



# University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf E-learning Centre



English – Level 3

## Lesson 01

# Plagiarism

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<i>Students Concerned- Semester 6 -</i>			
<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Speciality</i>
<i>Letters and Languages</i>	<i>-Foreign Languages</i>	<i>Licentiate 3</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Economic Sciences</i>	<i>-Economic Sciences -Commercial Sciences -Management Sciences</i>	<i>Licentiate 3</i>	<i>All specialties</i>

### *Objectives of the lesson*

- To show students techniques for avoiding plagiarism to improve their writing skill by depending on their own ideas.

## ***Plagiarism***

### **1. Definition:**

The suffix « ism » in the word « plagiarism » indicates that the word is a noun. The verb is « plagiarize ». According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* to 'plagiarize' means « ...to copy another person's ideas, words or work and pretend that they are your own ». Thus, plagiarism is an act of copying or stealing others' original properties. In this sense it is an unethical and unacceptable act especially in the academia.

- **In short, Plagiarism is the act of taking someone's original words, ideas and thoughts and pretends that they are yours.**

### **2. Types of Plagiarism:**

Plagiarism appears in many forms. It can be either intentional or unintentional<sup>i</sup>. That is to say, there are cases where the writer knows that he is plagiarizing and others where he is not aware that he is plagiarizing. In fact, there are many types of plagiarism.

- The following are some of them:

**1.1. Direct plagiarism or 'the copy-cut, paste' type:** it is the most common one. The writer tends to take parts or portions from say (a book, an article or any text) and pretend that they are his/her own. Also known as '*clone plagiarism*'.

**1.2. Hired Plagiarism:** as the name suggests, you; for example, give money to someone in order to write you an essay or give you plagiarized information. Then you use them as they are your own creation.

**1.3. Borrowed Plagiarism:** also as the name suggests, it means you borrow paragraphs or texts from others and claim that they are yours.

**1.4. Self-Plagiarism:** if you reuse past information that are of your own creation whether they are (essays, articles or whatever written) without acknowledging them, you are committing self-Plagiarism.

**1.5. Contributing Author Plagiarism:** it simply means that a second author or editor is not mentioned in the work. The fact of ignoring an author or an editor who edited and contributed in a work is plagiarism.

**1.6. Outline Plagiarism:** it means to steal someone’s research plan and reshape your research based on it. Even if your information is new, it is still considered plagiarism.

**1.7. Accidental Plagiarism:** this type is considered unconscious, because it happens when the writer unintentionally used information or a style of language that belong to someone else.

### **3. Ways to Avoid Plagiarism :**

If students commit any kind of plagiarism, they are at risk of losing their academic degree, their status as students, and their moral virtue as honest persons. For the sake of avoiding such consequences, as well as, maintaining the intellectual property of other people, students or researchers must adopt the following ways:

#### **3.1. Citation :**

It means you tell your readers that some information in your text belongs to someone else. Thus, providing him (the reader) with information about the source you used. This information includes:

- Full name of the author
- The title of the work
- The name and location of the publisher
- The date of publication
- The page number or (if it is an article you should mention all the pages from P... to P. e.g. 125-150).

It is important to know that citing supports your writing and make it trustworthy. So the more you cite others’ works the more your essay, article or book gets stronger.

One of the most frequent questions about citing is « Do I have to cite sources for every fact I use? » the answer is simply No! Because facts does not belong to individual research it is a « common knowledge » i.e. shared by all people e.g. ‘Every nation has its flag’.

#### **3.2. Quoting :**

It means taking words from an original work and put them between quotation marks. Quoting depends on how much the chosen quote will support your text.

Quoting involves also paraphrasing and summarizing. If you paraphrase you are writing something using your own words, while if you are summarizing you are

saying or writing something in brief, however it is compulsory to mention the source.

When quoting you usually open the quotation mark (") then insert the text and put a full stop (.). Then close the quotation mark ("). But when paraphrasing or summarizing, you should only mention the source in the beginning or at the end of your summarized or paraphrased part.

### **3.3. Listing References:**

Also it is called bibliography. It is a list of all the sources used throughout the research. When you acknowledge all the sources it means you have gone through a serious research for information that supports your work.

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*See, Yam Bahadur Roka, Plagiarism: Types, Causes and How to Avoid This Worldwide Problem, Nepal Journal of Neuroscience, vol. N 14, 2-6, 2017.*