

# Plagiarism





What exactly is  
plagiarism?

<https://popculturebrain.com/post/58069632801/portkey-listen-katy-perrys-roar-layered>

Katy Perry "Roar" – Released August 13, 2013



Sarah Bareilles "Brave" – Released April 23, 2013



# Copyright Infringement

According to Purdue University, copyright infringement is the act of violating any of a copyright owner's **exclusive rights** granted by the federal Copyright Act. There are three elements that must be in place in order for the infringement to occur.

1. The copyright holder must have a valid copyright.
2. The person who is allegedly infringing must have access to the copyrighted work.
3. The duplication of the copyrighted work must be outside the **exceptions**.

# Copyright Infringement Penalties

The legal penalties for copyright infringement are:

1. Infringer pays the actual dollar amount of damages and profits.
2. The law provides a range from \$200 to \$150,000 for each work infringed.
3. Infringer pays for all attorney fees and court costs.
4. The Court can issue an injunction to stop the infringing acts.
5. The Court can impound the illegal works.
6. The infringer can go to jail.

# More examples of songs that sound alike...

<http://www.soundsjustlike.com/525/bruno-mars-sounds-like-breakbot/>

<http://www.soundsjustlike.com/1008/robin-thicke-sounds-like-marvin-gaye/>

<http://www.soundsjustlike.com/2710/taylor-swift-sounds-like-coldplay/>

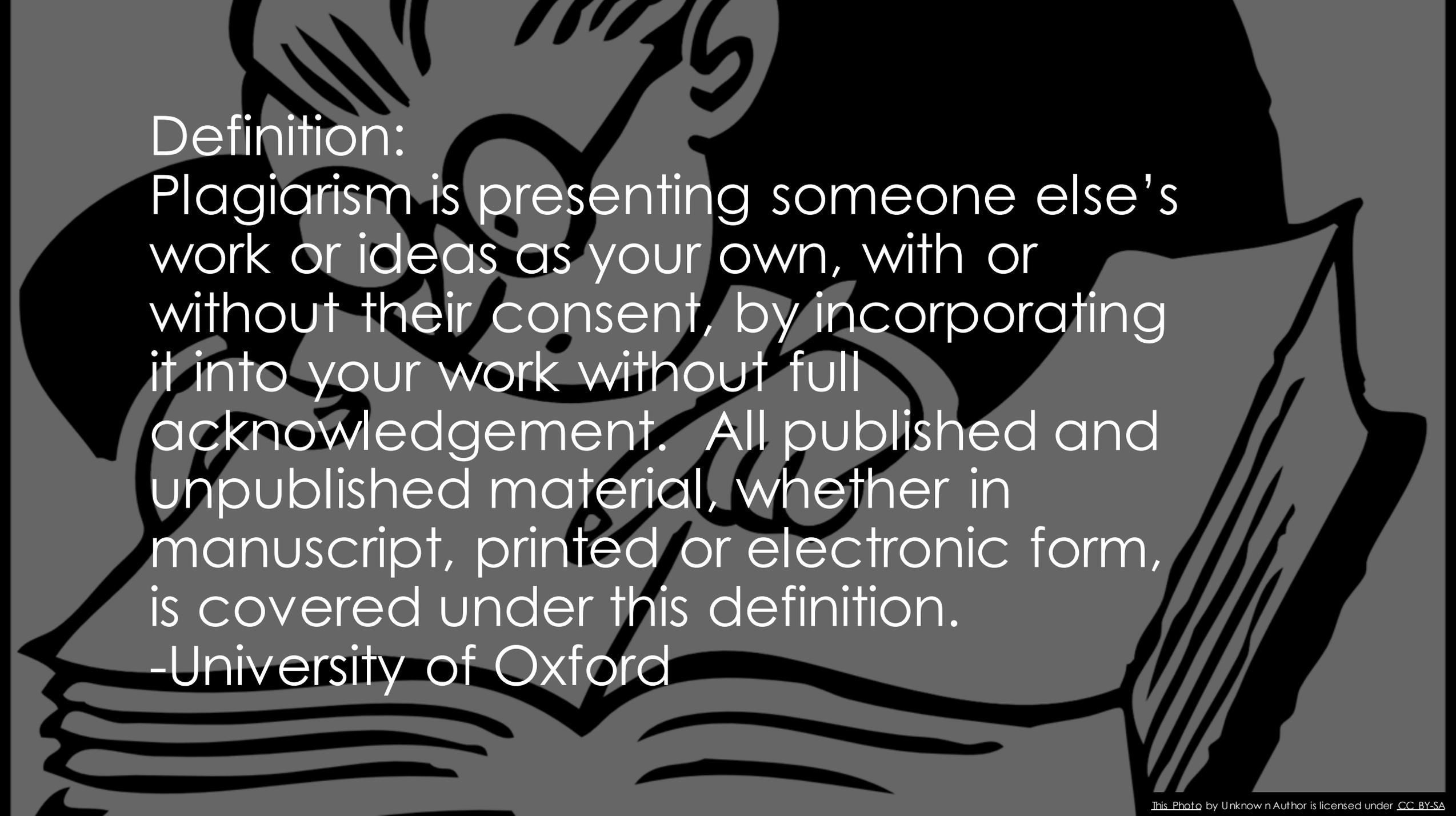


Check out these websites...

<http://plagiarism.com/>

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general\\_writing/general\\_writing\\_faqs.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/general_writing/general_writing_faqs.html)

<https://provost.wvu.edu/governance/academic-standards-resources/academic-integrity-policy>



Definition:

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic form, is covered under this definition.

-University of Oxford

The logo features the letters 'OMG' in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font, set against a red rectangular background that is tilted upwards to the right. Below this, the words 'CHECK IT OUT' are written in a smaller, black, bold, sans-serif font, also following the same upward tilt.

**OMG**  
**CHECK IT OUT**

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-punishable-perils-of-plagiarism-melissa-huseman-d-annunzio#watch>

# According to the video, what are each of these...

- ▶ brain child snatching (general)
- ▶ brain child snatching ring
- ▶ self plagiarism
- ▶ wild goose chase technique
- ▶ synonym switcheroo
- ▶ variations on a smoke screen
- ▶ wholly quotable document
- ▶ revealing while concealing

# Different Types of Plagiarism: Sources Not Cited

## “The Ghost Writer”

The writer turns in another’s work, word-for-word, as his or her own.

## “The Poor Disguise”

Although the writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper’s appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.

## “The Photocopy”

The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.

## “The Labor of Laziness”

The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources, and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.

## “The Potluck Paper”

The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing.

## “The Self-Stealer”

The writer “borrows” generously from his or her own previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.

# Different Types of Plagiarism: Sources Cited (but still plagiarized)

## “The Forgotten Footnote”

The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.

## “The Resourceful Citer”

The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work!

## “The Misinformer”

The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.

## “The Perfect Crime”

The writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places but paraphrases other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.

## “The Too-Perfect Paraphrase”

The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks the text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

**Consider the following paragraph as it originally appears in source:**

*Critical care nurses function in a hierarchy of roles. In this open heart surgery unit, the nurse manager hires and fires the nursing personnel. The nurse manager does not directly care for patients but follows the progress of unusual or long-term patients. On each shift a nurse assumes the role of resource nurse. This person oversees the hour-by-hour functioning of the unit as a whole, such as considering expected admissions and discharges of patients, ascertaining that beds are available for patients in the operating room, and covering sick calls. Resource nurses also take a patient assignment. They are the most experienced of all the staff nurses. The nurse clinician has a separate job description and provides for quality of care by orienting new staff, developing unit policies, and providing direct support where needed, such as assisting in emergency situations. The clinical nurse specialist in this unit is mostly involved with formal teaching in orienting new staff. The nurse manager, nurse clinician, and clinical nurse specialist are the designated experts. They do not take patient assignments. The resource nurse is seen as both a caregiver and a resource to other caregivers. . . . Staff nurses have a hierarchy of seniority. . . . Staff nurses are assigned to patients to provide all their nursing care. (Chase, 1995, p. 156)*

**Now, read this paraphrase of the original:**

Critical care nurses have a hierarchy of roles. The nurse manager hires and fires nurses. S/he does not directly care for patients but does follow unusual or long-term cases. On each shift a resource nurse attends to the functioning of the unit as a whole, such as making sure beds are available in the operating room, and also has a patient assignment. The nurse clinician orients new staff, develops policies, and provides support where needed. The clinical nurse specialist also orients new staff, mostly by formal teaching. The nurse manager, nurse clinician, and clinical nurse specialist, as the designated experts, do not take patient assignments. The resource nurse is not only a caregiver but a resource to the other caregivers. Within the staff nurses there is also a hierarchy of seniority. Their job is to give assigned patients all their nursing care.

- 1) Highlight or underline any "borrowed" language from the original
- 2) Find three examples of where the student also "borrowed" the sentence structure of the original

# What happens if you plagiarize?

**Plagiarism is not allowed.** Copying or using someone else's work is considered plagiarism. Students must submit their own original work for all assignments, tests, etc. If a student is determined to have plagiarized all or part of their work, a grade of **ZERO** will be entered into the grade book and a disciplinary referral will be given as outlined in the student handbook.



**CONTRACT**  
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