

# How to avoid plagiarism



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# Overview



This presentation deals with

- Understanding what plagiarism is
- Strategies to avoid plagiarism
- Different styles of citation
- Academic writing and its convention
- Related activities to overcome the problem

# What is plagiarism?



- The word derived from the Latin word *plagiario* - meaning thief.

In the present context plagiarism means Academic Theft.

Stealing others' ideas and using them

Penalties for plagiarism are very severe

# To avoid plagiarism

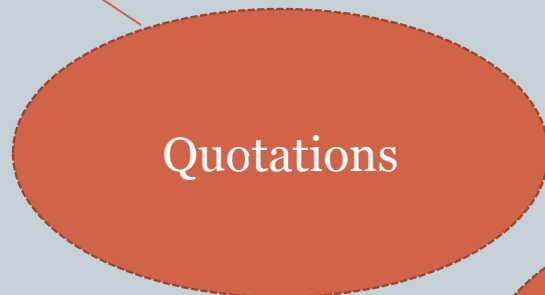


- Plagiarism often begins at the note making stage
- Thus, distinguish your notes between direct quotes and your own paraphrasing by using different colours
- Under your direct quotation, write down the reference to it immediately
- Always prepare a full bibliography with cited texts, background reading and other resources
- Do not change others' work by simply substitute similar words, reverse the order of sentences or alter a sheet lay out or graph

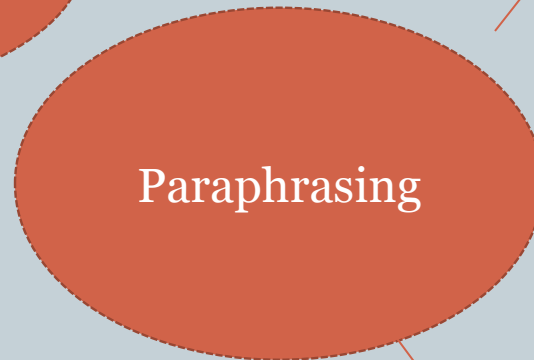
# Techniques for avoiding plagiarism



- Direct



## Indirect



- (Swales, 2006, p.102) ( Swales, 2006)

# Citation and References



- Citation: Source used in the main body of the text ( In-text citation or short-hand format)
- Reference: Full text details ( End-text citation, works cited or long-hand format)

# Direct quotation



- When the quote is less than 40 words, it can be embedded in the paragraph and enclosed with double quotation marks.
- **Strong author:** Swales (2006) claims that “-----  
-----” (p.182).
- **Weak author:** “-----  
-----” (Swales, 2006, p.182).

# When the quote is more than 40 words (long quotes)



- **Strong author example**  
Johnson (2008) reports that:

Recycling is not the way to.....  
.....  
.....  
.....(p.312).

- **Weak author**

Recycling is not the way to.....  
.....  
.....  
..... (Johnson, 2008, p.312).



# Indirect quotations, paraphrases or summaries



- An in-text citation is needed (according to APA style) containing the author and the year of publication. Page number is not necessary.

- **Strong author**

Swales (2006) argues that.....

.....

- **Weak author**

It is argued that .....

..... (Swales, 2006)

# In-text citation for multiple authors



- Multiple citations are separated with semicolons (;)
- Multiple citations are needed for introductory phrases such as
  - Many researchers state that.....  
or
  - Much of the latest research claim that.....  
or
  - It is generally acknowledged that .....  
.....(Raheem & Ratwatte, 2004; De Silva, 2009)

# Paraphrasing



- Paraphrasing involves changing a text so that it is different from the source, while retaining the exact meaning.
- **1. Changing vocabulary**
- **2. Changing word class**
- **3. Changing word order**

Example:

Remains of a lost civilization have been found in the recent excavation.

Evidence of an ancient society has been discovered in the archaeological site

# Summarizing



- Summarizing involves both paraphrasing and shortening the length of the text
- Summarizing requires selection of key points

# Strong reporting verbs

assert	describe	outline	examine
claim	discuss	state	suggest
observe	identify	consider	propose
contend	support	recommends	purport
dismiss	refute	dispute	show
contradict	disagree	concur	confirm
demonstrate	attribute	argue	reveal
maintain	calculate	point out	calculate
articulate	spell out	opine	define

# Different styles of citation



- MLA ( Modern Language Association)
- APA ( American Psychological Association)
- Harvard
- Chicago
- ACS ( American Chemical Society)
- IEEE ( Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
- NLM ( National Library of Medicine)
- Vancouver
- AAA ( American anthropological Association) ..etc.

# Different Types of Citations for different sources ( Using APA)

- **Book - one or two authors**

Michael, J., & Tribble, K. (2012). *Evaluation of Methods* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). London: Oxford University Press.

- **Book- Three to five authors**

Stewart, S. D., Piros, C. D., & Heisler, J. (2011). *Running Money*: New York McGraw Press.

- **Book- edited**

Canagarajah, A. S., & Peterson, L. (Eds). (2012) *Translanguaging* ( 2nd ed.). New York: Guilford Press.

# Cont.....



## **Chapter in a book**

Benton, D. (2011). Diet, Behaviour and Cognition in Children. In D. Kilcast & F. Angus (Eds.), *Developing children's food products*. Cambridge: Woodhead. (pp.62-81).

## **Journal article**

Palmer, A. (2011). The effects of Peer group Interaction. *Journal of Psychology*, 27, 208-221. doi:----- (digital object identifier if available)

## **Web site**

Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health.(1998). Report on-----  
-----: Part One.

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