

PLAGIARISM

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Purpose of this session

- Understanding the concept and practice of plagiarism
- To comprehend the seriousness of plagiarism
- Types of plagiarism
- Preventing plagiarism
 - Paraphrasing
 - Text Citations
 - Reference/bibliography

What is plagiarism?

- Video clip – What is plagiarism?
- Discuss with person next to you and jot down:
 - Common ideas
 - Common understanding

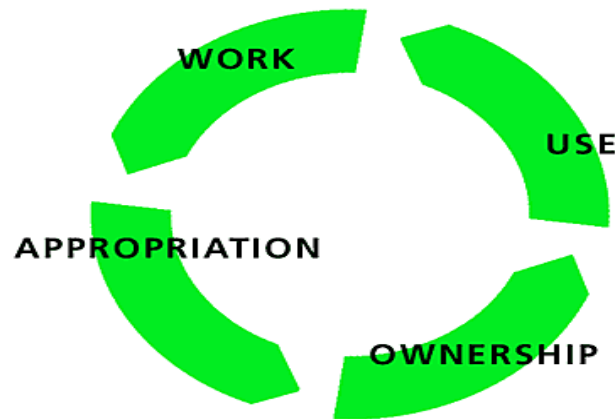


What is plagiarism?

- Using other people's words, images, ideas, sounds without indicating the source and presenting it as your own.
- This includes
 - Using ideas or material from another document without indicating the source.
 - Reproducing sections of other students' essays as if they were your own (even if the other student knows).
 - Cutting and pasting material from the web without indicating the source.
 - Using the wording of another author without using quotes even if you indicate the source.
 - Using your own words – from previously published work [self-plagiarism]
- This may be intentional (you plan to trick the reader) or unintentional (you had no plans to trick the reader)

Copyright infringement – related words

- Selling someone else's work and commercially exploiting it without proper consent



Copyright Legislation in South Africa

- Copyright Act No. 98 of 1978 (as amended)
- Copyright Amendment Act No. 9 of 2002
- Copyright Regulations (1978)
- Intellectual Property Act No. 38 of 1997
- SA Main IP Legislation (WIPO Lex)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- WIPO is one of the 17 specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- WIPO was created in 1967 "to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world."
- WIPO currently has 186 member states, administers 25 international treaties and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Consequences of plagiarism

- Failure of assignment.
- Handed over to university disciplinary system.
- Possible exclusion of the course and any other university.
- Withdrawal of a degree!
- But: Its not worth it even if you get away with it!!!
You are defeating the education process.

Plagiarism cases

- German science Minister was stripped of her PhD degree by the University of Dusseldorf
- Prior to that German's defence minister was stripped of his degree by the University of Bayreuth
- Chippy Shaik was stripped of his degree by UKZN
- Journalist and author Darrel Bristow-Bovey was caught in 2003 plagiarising chunks of text from Bill Bryson and reported first in The Star and then the Mail & Guardian.
- Pamela Jooste, multiple award-winning SA author, admitted in Jan 2005 to plagiarising paragraphs from an article by WITS academic Lindsay Bremner, published in the Lifestyle section of the Sunday Times.

Not all cases are real plagiarism

- Not many new ideas in the world
- Sometimes existing ideas are given a new perspective
- Some plagiarism cases sometimes tend to be false accusation

Types of plagiarism

i) Copy/Cut & Paste Plagiarism

Any time you lift a sentence or significant phrase intact from a source, without using quotation marks and referencing the source



ii) Word Switch Plagiarism

- If you take a sentence from a source and change around a few words, it is still plagiarism. If you want to quote a sentence, then you need to put it in quotation marks and cite the author and article.
- Quoting Source articles should only be done if what the quote says is particularly useful in the point you are trying to make in what you are writing.

Word Switch Plagiarism

“As principles in municipal performance, councillors carry a substantial level of responsibility for the results of the auditor general’s recent findings”. Betty Mubangizi. Natal Witness. 30th July 2013

As principles in municipal **functioning**, councillors **bear** a **significant** level of **obligation** for the **outcomes** of the auditor general’s **latest pronouncements**.



"Style Plagiarism"

When you follow a Source Article sentence-by-sentence or paragraph-by-paragraph, it is plagiarism, even though none of your sentences are exactly like those in the source article or even in the same order.

You are, in this case, copying the author's reasoning style.

Style Plagiarism

A return rate of 74%, n=26 was achieved from the population of n=35 . The majority of the respondents were females (92%).

Gender representation reflects gender demographics within the profession of radiography (Table 1). This table also shows the break down of the population in terms of work experience. The majority of the respondents had a work experience of >21 years (n=13; 50%).

MPA thesis 2005

A return rate of 100% n=50 was achieved from a population of n=50. The majority of the respondents were between the age of 30 and 45 (65%). Gender representation of the respondents is depicted in Table 1 This table also shows the breakdown of the population in terms of age group. The majority of the respondents were females (n=30;60%).

MPA thesis 2011

Idea Plagiarism

- If the author of the source article expresses a creative idea or suggests a solution to a problem, the idea or solution must be clearly attributed to the author.
- Students seem to have a hard time distinguishing author's ideas and/or solutions from public domain information.
- Public domain information is any idea or solution about which people in the field accept as general knowledge

Idea plagiarism

The following is an extract from Kaplan and Koval (2006:6)

Original text:

- Every time you smile at a messenger, laugh at a co-worker's joke, thank an assistant, or treat a stranger with graciousness and respect, you throw off positive energy. That energy makes an impression on the other person that, in turn, is passed along to and imprinted on the myriad others he or she meets. Such imprints have a multiplier effect. And ultimately, those favorable impressions find their way back to you.

Student text:

- Positive energy is generated by smiles, laughter, and generosity. As a person meets others, they receive that energy and the energy multiplies until it comes back to the original person.

- [Stellenbosch University Library Services](http://libguides.sun.ac.za/content.php?pid=344501&sid=2818225)
<http://libguides.sun.ac.za/content.php?pid=344501&sid=2818225>

- This case shows how not only words but the logic and order of an argument can be plagiarised. The student should simply have acknowledged that the two sentences were a summary of Kaplan's work

Have any of the following been taken from another work?

- Ideas? Yes. What has been borrowed here is a combination of someone else's ideas, their structure of argument, logic, pattern and organisation. No credit has been given for this.
- Words/text : No
- Summary: Plagiarism of argument, logic, pattern and organisation
 - [Stellenbosch University Library Services](http://libguides.sun.ac.za/content.php?pid=344501&sid=2818225)
 - <http://libguides.sun.ac.za/content.php?pid=344501&sid=2818225>

Why are some students caught plagiarising?

- Most students are surprised when they are accused of plagiarism for often they have no idea what is required in academic writing or indeed what plagiarism is.
- Some students think that citing other people's work shows ignorance!
- Yet referencing shows a broad understanding of discourse in the field thus sound knowledge of the issues!



Purposes of referencing.

- To help you find your way back to your sources
- To help the reader find their way to your sources
- To avoid plagiarism by distinguishing clearly between your ideas/words and someone else's
- Developing a professionalism about one's research niche: start taking notice how academic publications work and to emulate it – not replicate it!
- Examiners penalise shoddy referencing on dissertations.

When do you reference?

- Using another piece of writing for its
 - Original text (Direct quote)
 - Ideas and arguments (Paraphrase)
 - Facts (Paraphrase/summarise)

Direct quote: short quote.

- Integrate into sentence
- Use inverted commas to denote original text
- Sometimes necessary even if its just one word
- First name/initials not required (wrong: Baylies, C. 1992: 612).
- The inverted commas do not incorporate the reference.
- The full stop should come after the reference.

According to Baylies, 'the impact of AIDS on household production has typically been treated with less urgency than similar outcomes of other shocks' (1992, 612). Thus the disruption caused by AIDS on the economic functioning of the household is not understood as well as the disruption caused by 'drought, market ruptures or complex political emergencies' (Baylies 1992, 612).

Direct quote: long quote

- Leave line before & after
- Indent
- No inverted commas necessary

Buroway draws on Polanyi to suggest that counterhegemonic potential lies not only in the realm of production, as classically understood, but in the domain of consumption and the market.

Everyone suffers from the market inasmuch as unrestrained it leads to the destruction of the environment, global warming, toxic wastes, the colonization of free time, and so forth. ... Whereas alienated and degraded labour may excite a limited alternative, it does not have the universalism of the market that touches everyone in multiple ways. It is the market, therefore, that offers possible grounds for counterhegemony. We see this everywhere but especially in the amalgam of movements against the many guises of globalization. (Buroway 2003: 231)

Harvey argues that unions were in the ascendancy during an era of expanding...

Paraphrasing

- Summary of another text's ideas *in your own words*.
- Try to write your summary without looking at the original (you will be tempted to use their wording).
- If you use any of the original wording even if part of a sentence it should be a quote.

Paraphrasing

- “As principals in municipal performance, councillors carry a substantial level of responsibility for the results of the auditor general’s recent findings”. Betty Mubangizi. Natal Witness. 30th July 2013
- Mubangizi noted that as principals, **in the principal-agent dichotomy**, municipal councillors **in South Africa carry** a substantial level of responsibility for the **dismal** results of **municipal performance as reflected** in the recent findings of Auditor General – **Mr Terence Nombembe**. Betty Mubangizi. Natal Witness. 30th July 2013

1.4. End reference list (or bibliography)

- Must match citations in text
- Alphabetic order
- No bullets/numbering
- Leave a line between each or have a hanging indent – check the requirements of institution or Journal
- Be consistent in your formatting/punctuation and stick to the requirements of the institution/Journal

Types of sources

- Book, Monograph or non-edited book.
 - *books* written by just one set of authors (i.e. not an edited book where each chapter is written by different authors). Clues are: you will not see 'in' or 'eds' or 'vol' or 'pp'
- *edited books*,
 - each chapter has been written by a different author. How to tell: you should see "edited by ..." on the front cover and you will see names under each chapter title. You won't see this for a non-edited book.

Types of sources

- Journal/Periodical.
 - Comes several times a year (each one called a 'number').
 - All the numbers make up a volume – sometimes bound together.
 - Each written by a different author.
 - Unlike an edited book where editors call for authors to contribute, authors decide to submit to a journal to get their ideas out.
 - This is then sent for peer review

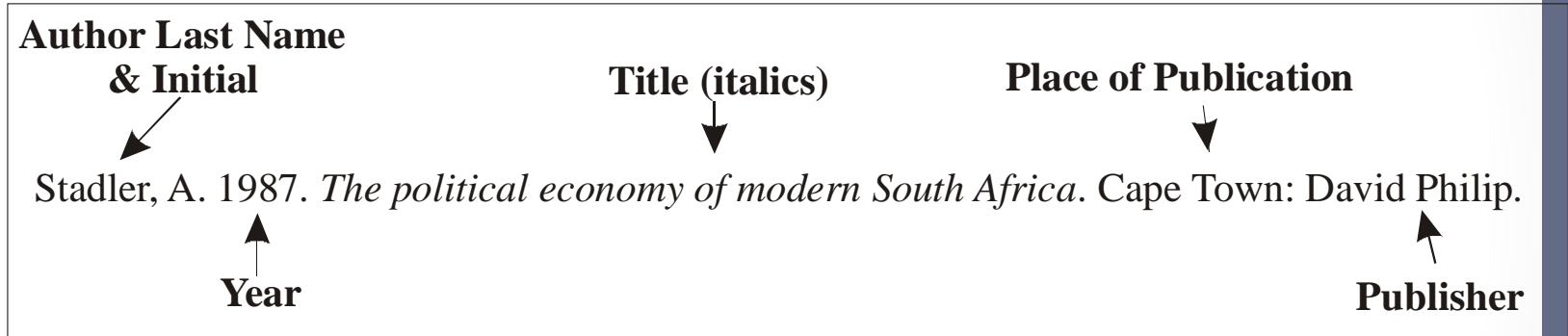
Other types of sources

- Newspaper articles
- TRUSTED Web sites
- Working papers and series
- Theses and dissertations

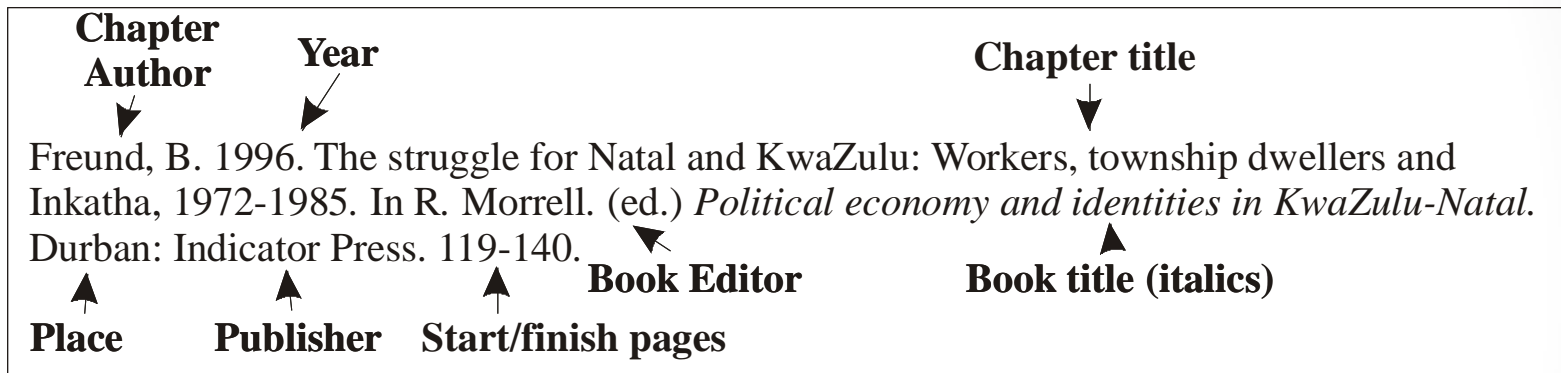
Referencing systems

- Many referencing systems
 - Endnotes – at the end of document
 - Footnotes – bottom of page
 - Author-date system – abbreviation in text followed by detailed information in the reference list at the end
- American Psychological Association [APA] referencing style
- Harvard system
- Vancouver protocol

Non Edited Book (same authors each chapter)



Edited book (different author each chapter)



Journal Article



Online Documents

- Try to treat like any other document but provide download details.

Author	Year Published	Place	Publishing Institution	Title (italics)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Teppo, A. 2004 <i>The Making of a Good White: A Historical Ethnography of the Rehabilitation of Poor Whites in a Suburb of Cape Town</i> . Helsinki: Helsinki University Press.				
Http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/sosio/vk/teppo/themakin.pdf (Accessed 7 January 2997).				
↖ Site				↗ Date Downloaded (optional)

Which year do you use if you see this in the inside cover?

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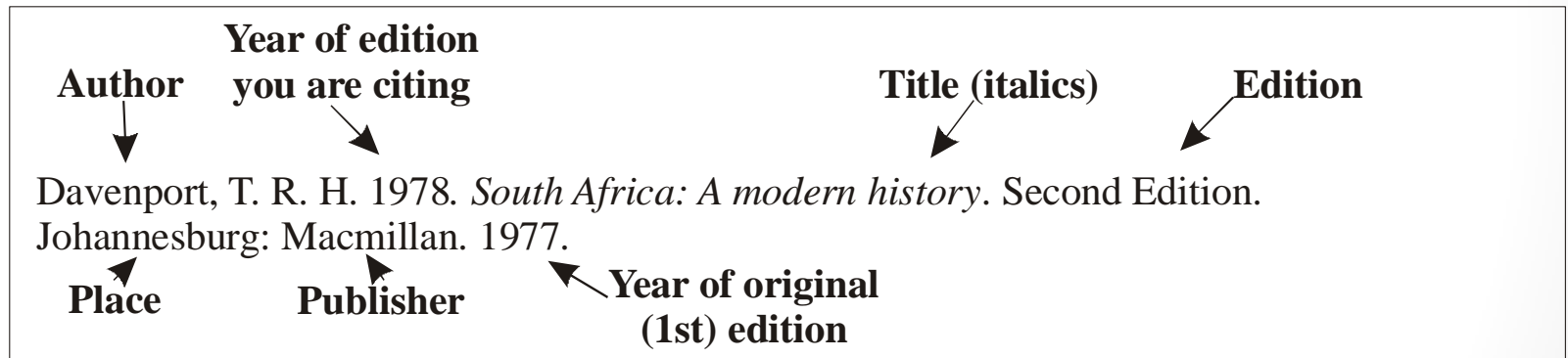
First edition 1977

Second edition 1978

Reprinted 1980, 1981, 1984, 1985

Second or later editions and reprints

- Rule: Use the most recent edition and ignore the reprint dates.



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 - Footnotes – bottom of page
 - Author-date system – abbreviation in text followed by detailed information in the reference list at the end
- American Psychological Association [APA] referencing style
- Harvard system
- Vancouver protocol

Useful references

- Barnbaum, C. “Plagiarism: A Student's Guide to Recognizing It and Avoiding It.” Valdosta State University.
- http://www.valdosta.edu/~cbarnbau/personal/teaching_MISC/plagiarism.htm
- www.plagiarismadvice.org
- https://turnitin.com/login_page.asp
- All clip art from google images ‘plagiarism’