Plagiarism

2/12/2015
“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 true nature of the choice she has made, using their images to reveal the truth. Similarly, when he jumps into Ophelia’s grave, hurling his challenge to Laertes, Hamlet demonstrates the foolishness of exaggerated expressions of grief.”

“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 compares the pictures of his husbands to show her what she has made, using their images to reveal the truth. Also, when he jumps into Ophelia’s grave, hurling his challenge to Laertes, Hamlet demonstrates the foolishness of exaggerated expressions of emotion.”
• **“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"
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, the concentration gradient for sodium ions tends to promote their movement into the cell. However, the cell membrane is significantly more permeable to potassium ions than to sodium ions. As a result, potassium ions diffuse out of the cell faster than sodium ions enter the cytoplasm. The cell therefore experiences a net loss of positive charges, and as a result 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, as a result, potassium tends to escape the cell. Similarly, the concentration gradient for sodium ions occurs with sodium ions tending to move into the cell. However, the cell membrane is significantly more permeable to potassium ions than to sodium ions. As a result, potassium ions do so at a faster rate than sodium ions. According to these authors, this is because the permeability of the cell membrane favors the movement of potassium relative to sodium ions. Because the rate of crossing for 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.”
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.
• 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

http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/guides/engineering/ee/plagiarize.html
• “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

http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/guides/engineering/ee/plagiarize.html
• “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

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