

# • Plagiarism

## 4<sup>th</sup> Year Chemistry Students

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When introducing information from another source (a book, a journal article, or website, for example) into your writing. You could do this by:

- Quoting the work directly, or
- Conveying the information by rephrasing it in your own words (paraphrasing)

## **Introducing information**

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- Quoting: To quote is to include the identical wording from the original source in your paper. Quoted material in your paper is distinguished from your own words by the use of " " or by indenting the quoted text (if quoting a longer passage). In addition to quotation marks or indenting, all quoted material should also be cited,

## Quoting

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- To paraphrase is to include the ideas or information from an original source in your paper by rephrasing those ideas or information in *your own words*.
- The key to successful paraphrasing is to use as few words as possible from the original text
- Be mindful not to change the meaning that you are trying to convey as you rephrase
- Cite your paraphrase. Without proper citation, your paraphrase could be considered as plagiarism.

## Paraphrasing

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- Failing to use the two above mentioned methods can result in plagiarism.
- Plagiarism /'pleɪdʒərɪzəm/ is not “copying” or “borrowing”. It involves both stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterwards

## Plagiarism

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- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

**Merriam-Webster online dictionary**

## Plagiarism

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- Turning in someone else's work as your own
- Copying words or ideas from someone else without giving credit
- Failing to put a quotation in quotation marks
- Giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation
- copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not

# Plagiarism

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Plagiarism, quoting and paraphrasing: <http://www.plagiarism.org/article/how-to-paraphrase>

## Source-based Plagiarism

This occurs when:

- When a researcher references a source that is incorrect or does not exist, it is a misleading citation.
- When a researcher uses a secondary source of data or information, but only cites the primary source of information.

## Types of plagiarism

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