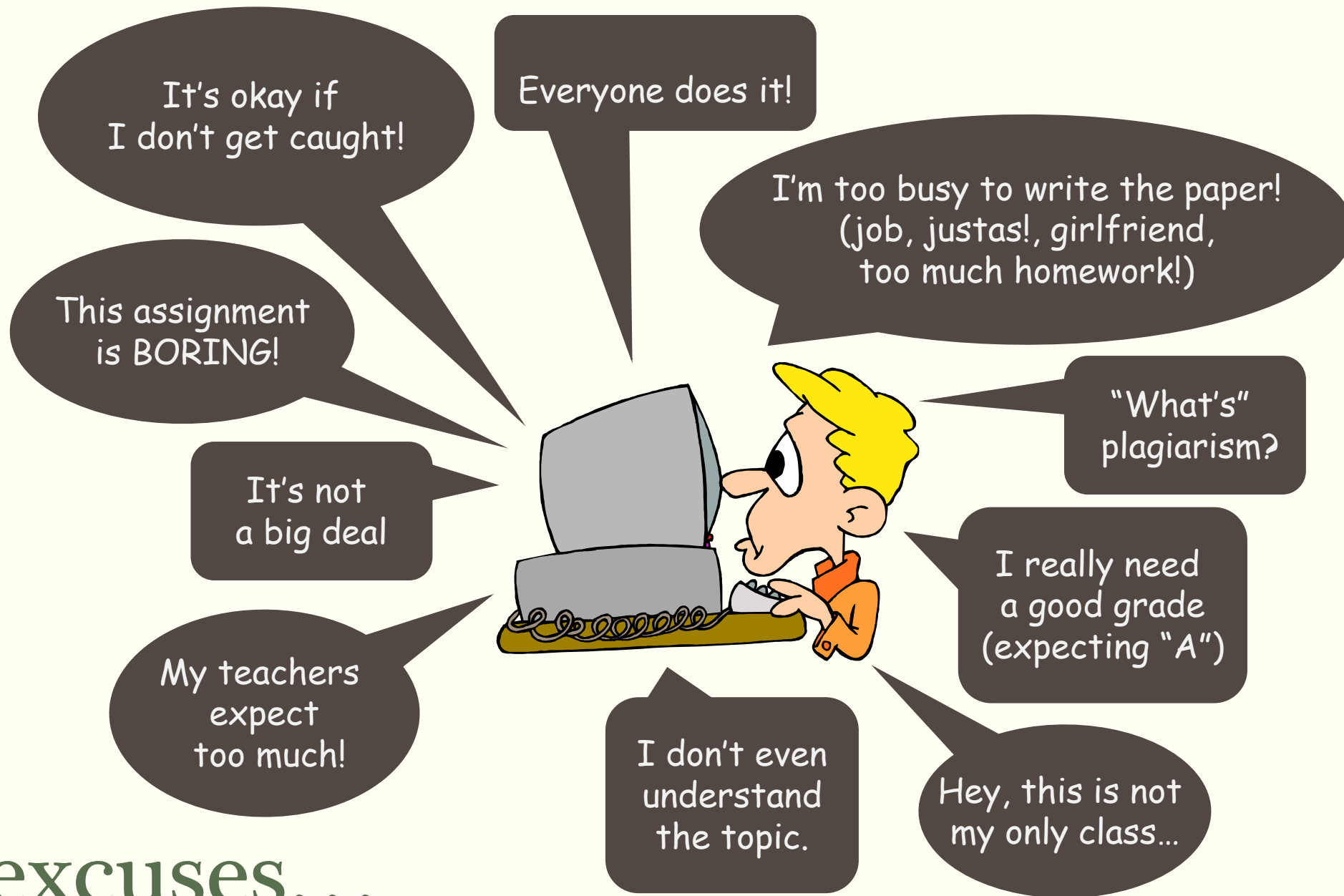- Incomplete quotations
- Omitting documentation

Types of plagiarism: others

Autoplagiarism

- Presenting an "old" work as a "new" one

- Presenting a paper that has already be presented for other course (without telling the professor)

- Presenting an old investigation as a new one, changing only a few details

Cyberplagiarism

- Downloading documents (or sections) from Internet and presenting them as own

- Copy-pasting from Internet without documenting

Just excuses…

PREVENTING PLAGIARISM

What should you do?

Everyone!!!

- Do It right!
  - Give credit when you use someone's ideas
  - Cite sources
  - Include complete reference information
  - Quote

- Citing:
  - Gives authority to the information you present
  - Makes it possible for your readers to locate your sources
  - Prevent you to become unethical, criminal … cheater!

  - Plagiarism is an example of dishonest conduct and is a crime too!

Citing

- In text
  - Quoting
    - Others idea in the exact words
  - Paraphrasing
    - Others idea in your own words

- References list
  - At the end

You should cite when…

- You give statistics

- The information is unique and not known by most people

- The reader might ask, "How do you know that?"

- You use a direct quotation （copy-paste) from someone else

- You use someone else's ideas

- You paraphrase a direct quotation from someone else

Do I have to cite Everything?

You don't need to cite common knowledge

OR

The information is commonly known (either by the general population, or commonly known within the particular discipline).

OR

When most or all of your sources say the same thing on that particular point.

OR

When it is your own original thought or opinion

Citing or not citing… that's the question!

If you have doubts… cite it.

DECIDE WHETHER YOU WOULD NEED TO CITE THESE STATEMENTS
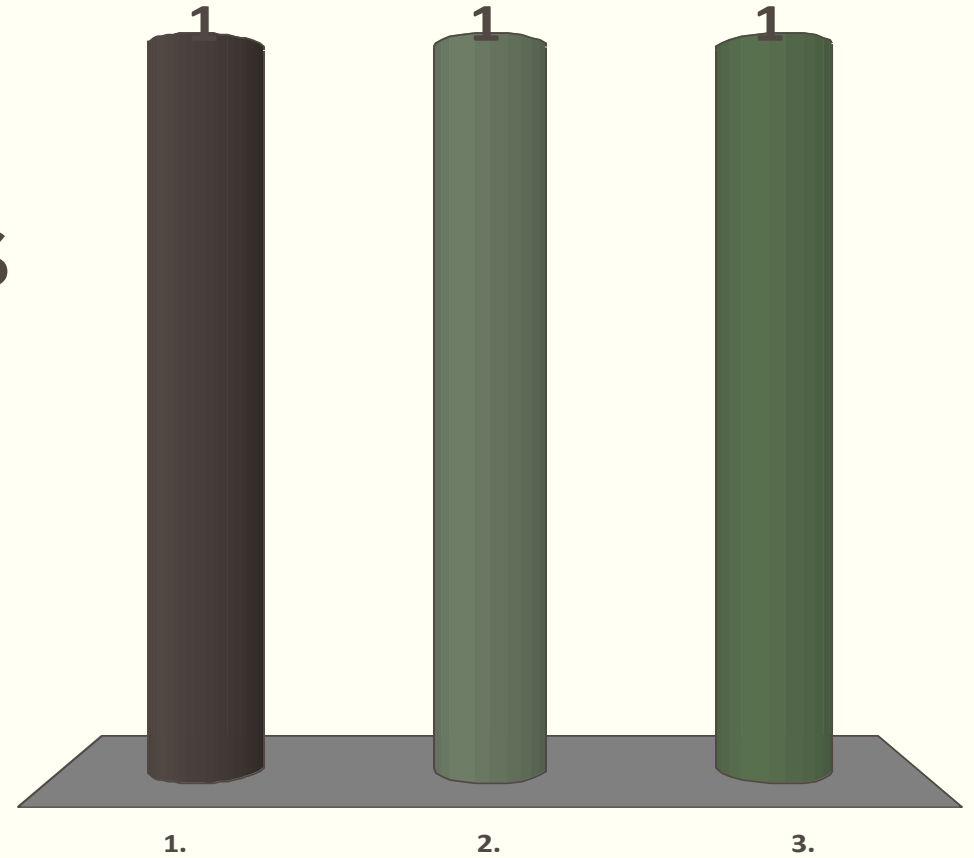
Let's use the clickers

Needs citation?

Children who watched more than 10 hours of TV per week had poorer performances in school than children who watched fewer than 10 hours per week

1. Yes
2. No

Needs citation?

Anorexia nervosa is a serious disease that causes the patients to starve themselves?
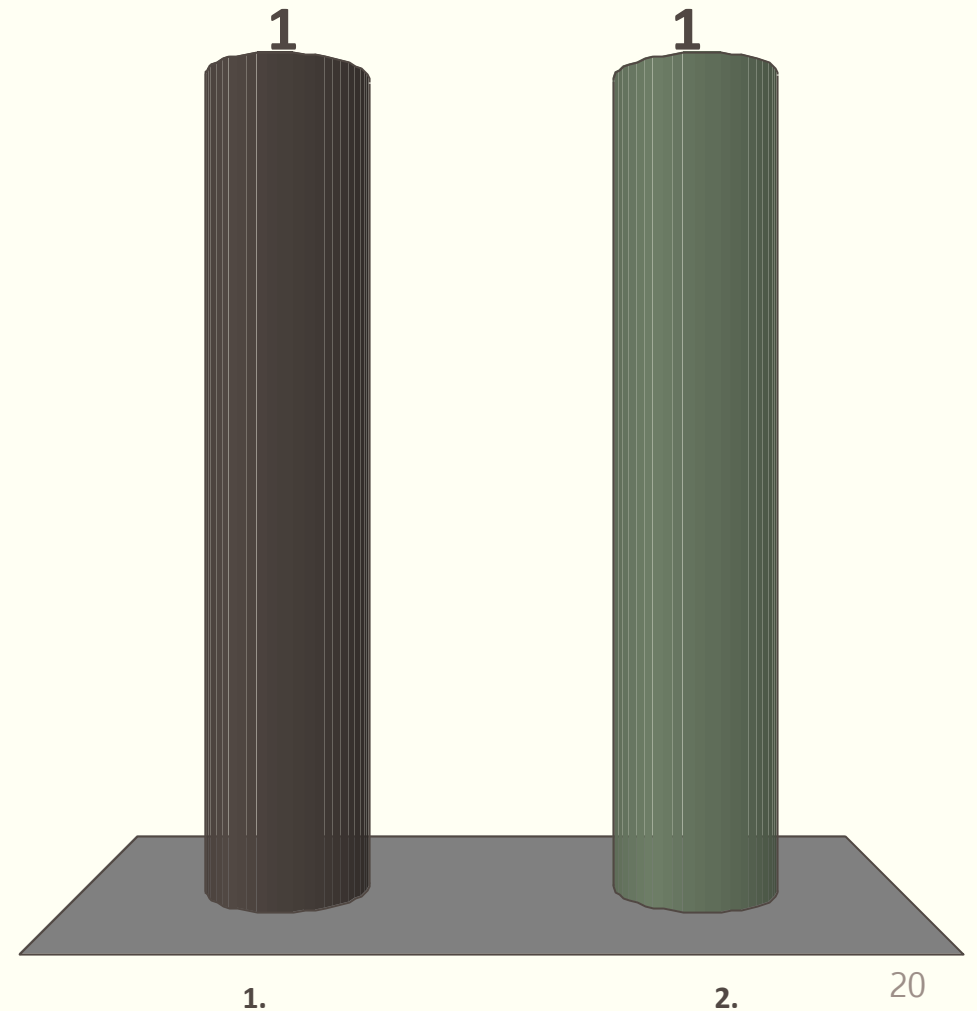
1. Yes
2. No
3. Maybe

Needs citation?

Men have better driving skills than women.

1. Yes
2. No

AFT

1   1

1.   2.

Needs citation?

South Carolina, the Palmetto State, comprises 31,111 sq. mi., of which 12,257,000 acres is forested

1. Yes
2. No

Better!

According to the *World Almanac and Book of Facts: 2005*, South Carolina, the Palmetto State, comprises 31,111 sq. mi., of which 12,257,000 acres is forested.

How to cite

- In text citations requires
  - Last name of author
  - Year of publication (some styles)
  - Number of page
  - Quotation marks

- Most common styles
  - APA Style (short phrases: 40 words or less)
  - For the ancient Greeks, "astronomy was a vital and practical form of knowledge" (Seabrook, 2007, p. 174).

  - MLA Style (short phrases: 4 lines or less)
  - For the ancient Greeks, "astronomy was a vital and practical form of knowledge" (Seabrook 174).

Case 1

"Original"

- "Gaming itself is a learning medium, in that the gamer must learn how to play to win a game."

- Author: Meredith G. Farkas
- Book: *Social software in Libraries: Building Collaboration, Communication, and Community Online*
- Date: 2007
- Page: 217

"My essay"

- While many librarians consider gaming a negative thing, others consider it positive because gaming itself is a learning medium, in that the gamer must learn how to play to win a game
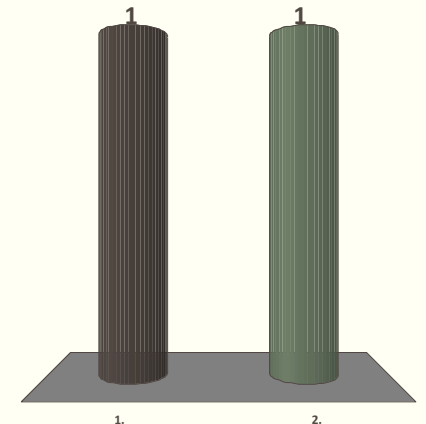
1. Ok
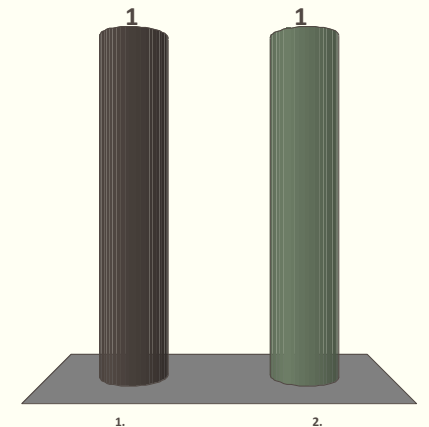2. Not ok

Case 2

"Original"

- "Gaming itself is a learning medium, in that the gamer must learn how to play to win a game."

- Author: Meredith G. Farkas
- Book: *Social software in Libraries: Building Collaboration, Communication, and Community Online*
- Date: 2007
- Page: 217

"My essay"

- While many librarians consider gaming a negative thing, others consider it positive because the gamer has to learn how to play the game to win.

1. Ok
2. Not ok

How to prevent it: Strategies for students
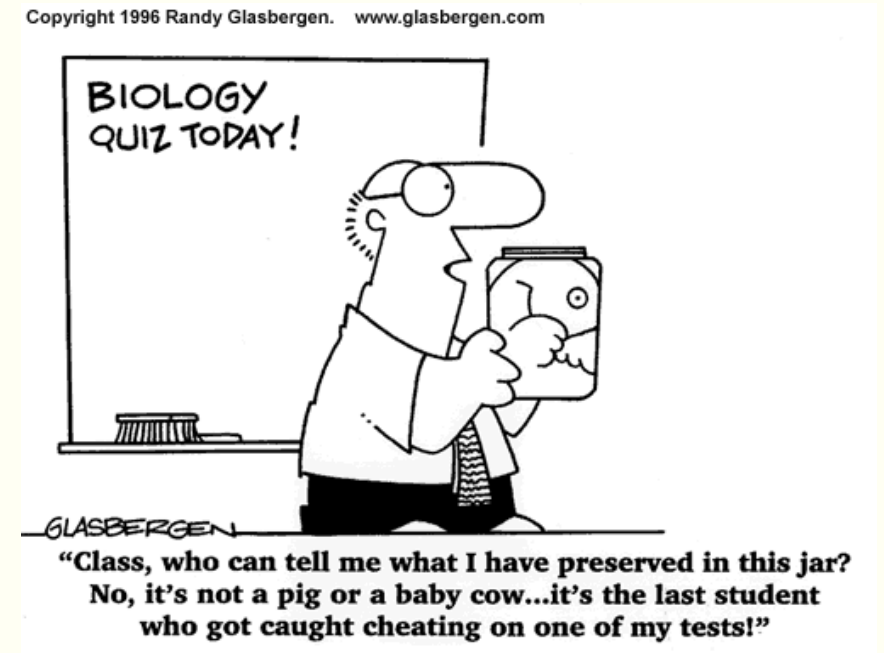
- As students

- Stablish priorities and datelines

- Don't leave it for last minute

- Make copies (print or scan) of articles

- Include complete reference information in each copy

- Ask questions!

- Select an "interesting" topic

- Think about something you want to learn about the topic

- Take notes of quotations you want to use

- Use academic and reliable resources

How to prevent it: Strategies for professors

- Don't assume… explain students what you expect from them
  - Define plagiarism
    - What should they do and don't do
    - Make them feel plagiarize
  - Explain the consequences (stick to the rules)
    - Academic Integrity Note in syllabus
      (Certicación 112 2014-2015)

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BIOLOGY QUIZ TODAY!

GLASBERGEN

"Class, who can tell me what I have preserved in this jar? No, it's not a pig or a baby cow…it's the last student who got caught cheating on one of my tests!"
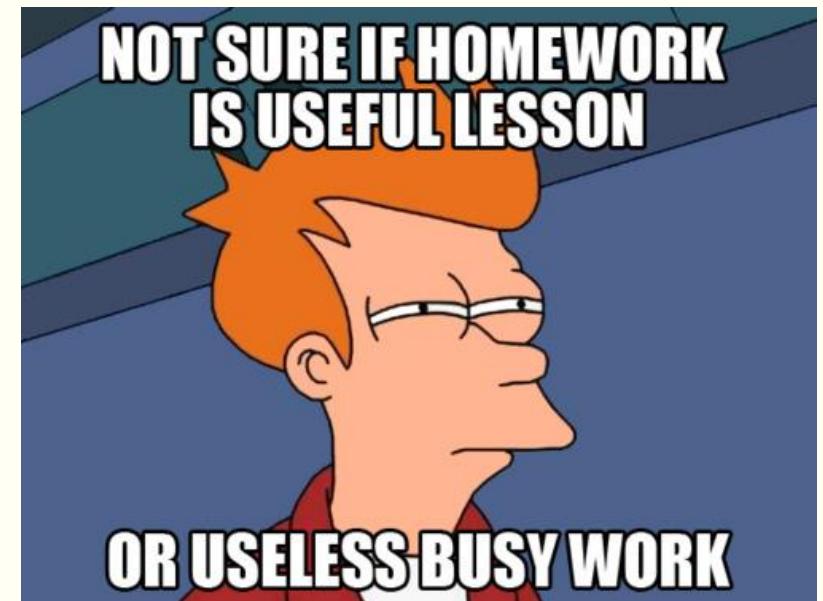
  - Give some real examples (within your experience and more prominent cases)
- Be open to questions
- Give enough time for assignments

How to prevent it: Strategies for professors (cont.)

- Look the assignments and comment on everything
- Recognize the best work (the one with the best resources)
- Let students know you know about "paper mills"
- Be a role model
  - Don't excuse yourself or the bad conduct
  - Cite other investigations and authors in your works, presentations and classes
  - Don't buy pirate movies!

Make it difficult to plagiarize

- Think in different topics (list them) and types of assignments every semester (and sessions)

- Make instructions clear

- Ask for a specific format and references

- Make the assignment matters

- Require citations

- Ask for the copies of the resources uses (firs page)

- Student point of view (critical thinking) need to be included

Make it difficult to plagiarize (cont.)

- Ask for different drafts during the semester
- Give students evaluation criteria (if possible, the rubric)
- If you believe in group work… use blogs, wikis and google docs platforms so you can track each student contribution to the group
- Benefit from Campus subscription to Turnitin!!!

Beyond the classroom

- Assign students to complete an online module or tutorial on plagiarism
- Ask a librarian to talk to them about: plagiarism, search strategies, manuals of style, evaluation of resources…
- Refer students to Writing Centers

Looking for plagiarism?

Traditional

- Is font format language and style of citations consistent
- How's the capitalization
- Is vocabulary too technical or complicated
- Does the assignment meet evaluation criteria
- Is the correct citation style used in the references
- Are the citations included in the reference list
- Are all reference cited in text

Assisted

- Use " " for searching the Internet
  - Use middle lines
  - Use metasearchers
- Apps and programs
  - Mydropbox
  - Turnitin

Suspecting or more than evident: Now what?

- Look for evidence
  - What's the source
  - What type of plagiarism   Look the assistance for the first day of class

- Ask questions (a lot) before making accusations
  - Explain in own words the work and the conclusions
  - Oral presentation in class or for a group of professors (It's so good, they have to know about it)
  - Knowing about: the professors point of view about plagiarism and its consequences
  - Repeat the search strategy used (I need help finding some good sources)
  - Explain your changing writing style (From poor to rich)
  - Define some vocabulary

- Be fare! – Student really want to tell you about (maybe)
  - Want to say something before grading?
  - Take some time to think about (if there are options) and meet with student again
  - Ask yourself about how do you prevent students to plagiarize (if you do) and how to help student

- Be prepare!

UPR-MAYAGUEZ POLICY

Academically Dishonest Conduct

PARTE B: SOBRE LA CONDUCTA SUJETA A SANCIONES Y MEDIDAS DISCIPLINARIAS

Artículo 6.2 – Conducta estudiantil sujeta a sanciones disciplinarias

A. **Deshonestidad académica**: Toda forma de deshonestidad o falta de integridad académica, incluyendo, pero sin limitarse a, acciones fraudulentas, la obtención de notas o grados académicos valiéndose de falsas o fraudulentas simulaciones, copiar total o parcialmente la labor académica de otra persona, plagiar total o parcialmente el trabajo de otra persona, copiar total o parcialmente las respuestas de otra persona a las preguntas de un examen, haciendo o consiguiendo que otro tome en su nombre cualquier prueba o examen oral o escrito, así como la ayuda o facilitación para que otra persona incurra en la referida conducta.

Artículo 6.4 – Sanciones

A. Las violaciones a las reglas que anteceden pueden conllevar la adopción de algunas de las medidas siguientes:

1. Amonestación escrita.
2. Probatoria por tiempo definido durante el cual otra violación de cualquier norma tendrá consecuencia de suspensión o separación. La probatoria puede conllevar la imposición de condiciones que limiten el uso de facilidades, recursos o privilegios.
3. Suspensión del RUM por un tiempo definido. La violación de los términos de la suspensión conllevará un aumento del periodo de suspensión o la expulsión definitiva del RUM.
4. Expulsión definitiva de la Universidad.
5. Los actos que constituyan violaciones a este Reglamento y que ocasionen daños a la propiedad podrán conllevar como sanción adicional el compensar a la Universidad o a las personas afectadas los gastos en que incurran para reparar estos daños.
6. Asignación de trabajo en la comunidad universitaria, hasta un máximo de horas equivalente a una hora crédito (15 horas) por semestre.

Artículo 6.7 - Trámite a seguir en casos que constituyen deshonestidad académica
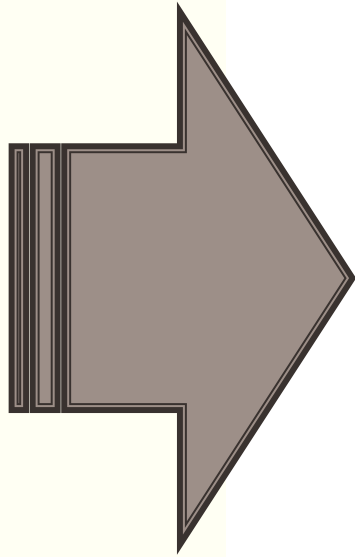
6.7.1 Casos relacionados con *Conducta Inapropiada en la Investigación* ("*Research Misconduct*") se atenderán directamente por el Decano de Asuntos Académicos y el Oficial de Integridad en la Investigación designado en el RUM para estos casos, según los procesos definidos en la Certificación 45 (2006-2007) de la JS. Los demás casos de deshonestidad académica se atenderán según estipulado en esta sección.

6.7.2 En caso de que la falta se limite a un curso,

6.7.2.1 El profesor tendrá la jurisdicción inicial para atender el caso. El profesor podrá aplicar una o más sanciones entre las que se encuentran, sin limitarse, las siguientes:

a. Quitarle parte de la puntuación al trabajo afectado.
b. Asignar una calificación de cero (0) en el trabajo afectado.
c. Asignar una nota de 'F' en el curso.
d. Comenzar un proceso disciplinario ante el Director de su Departamento o Decano de Asuntos Académicos, según se establece en Artículo 6.14 del Reglamento General de Estudiantes (RGE).

6.7.2.2 Si el profesor determina apropiado comenzar un proceso disciplinario, deberá someter ante el Director, o Decano, según corresponda, un informe que incluya una descripción del evento que cataloga como falta a la integridad académica, la nota que llevaba el estudiante antes de cometer la falta, y una descripción de las sanciones que haya aplicado, si alguna. Será opción del profesor querellante sugerir sanciones adicionales. El Director o Decano, en conjunto con el profesor, decidirán si el caso debe someterse ante el Decano de Asuntos Académicos para comenzar un proceso disciplinario.

Cont.

6.7.2.3 Una vez sometido el caso ante el Decano de Asuntos Académicos, el mismo recopilará la información y deberá remitir un informe con sus hallazgos ante el Rector, quien procederá con el trámite correspondiente. El Decanato de Estudiantes será informado sobre el proceso en curso, y eventualmente será informado sobre la resolución.

6.7.3 Otros casos de deshonestidad académica deben ser presentados directamente al Decano de Asuntos Académicos para comenzar el trámite correspondiente.

6.7.4 El Rector y el Senado Académico serán responsables de desarrollar una política clara sobre lo que constituye integridad académica en las disciplinas y materias de estudio que se enseñan en el RUM, así como en las investigaciones y en las publicaciones y otras actividades de divulgación del conocimiento que se realizan en ésta Institución.

Summarizing… Plagiarizing is cheating yourself!

Other consequences of plagiarism:

- Limit your own learning
- Note on student record
- Loss of job
- Prosecution
- Suspension or Expulsion
- Revocation of Admittance or Scholarship
- Revocation of Thesis or Degree
- Inability to Get a Good Reference
- Loss of reputation and integrity
- …good enough?

Think about it… determine whether they constitute academically dishonest conduct or plagiarism itself

1. Sally is writing a term-paper for her class. She asks Bill to proofread the paper for her. Is Sally academically dishonest?

2. Carlos is given a class project to interview ten people to survey their feelings about a particular topic. After getting the same response from the first five people, he reports that all ten people gave the same response. Is this academically dishonest?

3. It is late at night and your paper is due at 9:00 am the next day. You used a lot of material from a couple of books, but you didn't quote anything and, therefore, you didn't include any footnotes. Is this plagiarism or just sloppy work?

4. Dr. Rodgers gives students a list of questions and tells them that some of the questions will be on the final examinations. Several students study together and help each other formulate answer to the questions. Are they being academically dishonest?

Helping resources

Sitios Web recomendados

All About Plagiarism Tutorial
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/services/instruction/learningmodules/plagiarism/index.html

Anti-Plagiarism Strategies for Research Papers
http://www.virtualsalt.com/antiplag.htm

Avoiding Plagiarism
http://www.depauw.edu/admin/arc/w-center/plag.asp

Avoiding Plagiarism
https://ilrb.cf.ac.uk/plagiarism/tutorial/index.html

Avoiding Plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethica
http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/

Avoiding Plagiarism: Mastering the art of scholarship
http://sja.ucdavis.edu/files/plagiarism.pdf

Avoiding Plagiarism: The WPA statement on best practices
http://wpacouncil.org/node/9

Plagiarism Detection and Prevention: An Instructors Guide
http://tlt.its.psu.edu/plagiarism/facguide/intro

Plagiarism dot org
http://www.plagiarism.org/

Plagiarism Information for Faculty and Instructors
http://www.lib.uconn.edu/instruction/PlagFac.htm

Plagiarism: What is and how to recognize it and avoid it
http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml#strategies

Plagiarism: What it is?
http://www.wsulibs.wsu.edu/plagiarism/what.html

Plagio estudiantil en línea
http://www.uprm.edu/ideal/plagio2.pdf

Plagio: qué es y cómo evitarlo
http://www.eduteka.org/PlagioIndiana.php3

You quote it, you note it!
http://library.acadiau.ca/tutorials/plagiarism/

From Plagio en la academica: Guia de Profesores

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- Nuñez, M. (n.d.). *El plagio en la era digital*. Retrived from http://www.uprm.edu/ideal/plagio4.pdf

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- Universidad de Puerto Rico, Senado Academico. (2013). *Reglamento General de Estudiantes del RUM-Certificacion 13-71*.

arelys.fernandez@upr.edu
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Ext. 2301

Cheating is a Choice, NOT a Mistake.
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