

PLAGIARISM



What it is & how to avoid it!

The Little Book of Plagiarism
Available online at:

<http://www.stir.ac.uk/media/services/registry/quality/BookofPlagiarism.pdf>

What exactly is plagiarism?



The University of Stirling has a definition for
plagiarism.....

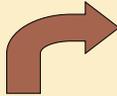
7.1 To plagiarise is to represent as one's own the intellectual property of another. The Online Oxford English Dictionary definition of plagiarism is as follows:

“the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own”

*University of Stirling (2017) Academic Misconduct.
Available from: <http://www.stir.ac.uk/academicpolicy/handbook/assessment/#q-8>
(Accessed 1-June, 2017)*

So plagiarism is.....?

- Copying, reproducing or replicating somebody else's work, directly or indirectly, without acknowledging where the work came from.



Schoeffer, which he (Bergel) had heard confirmed in conversations....

Schoeffer, which he (Bergel) had heard confirmed in conversations with Mainz citizens; he had also seen some old tools prepared for the work by the originators which were still in existence. Gutenberg invented it in 1450. (xli.) About 1561 Jan van Zuren (born at Haarlem in 1517) and Dirk Volckers Coornhert (born at Amsterdam in 1522) established a printing-office at Haarlem. Of the former it is alleged that he had compiled a work on the invention of printing, which is presumed to have been lost during the siege of Haarlem in 1573. This work was not publicly mentioned before 1628, when Peter Scriverius published his *Laureorum eorum Laurens Ceter*, in which he says that he had only found the title, preface and introduction, in which Van Zuren contended that the first foundations of the art were laid at Haarlem, and that it afterwards accompanied a foreigner to Mainz. In this introduction he does not mention the name of the inventor, nor a date, but points in indefinite terms to the house of the inventor as still existing. (xlii.) In the same year (1561) Van Zuren and Coornhert published an edition of the *Officia Ciceronis*, in which the latter, in a dedication to the magistracy of Haarlem, refers to the rumour that the art of printing books was invented first of all at Haarlem, and was brought to Mainz by an unfaithful servant and much improved there. He adds that very old

https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=image+of+dense+text&hl=en&tbm=isch&imgil=01NWD2Wpg8fM%253A%253BoHaTbbKCFHEIM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Ftypophile.com%25252Fnode%25252F16376&source=iu&usq=_tYUw0Naj5Zu_I-4W5cPr_k3K74%3D&sa=X&ei=WB7U_exl4bhat2VgcAK&ved=0CCMQ9QEwAA&biw=1280&bih=871#facr=...&imgdli=_&imgrc=01NWD2Wpg8fM%253A%3BoHaTbbKCFHEIM%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Ftypophile.com%252Ffiles%252Ftypo_1911_britannica_snippet.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Ftypophile.com%252Fnode%252F16376%3B500%3B321

Penalties

Plagiarism is viewed as a form of cheating. It is taken very seriously.

Plagiarism Policy available on

<http://www.quality.stir.ac.uk/ac-policy/assessment.php>

It is your responsibility to read and understand it.



How to avoid plagiarism



Image available from http://www.hipernetix.com/rainbow/images/correct_tick.jpg
(Accessed July 20th 2009)

HARVARD SYSTEM



When you **quote the exact words** (i.e. copy) from somebody else's work, you must include:

- **quotation marks**
- **the author/s' name/s**
- **date of publication**
- **the page number of the quotation**
- **a full reference to the source of information, listed at the back of your assignment (a reference list)**

Essay example

- Husman (1999, 113) suggested that there are 'two divisions of student motivation: intrinsic-extrinsic motivation and future-present orientation.'

In reference list

- Husman, J. (1999) The role of the future in student motivation. *Educational Psychologist*, 34 (2), pp. 113-125.

HARVARD SYSTEM

You can use somebody else's ideas or words and **re-write** (paraphrase) them into your own words. However, you must still **acknowledge** the work by including:

- the author/s name/s
- the date of publication
- a full reference to the source of information in the reference list at back of assignment

Essay example

- Motivation is one factor that may encourage students to participate in learning. Research (e.g. Husman 1999) has indicated that it could be useful to classify motivation into two distinct categories. The first division (intrinsic-extrinsic motivation) is based upon internal and external influences. The second division (future-present orientation) is focused more on chronology (time).

Reference list

- Husman, J. (1999) The role of the future in student motivation. *Educational Psychologist*, 34 (2), pp. 113-125.

REFERENCE LISTS

- Every source acknowledged within your essay has to also be included in a reference list at the back of your assignment. This should include all the information on your sources so that the reader can find the original work. Reference style = HARVARD STIRLING UNIVERSITY
- Collect all the reference information as you go along to save looking for it all at the end OR use software to organise your references.

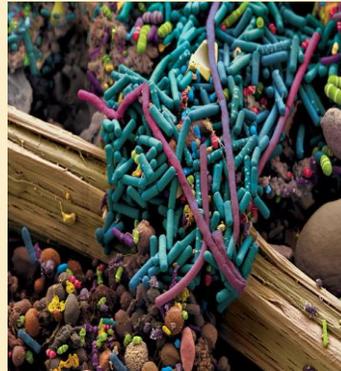
EXERCISE

- **The paragraph you are given has been taken from Pharmacology (4th edition, 1999) by Rang, Dale and Ritter (1999). The extracts in the table have been written by students using the information from the journal article.**
- **Decide whether or not you think the extracts could be considered to be plagiarised.**

(Image from: http://www.yangtown.com/images/post_written_exercise.jpg
Accessed 20th July 2009)

This is the text as it is written in the journal article.

During the last 60 years the development of effective and safe drugs to deal with bacterial infections has revolutionised medical treatment, and the morbidity and mortality from microbial disease have been dramatically reduced.



<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2013/01/125-microbes/oeggerli-photography#05-intestinal-bacteria-670.jpg>