Student Success System (SSS)

The Writing Center (TWC)

Plagiarism Awareness

Workshop Overview

Purpose: To help students improve their academic writing skills and authenticity for graduation research projects.

- Plagiarism Awareness

- APA Citation 6th & 7th Edition

- Paraphrasing and Summarization Strategies

PLAGIARISM

What comes to mind when you hear this word?

What is Plagiarism?

What constitutes acts of plagiarism in your opinion?

What is the University of Nizwa's policy on student cheating and Plagiarism?

UoN Definition of Plagiarism

The use of another person's work in an academic or professional assignment, without proper attribution (quoting and/or referencing), is deemed to be inappropriate behavior and shall be penalized based on the severity of the misconduct. Thus without proper attribution, the following shall be considered acts of academic misconduct:

a) To copy any other students' work;

b) To clearly duplicate any section of another person's work;

c) To summarize the work of any other person;

d) To use an idea or thesis from another person's work;

e) To take experimental data or results gathered by another person and claim it as your own;

f) To exhibit cheating at some stage of the examination.

Official UoN Penalties for Plagiarism

Academic penalties shall be imposed on students either by a formal or an informal process. If the alleged cheating, plagiarism, collusion, copying, forgery, and replication occurred, the following table presents the penalties depending on the seriousness of the offence and the office and officer responsible for effecting them.

Penalty	Effected By
Zero mark for the particular item	Faculty
Failure of the unit of study, i.e. an exam	Faculty
Exclusion from the course	Faculty & College Dean
Expulsion from the program	UoN Student Disciplinary Board & the Chancellor
Expulsion from the UoN	UoN Student Disciplinary Board & the Chancellor
Any other penalty related to cheating and plagiarism specified by the UoN Disciplinary Board and the UoN Student Misconduct Regulations	UoN Student Disciplinary Board & the Chancellor

Detection of Plagiarism

Turnitin: An internet based software purchased by the UoN and used by more than 15,000 university worldwide. The software searches for various anomalies through algorithms across more than 150,000,000 journals, books, and most printed material. In addition, it verifies digital tags and source codes from various actions hidden in copying, visiting websites, and implementing information found online.

Experience of Professors: Educators and instructors have vast years of teaching experience that often allows them to quickly identify acts of plagiarism from their students.

Google Searches: Everyone has reasonable access to the internet. The inputting of a few key words will allow for internet searches detect correlations of other people's writing.

Plagiarism Checkers: There are countless paid and free resources readily available on the internet available to students and educators alike to highlight acts of plagiarism.

Fellow Classmates: Academia is a competitive field, classmates often will report on individuals and peers of alleged acts of plagiarism.

How Turnitin Works

Most likely…

YES! YES! & YES!

YES   NO

STOP PLAGIARISM

Types of Plagiarism

Phonetic: plājəˌrizəm

- Plagiarism is the act of using the words, ideas, and thoughts of another person as if they were your own. It is considered unethical and constitutes as an academic crime.

Categorized offences:

- Direct Plagiarism

On Purpose

- Indirect Plagiarism

Unknowingly/Mistakenly

Cut & Paste

Types of Plagiarism

Direct

Implicates the basic intent to cheat or be dishonest

- Buying a research paper
- Submitting a previous assignment from another course
- Having a friend write your assignment
- Copy and pasting from other sources

Indirect

Includes unintentional and subtle acts of plagiarism

- Fail to give credit to the original source
- Pass on direct quotes as your own words
- Paraphrasing without citing sources
- Summarizing without citing sources

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Additional Types of Plagiarism

- Copying from word-for-word
- CTRL-C
- Word substitution
- Paraphrasing from multiple sources with limit originality
- Recycling a previous academic assignments with referencing

- Mixed copying and pasting from various sources
- Inaccurate citations
- Over citation despite proper referencing but no originality
- Google translating from English to Arabic – Arabic to English

Common Knowledge

It is not necessary to cite information that is considered "common knowledge" or is not considered an original idea.

Examples:

- Muscat is the capital city of Oman.

- Many Omani's enjoy eating dates.

- The weather in Oman is very hot in the summer.

Most Common Types of Referencing Styles

- American Psychological Association 6th & 7th Edition APA
- Modern Language Association 7th Edition MLA
- American Medical Association AMA
- Vancouver
- Harvard
- Chicago
- Turabian
- Oxford

Two Thirds – One Third Rule

- At least 2/3's of your paraphrased or summarized writing should be in your own words, sentences, and voice. This will safeguard you from committing direct or indirect acts of plagiarism.

- No more than 1/3 of your writing should be the author's words when paraphrasing.

Why Do Students Plagiarize?

Reasons:

- Fear of failure

- Lack of writing proficiency

- Lack of knowledge of referencing and citations

- Poor time management

- Consequences of cheating are irrelevant or unimportant

- Instructors fail to enforce plagiarism policies

Students are NOT guilty of plagiarism if mistakes are made in good faith

- If a student exemplifies an effort to cite sources regularly and as accurate as possible.

- Mistakes in referencing are tolerated to a degree, since students may be unfamiliar citing sources.

- Mistakes are a natural part of learning.

- Students from various cultures may not be familiar with scholarly academic writing.

Tips to Combat Plagiarism

- Change your attitude about using citations.
- Remember the consequences and your responsibility as an academic.
- Document your reading sources and various research material with author, publisher, and dates as you conduct your reading research.
- Input references and citations as you write for each sentence, paragraph, page, and chapter.
- **NEVER finish an essay, then go back to insert references!**

Sources of Information

It is important to paraphrase or summarize by restating the main ideas from an information source in your own words and voice. Then, properly cite the original information source that provides acknowledgment to the initial author(s).

Examples of Information Sources:
- Journals
- Articles
- Books
- Websites
- Newspapers
- Reports
- Magazines
- Multimedia
- Video
- Lectures
- Periodicals
- Emails
- Internet

BE ORIGINAL AND DON'T PLAGIARIZE

What Should Always be Cited?

TIPS to Avoid Plagiarism

1. Use your own words
2. Use your own writing style
3. Include the main ideas of the information source by paraphrasing or summarizing into your own words
4. Always include APA citation at the end of the paraphrased writing

- Statistics
- Dates
- Images
- Times
- Places
- Events
- Scholarly Information
- Theories
- Data
- Supporting information
- Main ideas, opinions, and thoughts
- Anything that you did not think up in your own mind!!!

CPN Pay Attention QUIZ

Which of the following is considered an act of plagiarism?

A. Citing and quoting directly from another source word from word

B. Using proper APA citation and submitting an essay that was written by someone else.

C. Summarizing key ideas and statistical data and citing the original source

D. Restating someone else's ideas in your own words and referencing the original author

Putting It Into Your Own Words

Writing Task

Take a couple of minutes and try to rewrite the following sentence <u>in your own words</u>. Try not to copy any parts of the sentence and attempt to convey the same idea regarding Muscat.

Original Text

Muscat, an engaging metropolis with a vibrant ambience, is one of the foremost tourist destinations within the Arabian Gulf.

Exemplary Answer

Original Text

Muscat, an engaging metropolis with a vibrant ambience, is one of the foremost tourist destinations within the Arabian Gulf.

Paraphrased Text

One of the most popular cities to visit in the GCC is Muscat. People enjoy to visit because it is exciting and dynamic (McGee, 2014).

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Plagiarism Checkers

It is advisable for students to use plagiarism checkers prior to submission of all written work to ensure authenticity and originality.

Example:
www.citethisforme.com

http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker

- Turnitin
- Grammarly
- Writecheck.com (Pay per paper)

DON'T COPY

☺ Yes/No Plagiarism Quiz ☺

SOURCE USED:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring "blow season" of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER:

"The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940" (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference:

Hurt, R. D. (1981). *The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

No, it is not.

Since the quoted material is enclosed in quotation marks and because the source is cited correctly and completely, this is not an incident of plagiarism.

CORRECT

SOURCE USED:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring "blow season" of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.
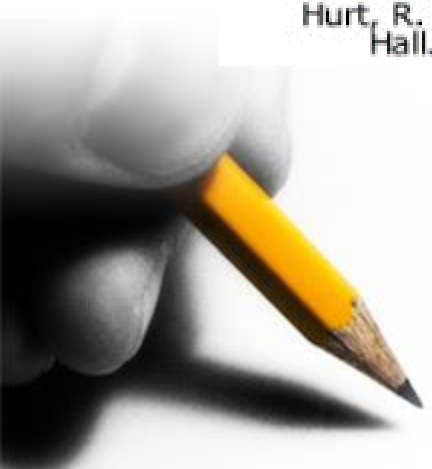
STUDENT PAPER:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940 (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference:

Hurt, R. D. (1981). *The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

Answer #2 – "Missing"

Yes, it is.

The text from the source is quoted verbatim but it is not enclosed in quotation marks. A direct quotation of an author's words must be enclosed in quotation marks.

WRONG!

Question #3 - Rewording

SOURCE USED:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring "blow season" of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER:

The wind erosion problem of the Great Plains occurred because the drought prevented farmers from growing hardly any wheat from 1932 to 1940. Normally, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion, but in the Thirties, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover.

Answer #3 - Citation

Yes, this is plagiarism.

The student has paraphrased the author's words, but has not cited the author as the source of the information.

SOURCE USED:

The wind erosion problem of the southern Great Plains did not occur because farmers grew too much wheat, but because the drought prevented them from growing hardly any wheat at all from 1932 to 1940. During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plants held the soil and offered excellent protection against wind erosion. In the droughty Thirties, however, the inadequate moisture supply prevented a suitable growth of ground cover in the early Spring "blow season" of February, March, and April. The drought then began a chain of events, the first of which was crop failure.

STUDENT PAPER:

During years of normal precipitation, the excessive root system of the wheat plant helps to hold the soil in place and lessens wind erosion. During the 1930s, however, drought prevented farmers from growing almost any wheat at all, and this prevented the growth of necessary ground cover. This crop failure was the first in a chain of events that resulted in the Dust Bowl (Hurt, 1981, p. 29-30).

APA reference:

Hurt, R. D. (1981). *The dust bowl: An agricultural and social history.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

No, this is not plagiarism.

The author's words and ideas have been paraphrased, but credit has been correctly given to the author.

CORRECT

Question #5

If you wrote this in your essay…

Sultan Qaboos bin Said was the leader of the Sultanate of Oman, and he had diligently presided over the Gulf state since the early 1970's. The current leader of the nation since January 11th, 2020 has been H.M Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said.

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Answer #5 – Common Knowledge

No… this is common knowledge. The composition is made up of general facts without specifics that any common person within the Arab world, GCC, or reasonably informed person in Oman would most likely know…

Helpful Websites for Students

Writing, Editing, Citation

- Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL)
- University of Wisconsin – Madison
- Cornell University Library

Academic Integrity

- Asia Pacific Forum on Educational Integrity

APA Citation

www.apastyle.org

Citation Generators

www.citethisforme.com
www.citationmachine.net

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Ending Quotes

"Stealing ideas from another person is consider plagiarism. Stealing from many people is consider research."
(Anonymous, ND)

"If you are not sure…always use a citation!"
(O'Connell, 2014)

References (Plagiarism PowerPoint)

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Best of luck and wish you all the best with your UoN Graduation Projects!