

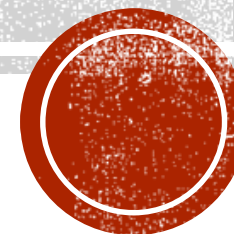
# PLAGIARISM

## Academic Skills

First year chemistry students 2023-2024

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December, 2023

# WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- To use (another's production) without crediting the source



# TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

## 1. Source-based Plagiarism

- 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.

## 2. Data fabrication and falsification

- Data fabrication is the making up of data and research findings
- Data falsification involves changing or omitting data to give a false impression.
- The consequences of this type of plagiarism can be grave, particularly when it comes to medical research, because it can adversely affect clinical decisions.

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**Table 5**  
Techniques, temperature ranges and evaporation enthalpies of the studied compounds.

| Compound                      | Method <sup>a</sup> | T (T <sub>av</sub> ) range/K | $\Delta_{liq,cr}^{\circ} C_p^{\circ} / (K \cdot \text{mole})$ | $\Delta_{liq,cr}^{\circ} H_m^{\circ} / \text{kJ/mole}$ | $\Delta_{liq,cr}^{\circ} H_m^{\circ} / \text{kJ/mole}$ | Ref.             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| 4-(Dimethylamino)pyridine(cr) | CGC                 | 323–368(298)                 |   | 89.01  | 87.02 ± 0.19   | [37]             |
|                               | KE                  | 233–323(298)                 |   |  | 81.6   | [37]             |
|                               | SC                  | 298.15                       | 25.59   | 87.02 ± 0.5  |  | <b>This work</b> |
| 2-Fluoropyridine(liq)         | KE                  | 233–323(298)                 |   | 43.5   | 43.5   | [38]             |
|                               | SC                  | 298.15                       | 140.1   | 40.97 ± 0.03   |  | <b>This work</b> |
| 2-Chloropyridine(liq)         | C                   | 298                          |   | 51.0   | 51.0 ± 1.2   | [35]             |
|                               | N/A                 | 283–298                      |   | 46.2   | 46.2   | [34]             |
|                               | A                   | 286–444(301)                 |   | 53   | 53   | [34]             |
|                               | SC                  | 298.15                       | 154   | 47.3 ± 0.11  |  | <b>This work</b> |
| 3-Chloropyridine(liq)         | C                   | 283–298(298)                 |   |  | 43.4   | [39]             |
|                               | N/A                 | (298)                        |   | 47.9 ± 1.1   | 47.9 ± 1.1   | [35]             |
|                               | SC                  | 298.15                       | 154   | 47.69 ± 0.08   |  | <b>This work</b> |
|                               |                     |                              |   | 47.80 ± 0.15 <sup>c</sup>                              |  | <b>Average</b>   |

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# TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

## 3. Direct plagiarism

An author copies the text word for word, without the use of quotation marks or attribution, thus passing it as his or her own.

This type of plagiarism is considered dishonest and it calls for academic disciplinary actions.



## 4. Self plagiarism

A student submits his or her own previous work, or when an author reuses significant portions of his or her previously published work without permission from **all** professors/researchers involved.



# TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

## 5. Paraphrasing plagiarism

It involves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own.

## 6. Inaccurate authorship

Inaccurate authorship or misleading attribution can happen in two ways:

- When an individual contributes to a manuscript but does not get credit for it.
- The second form is the opposite: when an individual gets credit without contributing to the work. This type of plagiarism, whichever way it occurs, is a violation of the code of conduct in research.

# TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

## 7. Mosaic plagiarism

Mosaic Plagiarism sometimes called “patch writing” occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author’s language while keeping to the same general structure. It is intentional and dishonest



## 8. Accidental Plagiarism

Plagiarism may be accidental if it occurred because of neglect, mistake, or unintentional paraphrasing.

# CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

- ❖ Destroyed student reputation
- ❖ Destroyed academic/professional reputation
- ❖ Legal and monetary consequences

# WHY SHOULD YOU AVOID PLAGIARISM?

- Plagiarism is an ethical issue.
- A theft with the hope of benefiting from that theft.
- Avoiding plagiarism is paramount as a writer because it compromises your integrity.
- Plagiarism may result in lost financial aid or leadership roles.
- It takes credit or profit away from the original creator of the work.





# 5 WAYS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM IN YOUR WRITING

- Cite your source
- Include quotations
- Paraphrase
- Present your own idea
- Use a plagiarism checker

# STEPS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

- Ignorance is not an excuse from the ethical and legal consequences of plagiarism
- Learn about plagiarism before starting writing
- Paraphrase text or use quotes
- Use plagiarism checking software before submitting your writings



# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Questions and comments