
Plagiarism Workshop

April 22, 2008

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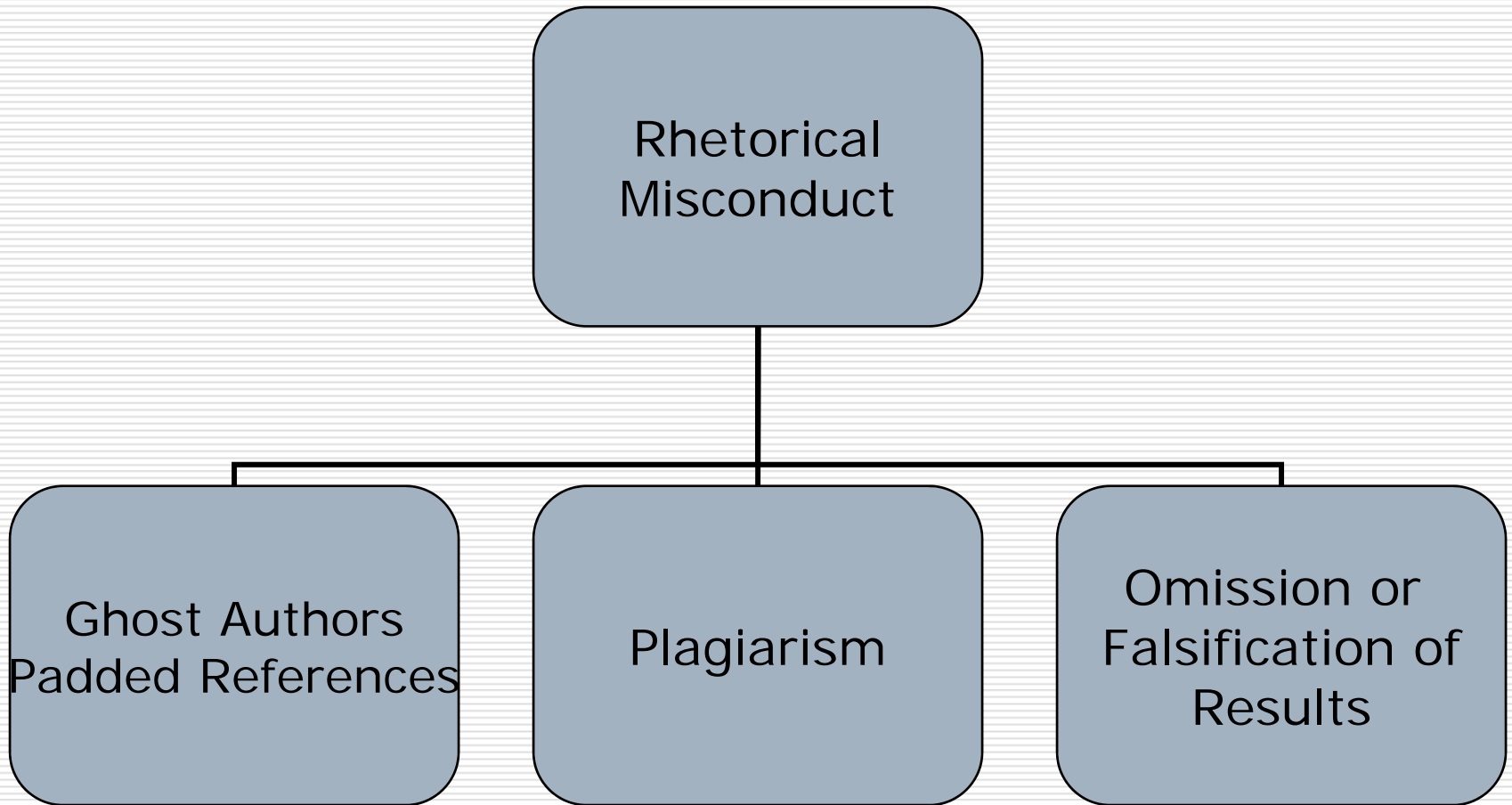
Workshop Theme & Outline

- "There are few intellectual offenses more serious than plagiarism in academic and professional contexts."

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl>

- Plagiarism in the graduate school context at Purdue (Joanne)
 - Plagiarism in the professional publication context (Charlie)
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Academic Research Misconduct



What is Plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is a special kind of academic dishonesty in which one person steals another person's ideas or words and falsely presents them as the plagiarist's own product. This is most likely to occur in the following ways:
 - using the exact language of someone else without the use of quotation marks and without giving proper credit to the author
 - presenting the sequence of ideas or arranging the material of someone else even though such is expressed in one's own words, without giving appropriate acknowledgment
 - submitting a document written by someone else but representing it as one's own

(Taken from "Academic Integrity: A Guide for Students")

Continuum of Writing Approaches: Where Does Plagiarism Stop?

1. Copying a paragraph as it is from the source without any acknowledgment.
2. Copying a paragraph making only small changes, such as replacing a few verbs or adjectives with synonyms.
3. Cutting a pasting a paragraph by using the sentences of the original but leaving one or two out, or by putting one or two sentences in a different order.
4. Composing a paragraph by taking short standard phrases from a number of sources and putting them together with some words of your own.
5. Paraphrasing a paragraph by rewriting with substantial changes in language and organization, amount of detail, and examples.
6. Quoting a paragraph by placing it in block format with the source cited.

(J. Swales and C. Feak, *Academic Writing For Graduate Students*. Ann Arbor, MI: U of Michigan Press, 1994, p. 126)

Avoiding Plagiarism Tips

- Always cite the source for any exact words, ideas, or images which originate with someone else
 - Learn to summarize and paraphrase, but still remember to cite the source
 - Keep accurate notes of any library research for direct quotations & reference information
 - Save different drafts of your papers under different file names
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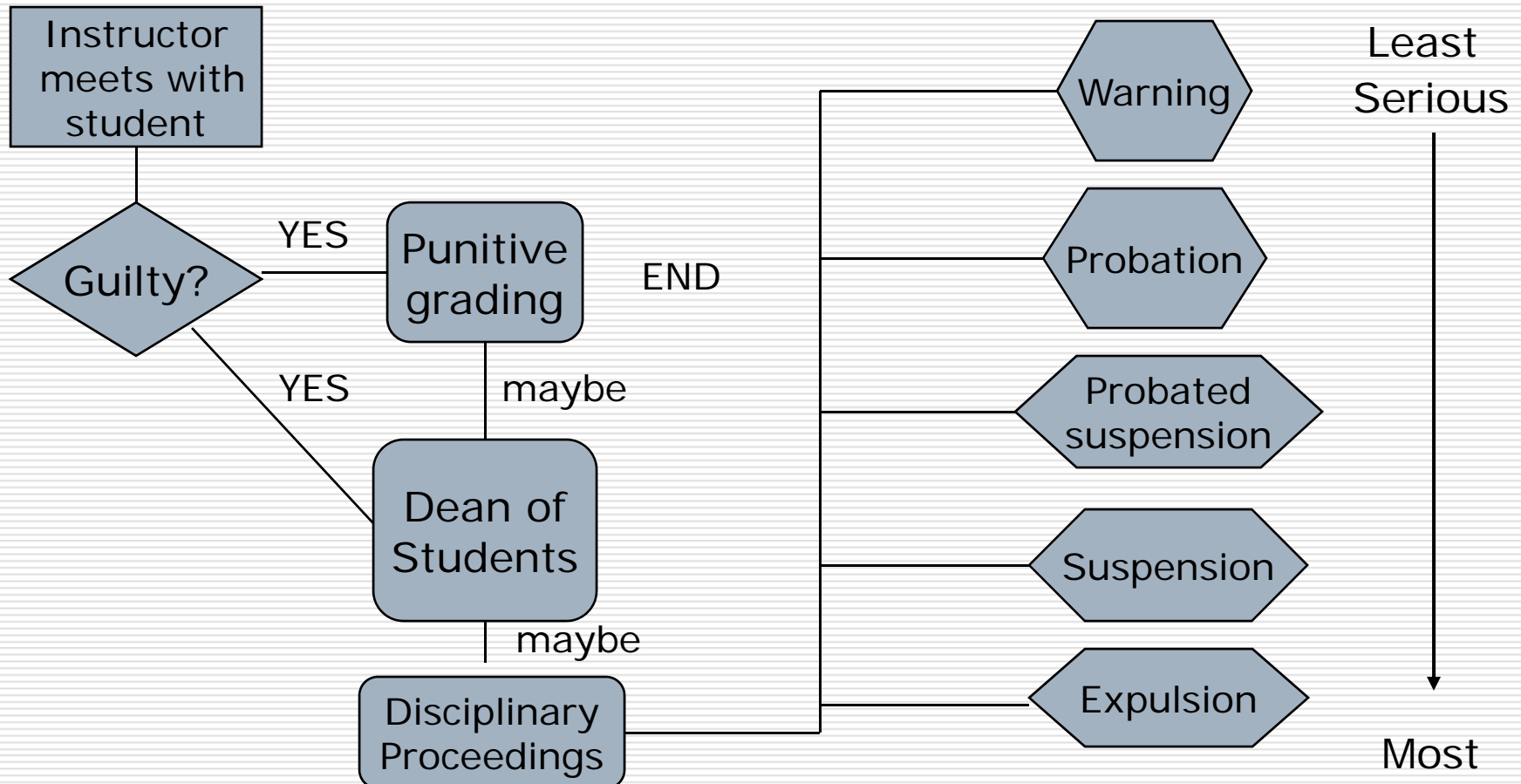
Avoiding Plagiarism Resources

- ❑ Purdue OWL. (2007). *Avoiding plagiarism*. [Online]. Available: <http://www.owl.english.purdue.edu>)
 - ❑ M. Roig. (2006). *Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing*. [Online]. Available: <http://www.facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism>
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Advice to Students

- Ignorance is no excuse for plagiarism
 - Be familiar with professors' course policy guide statement on academic dishonesty
 - Ask your professor for clarification if there is no such statement or if you don't understand the policy
 - Be aware that there may be differences between and within disciplines
 - Example of former graduate student
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Plagiarism Consequences at Purdue



Case Studies

- Break into groups to discuss cases involving plagiarism (if time)
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