



Plagiarism

2/12/2015

Original source (text)


“From time to time this submerged or latent theater in Hamlet becomes almost overt. It is close to the surface in Hamlet’s pretense of madness, the “antic disposition” he puts on to protect himself and prevent his antagonists from plucking out the heart of his mystery. It is even closer to the surface when Hamlet enters his mother’s room and holds up, side by side, the pictures of the two kings, Old Hamlet and Claudius, and proceeds to describe for her the crimes that have been committed. She has made a mistake in her choice of show. Similarly, when Hamlet goes to the grave at Ophelia’s funeral, he uses the heroic term “sweat of blood” perhaps for Laertes, and perhaps for himself as well, the folly of excessive, melodramatic expressions of grief.”

Paraphrased Text

“Almost all of Shakespeare’s Hamlet can be understood as a play about acting and the theater. For example, in Act 1, Hamlet pretends to be insane in order to make sure his enemies do not discover his mission to revenge his father’s murder. The theme is even more obvious when Hamlet shows his mother the pictures of his father and his mother’s new husband to show her what he has made, using their names to tell her the truth. Also, when he goes to Ophelia’s grave, hurling his challenge to Laertes, Hamlet demonstrates the foolishness of exaggerated expressions of emotion.”

“Paraphrasing the text while maintaining the basic paragraph and sentence structure”

Inappropriate Paraphrasing

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- **“Original** Shortly after the two rogues, who pass themselves off as a duke and a king, invade the raft of Huck and Jim, they decide to raise funds by performing scenes from Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet* and *Richard III*. That the presentation of Shakespeare in small Mississippi towns could be conceived of as potentially lucrative tells us much about the position of Shakespeare in the nineteenth century. (Lawrence Levine, *Highbrow, Lowbrow: The Emergence of a Cultural Hierarchy in America* (Cambridge, 1986), p. 10)
 - **Plagiarized Version** Soon after the two thieves, who pretend they are a king and a duke, capture Huck and Jim’s raft, they try to make money by putting on two Shakespeare plays (*Romeo and Juliet* and *Richard III*). Because the production of Shakespeare in tiny Southern towns is seen as possibly profitable, we learn a lot about the status of Shakespeare before the twentieth century.
 - **Acceptable Version** As Lawrence Levine argues, casual references to Shakespeare in popular nineteenth century literature suggests that the identification of "highbrow" theatre is a relatively recent phenomenon.⁵”

Appropriate Paraphrasing

Original Text

“Because the intracellular concentration of potassium ions is relatively high, potassium ions tend to diffuse out of the cell. This movement is driven by the concentration gradient for potassium ions. Similarly, sodium ions tend to move into the cell. The cell membrane is permeable to potassium ions. As a result, potassium ions diffuse out of the cell and sodium ions enter the cell. Because the interior of the cell membrane contains an excess of negative charges, primarily from negatively charged proteins.”¹ (p. 204)

Appropriate Paraphrase

“A textbook of anatomy and physiology¹ reports that the concentration of potassium ions inside the cell is relatively high and, therefore, tends to escape the cell. This occurs with potassium ions outside of the cell. Sodium ions do so at a much faster rate. Because of this, the authors, this cell membrane movement of sodium ions. Because the concentration of potassium ions that exit the cell is higher than that for sodium ions that enter the cell, the inside portion of the cell is left with an overload of negatively charged particles, namely, proteins that contain a negative charge.”

... in addition to thoroughly changing much of the language and some of the structure of the original paragraph, the paraphrase also indicates ... that the ideas contained in the rewritten version were taken from another source

Science Example

- “When paraphrasing [and summarizing], it’s absolutely necessary
 - (1) to use your own words and structure, and
 - (2) to place a citation at the end of the paraphrase to acknowledge that the content is not original.”

Rules for Paraphrasing



The ideas in the paragraph come from another source

- As summarized by Smith et al. (2004) ...
 - Rest of paragraph is assumed to be from Smith's summary

The ideas in this particular sentence come from another source[s]

- ... according to Smith et al. (2004).
- ... (Smith et al. 2004, Jones 2008).

Science publications hardly ever use direct quotes.

Citation Approaches

- Usually not the intention to deceive.
- “Lazy plagiarism crops up in many ... essays, and is usually the result of sloppy note-taking or research shortcuts.
 - Inadvertent use of another’s language, usually when the ... fails to distinguish between direct quotes and general observations when taking notes. In such cases, the presence of a footnote does not excuse the use of another’s language without quotation marks.
 - Use of footnotes or material quoted in other sources as if they were the results of your research.
 - Sloppy or inadequate footnoting which leaves out sources or page references.”

Lazy Plagiarism

- “The use of an essay written for one course to satisfy the requirements of another course is plagiarism. Students should not use, adapt, or update an essay written for another purpose.
- This is not intended to discourage students from pursuing specific interests. If you want to use a previously completed essay as a starting point for new research, you should receive the instructor’s approval and provide her or him with a copy of the original essay. If you want to use substantially similar essays to satisfy the requirements of two related courses, you should get approval from all the instructors concerned.”
- **For summer work, don't cite**
- **Prior Class, must cite self**

Self Plagiarism

- “Even the most ethical authors can fall prey to the inadvertent appropriation of others’ ideas, concepts, or metaphors.
 - Here we are referring to the phenomenon of unconscious plagiarism, which, as stated earlier, takes place when an author generates an idea that s/he believes to be original, but which in reality had been encountered at an earlier time.
 - Given the free and frequent exchange of ideas in science, it is not unreasonable to expect instances in which earlier exposure to an idea that lies dormant in someone’s unconscious, emerges into consciousness at a later point, but in a context different from the one in which the idea had originally occurred.”

Unconscious Plagiarism

- <https://www.indiana.edu/%7Eistd/overview.html>

Indiana U. Plagiarism Course
