

# Avoiding Plagiarism



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# Plagiarism

Giving the *impression*  
that someone else's  
words, **ideas**, figures,  
etc. belong to you.

## Consequences of plagiarism

- Fail assignment
- Fail class
- Loss of job opportunities
- Fired from job
- **Loss of reputation**



Be a great scientist! Don't **steal** ideas or words.

**Don't be  
intellectually lazy**



<https://prezi.com/q5plu8g9k7/plagiarism-and-copyright/>

Plagiarism Checker X

Keep Calm  
and  
Use your own Brain



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## Avoiding plagiarism 101

Never copy phrases longer than 3-4 words

### **Never copy phrases longer than 3-4 words**

Providing a citation to a bibliographic entry  
or footnote does not make copying words OK

#### **Includes:**

Figure captions

Text from published paper

Text from paper you are working on with advisor

Websites

## What about direct quotes?

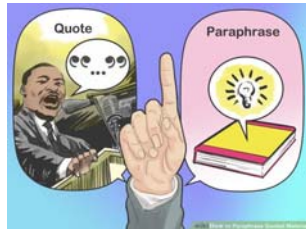
*Professor Mason said "Never copy  
phrases longer than 3-4 words."*

### **Uncommon in technical writing**

**You can only quote words that  
someone said in person, in an  
email, text message, over the  
phone, or in a letter to you.**

Sometimes you need to report someone else's content, so you...

## Paraphrase



<https://cdn.brainpop.com/english/writing/paraphrasing>

*"...express the meaning of (the writer or speaker or something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity."*

### Rule #1—Do your job as an author

Deconstruct, interpret, digest,  
understand, distill, infer, deduce,  
put into context → *think critically*

Don't just patch together  
others' ideas in a hodge-podge  
of unoriginal thought

Regurgitation is not science,  
it's sewing



## Rules of Citations

### Must cite someone else's:

- exact words
- original ideas (concepts, interpretation, opinions, conclusions)
- data
- images (photos, cartoons)
- examples or analogies
- experimental procedures
- descriptions of apparatus or phenomena
- solutions (codes, algorithms)
- digital recordings
- felicitous phrases (“boson birthday paradox”)

### Do not cite your own 100% original:

- exact words
- original ideas
- data
- images
- examples or analogies
- experimental procedures
- descriptions of apparatus or phenomena
- solutions
- felicitous phrases

**But beware of self-plagiarism!**

## What is “common knowledge” and do I have to cite it?

“Common knowledge” is what an educated person would know, could easily observe for himself, or could readily find in a textbook or encyclopedia

Common knowledge usually does not have to be cited

**BUT**—“common knowledge” is context-dependent

**When in doubt,  
CITE!**

## Myths about plagiarism that can get you into trouble

**WWW myth:** everything on the Internet is common knowledge, so I can use it without attribution

**Converted words myth:** because I completely rewrote the source's words, the words and ideas are now my own, and I don't have to cite the original source

**Inconsequential theft myth:** I copied fewer than 7 words, so I don't have to cite the source

**Words-only myth:** I just reproduced the figure or the table, but I didn't copy any words, so it's not plagiarism

**Named-source myth:** I mentioned the author's name or the source of the figure in the text, so I can reproduce words verbatim

Adapted from Robert A. Harris, *Using Sources Effectively*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Glendale, CA, Pyczak Publishing, 2005).

## Keep out of trouble—label your notes!

Write the full bibliographic citation on each note; include chapter and page numbers for books

Put quotation marks around anything you copy verbatim, and include the citation

Code paraphrases [ P ] in your notes so you don't confuse them with your own original ideas, and include the citation

Code summaries [ S ] in your notes so you don't confuse them with your own original ideas, and include the citation

Experiment with different labeling methods to find one that works for you

Adapted from Robert A. Harris, *Using Sources Effectively*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Glendale, CA, Pyczak Publishing, 2005).

## Rules for paraphrasing

The paraphrase must be **entirely in your own words**;\* if you reproduce words or phrases exactly, you must put them in quotes

Preserve the original author's meaning; don't take ideas out of context

Use your own vocabulary and sentence structure; don't mechanically "translate" word-for-word from the original

Paraphrase to simplify or clarify the original material

Paraphrase to make your paper's style and tone consistent

**CITE THE SOURCE!**

\*except for technical terms, proper nouns, and ancillary words (articles, conjunctions, prepositions)

Adapted from Robert A. Harris, *Using Sources Effectively*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Glendale, CA, Pycszak Publishing, 2005).

## Plagiarism: Case Study\*

While classical melting in two-dimensional systems is reminiscent of the phase behavior observed as a function of pressure in this material, an important qualification should be made with respect to this comparison. In contrast to the examples described above, the melting process observed in  $1T\text{-TiSe}_2$  is quantum mechanical in nature, in that it is driven near  $T = 0$  K by pressure tuning the competing interactions in this system. To understand the nature of this competition, note first that the zero-pressure charge density wave (CDW) state in  $1T\text{-TiSe}_2$  is unconventional, as it arises from an indirect Jahn-Teller interaction that splits and lowers the unoccupied conduction band. As a result of the electron-hole interaction between the conduction and valence bands, the lowering of the split conduction band "repulses" and flattens the valence band, resulting in a lowering of the system's energy, and the formation of a small gap CDW state.

From: C.S. Snow et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 91, 136402 (2003)

\*S.L. Cooper, PHYS 496, 2008.

<b>Original:</b>	<b>Edited:</b>
<p>While classical melting in two-dimensional systems is reminiscent of the phase behavior observed as a function of pressure in this material, an important qualification should be made with respect to this comparison.</p>	<p>The phase behavior observed as a function of pressure in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> is similar to classical melting in 2D materials.</p>
<p>In contrast to the examples described above, the melting process observed in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> is quantum mechanical in nature, in that it is driven near <math>T = 0</math> K by pressure tuning the competing interactions in this system.</p>	<p>However, in contrast to classical melting, the melting process seen in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> is governed by quantum mechanics, as it the result of tuning the competing quantum mechanical interactions with pressure near <math>T = 0</math> K.</p>
<p>To understand the nature of this competition, note first that the zero-pressure charge density wave (CDW) state in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> is unconventional, as it arises from an indirect Jahn-Teller interaction that splits and lowers the unoccupied conduction band.</p>	<p>An examination of the unconventional charge density wave (CDW) in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> state helps elucidate this competition—the CDW state in <math>1T\text{-TiSe}_2</math> is caused by an indirect Jahn-Teller interaction that lowers the unoccupied conduction band relative to the filled valence band.</p>
<p>As a result of the electron-hole interaction between the conduction and valence bands, the lowering of the split conduction band “repulses” and flattens the valence band, resulting in a lowering of the system’s energy, and the formation of a small gap CDW state.</p>	<p>Because there is a strong electron-hole interaction between the conduction and valence bands in this material, this lowering of the conduction band causes a “repulsion” and flattening of the valence band, which results in a lowering of the system’s energy and the formation of a small CDW small gap.</p>

## Is the edited version plagiarism?

**YES IT IS!**

**Although the words and ordering have been altered, the essential meaning remains the same**

**Credit has not been given to the original author of these ideas**



**Will adding a citation make  
this example acceptable?**

**Context dependent**

**And, opinions vary!**