

PLAGIARISM

Definition

What does “plagiarise” mean?

(Concise Oxford English Dictionary)

1. - take and use (the thoughts, writings, inventions, etc. of another person) as one’s own.
2. - pass off the thoughts etc. of (another person) as one’s own.

(Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary)

- to copy another person’s ideas, words or work and pretended that they are your own.

- the word is originated from Latin *plagiarius* (kidnapper).
- Plagiarism is an academic offence

What is Plagiarism and what is not?

Plagiarism is an academic offence, since an academic writing must be composed of original works. As it indicates above, plagiarism is deliberate another person’s original ideas and sentences. As a logical consequence, any non-original ideas and sentences could not be plagiarism (e.g., common sense and historical facts).

When in doubt, put on quoting and references!

The University would never be tolerate plagiarism. Any plagiary actions result in a heavy penalty that spoils your future!!

Causes of Plagiarism

Although plagiarism arouses in intentional manner, it is also appeared in unintentional ways (e.g., unfamiliar with citation system, and poor uses of paraphrasing!!).

There are three general types (and causes) of plagiarism:

(1) Verbatim or near verbatim plagiarism

This is deliberate attempts to pass off someone else’s work as one’s own (it causes by intentionally). For instance, this type of plagiarism includes a direct copying (verbatim)

from texts without acknowledgement (not even in the list of references/bibliography at the end), otherwise, a verbatim in reasonably large quantity from internet sources or texts with citation or bibliography, but without using quotation marks.

(2) Non-Verbatim Plagiarism

It is, as it were, an ‘unintentional’ plagiarism resulting from lack of familiarity with referencing systems and conventions (caused by unintentionally while it would be most typical sort of plagiarism). For instance, this type of plagiarism includes: no citation throughout the essay, with a list of references only at the end. No evidence of direct copying, but evidence of failure to acknowledge source of ideas; Failure to paraphrase properly, leaving the original passages more or less intact, except for the alteration of a few words here and there. Citation provided only at the end of a couple of paragraphs; Citing sources either in the footnote, or in the bibliography, or both, that the student has not consulted. [This problem commonly arises when the student is quoting the sources quoted in other people’s work.]; Improper acknowledgement of other’s work due to incomplete citations or bibliographic references.

(3) Accidental Plagiarism

This type of plagiarism occurs since you have not been checked previously published works.

Most unintentional causes of plagiarism could be avoided by a *proper understanding* of reference system!

Examples:

Historically there have been two main ideas of civil liberties and of the kind of citizenship appropriate to each of them: the one, sometimes called ‘liberal’, that civil liberties are a framework of law to protect individuals against the state; and the other, sometimes called republican, that civil liberties are the positive means by which citizens may influence affairs of state. Much educational practice still falls under the first paradigm, despite a remarkable revival of scholarly interest in the republican tradition...

(Barnard Crick, *Essays on Citizenship*, London: Continuum, 2000, pp. 97-98)

Verbatim or near verbatim plagiarism

Direct or near direct copying the sentences without quoting and references; only a few words are replaced

Historically there have been two main concepts of civil liberties and of the kind of citizenship appropriate to each of them: the one is sometimes called ‘liberal’, that civil liberties are a framework of law to protect individuals against the state; and the other is sometimes called republican, that civil liberties are the positive means by which citizens may influence affairs of state. Much educational practice falls under the first paradigm, despite a remarkable revival of scholarly interest in the republican tradition...

=fundamentally revised in your own paragraphs or need a quoting or reference.

Plagiarism by unattributed paraphrasing

Historical record shows that there have been two main concepts of civil liberties, and each of them are appropriate to the idea of citizenship. The one concept is related with ‘liberal’ tradition, that civil liberties are a framework of law to protect individuals against the state. The other is connected with republican counterparts, that civil liberties are the positive means by which citizens may influence politics of state. Most of educational practice falls under the first concept, despite a remarkable revival of academic interest in the republican tradition...

=need reference here

Plagiarism through lack of quotation marks

While there have been two main traditions of civil liberties: liberal and republic, much educational practice still falls under the first paradigm (Crick 2000: 97-98).

=insert quotation marks: to be corrected

While there have been two main traditions of civil liberties: “liberal and republic,” “much educational practice still falls under the first paradigm” (Crick 2000: 97-98).

Plagiarism through insufficient referencing

Historical record shows that there have been two main concepts of civil liberties: liberal and republican traditions (Crick 2000). While a remarkable scholarly interest has increasingly focused on republican traditions, educational practices have still concentrated on the former. **=insert further reference here**

Weekly Assignment 4

Paraphrasing Kjær's Governance book around 1,000 words (you can also quote some important phrases).

Deadline: 15 December 2009, 12pm