Plagiarism – don’t go there!

J. Swenson 2011
To avoid it:

• Step 1- **understand** what it is
  – “Gee, I didn’t know **that** was plagiarism”
  
  *This is not an acceptable excuse.*

• Step 2- **tools**: keep track of your sources

• Step 3 - **repercussions**: Don’t underestimate who is reading your document, or what could happen
What is it, exactly..?

All of the following are considered plagiarism:

• turning in someone else's work as your own *(obvious!)*

• copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit *(can be tricky)*

• failing to put a quotation in quotation marks *(we don’t use direct quotations very often in env. studies)*

• giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation

• changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source without giving credit *(tricky)*

• copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not *(see our section on "fair use" rules)*
Sources-

You are expected to be familiar with this
\textit{(iow, no pleading ignorance!)}

\url{http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/}

An interactive tutorial

\url{https://plagiarism.duke.edu/}

Also: \url{www.plagiarism.org}

And more..
Tools to keep track of sources

– Color coding text in drafts
  • Cut & pasted material from Christensen (2006)
  • My paraphrasing with citations (Christensen 2006)

– Keep all cut/pasted direct quotes in separate document.

– Using Word- comment function

– Endnote – organize your references
When do I need to cite?

• Whenever you borrow words or ideas, you need to acknowledge their source. These require citation(s):
  – whenever you use quotes
  – whenever you paraphrase
  – whenever you use an idea that someone else has already expressed
  – whenever you make specific reference to the work of another
  – whenever someone else's work has been critical in developing your own ideas.

Added bonus: putting someone else’s idea into your own words helps you understand it better!
We have our ways.....

• Our tools, as plagiarism ‘preventers’...
  – Instinct
  – Google search
  – Plagiarism checking software
2 second dump into google

Suspicious sentence:
“Here we present a set of disaggregated GCM predictions, as well as a global database on”
Automated softwares

Free Check For Plagiarism | Grammarly.com
www.grammarly.com/Plagiarism_Check
Check Your Papers For Plagiarism And Correct Grammar Errors Now!
Grammar Checking - Plagiarism Detection & Citations - Instant Proofreading

The Plagiarism Checker
www.dustball.com/cs/plagiarism_checker/
Instructions: Cut & paste your student's paper or homework assignment into the box below, and click the "check" button. This free plagiarism detector will find ...

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plagiarisma.net/
Plagiarisma.Net is a free online plagiarism checker, duplicate content checker. Turnitin free alternative. Check your txt,html,rtf,doc,odt,docx,pdf files.

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An online free article checker. Check for plagiarism with our free, instant plagiarism detector. Results instantly and everything is free.

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Article Checker is a free web plagiarism checker, article checker, and duplicate content checker tool. It also scans your web page for others who may have copied ...

Turnitin
turnitin.com/
Turnitin is the leading academic plagiarism detector, utilized by teachers and ... in seconds GradeMark + ETS e-rater Grammar Checking = Smarter Grading ...

Plagiarism checker - Exactly and 100% Free - Free SEO tools
Caught? Levels of resolution:

- Faculty-DPS-Student Resolution
- Administrative Hearing
- Ad Hoc Judicial Panel

Potential Consequences:

- Probation
- Suspension
- Dismissal with possible re-application
- Permanent dismissal (with no tuition $ back)...

*all these have happened before ...*
In Sum-

• Choose the right path

• Use your tools

• Err on the side of over-citation
Possible discussion points

• Using citations—when
  – General knowledge vs. citation necessary
  – How many citations for one idea? How to get to the original/first source? Necessary?

• Reference formats?