

Outlines

Basic Concepts of Plagiarism

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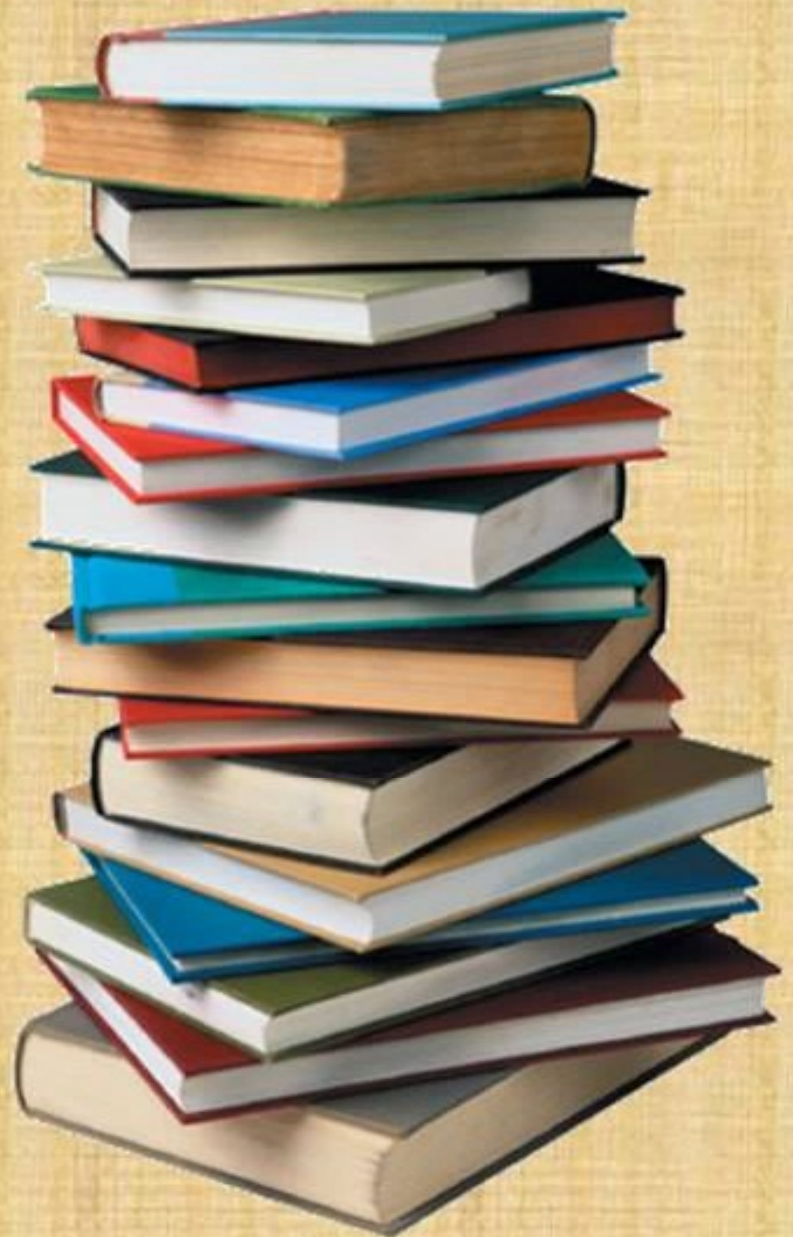
Avoid of Plagiarism

**Does Plagiarism Exist in
History?!**



Basic Concepts of Plagiarism

Documentation/ Citation



Basic Concepts of Plagiarism



- Pretending that someone else's writing is yours.
- Give statistics or sources that do not exist.
- Falsifying evidence.

Definition of Plagiarism

**Taking
someone's else
information, work,
results, or ideas
without citing the
references**

**“plagiarism”
origins : from
“plagiarius” Latin
word that means
“kidnapper”**



Plagiarism Classes

Accidental

Unintentional

Intentional

Self
plagiarism

All might be done with proper citation, but plagiarism is the act of using someone else's work without giving proper crediting to the original creator

Plagiarism common methods



“copy-paste
and
Paraphrasing”

“idea
plagiarism”

“No proper
use of
quotation
marks”

“Misinformation
of references”

“Translated
Plagiarism”

Plagiarism Penalty

Teacher-Student
level

Written or verbal
warning.

Failing or lower
grades

Extra assignments

Institute-Student
level

Academic integrity training exercises

Suspension, and expulsion

Revocation of degree or Certificate

Legal authorities referral

Plagiarism Detection Methods

Document source comparison

Client- based computer

Analysis is done on local databases of documents

Server based technology

Detection processes take place remotely after uploading the document



Manual search of unique phrases

Core concepts of a paper are chosen by the instructor or the reviewer and then searched across the internet

Stylometry

Comparing the doubted writing with a previous writing for the same, or applying the comparison based on factors included in the same writing.

Avoid of Plagiarism

Quoting

Paraphrasing

Summarizing

Quoting

Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word.

Use Quoting in the following cases

You want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument

You want to disagree with an author's argument

You are comparing and contrasting specific points of view

NOTE: Quotes requires a citation in addition to the use of quote marks

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing means rephrasing the words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words.

Paraphrase when :

You want to put your own notes but you want to avoid plagiarism

You want to use as less quotations as possible

You want to use your own way of expressing sentences in your work

NOTE: Paraphrasing does not need quote marks but must be cited

Summarizing

Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words including only the main points


Summarize When you want to :

You want to establish background or offer an overview of a topic

You want to describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic

You want to determine the main ideas of a single source

NOTE: Summarizing does not need quote marks but must be cited

A globe is shown, its surface covered with a collage of various website templates and user interface elements. The templates include navigation menus, search bars, product listings, and informational text. A magnifying glass with a black handle is positioned over the globe, focusing on a central area. Inside the magnifying glass's lens, the text "Does Plagiarism Exist in History?!" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The background of the globe is a light-colored, textured surface, possibly wood or fabric.

**Does
Plagiarism
Exist in
History?!**

”يروى التاريخ قصة العالم العربي الكبير ابن
النفيس معروفة في اكتشافه للدورة الدموية
الصغرى والتي نسبتها لنفسه الطبيب الانجليزي
هارفي. فقط في القرن العشرين تم اثبات سرقة
هارفي لهذا الاكتشاف، حيث كان هارفي يتقن
العربية واطلع على كتاب ابن النفيس“.

قانون نيوتن الأول (قانون القصور الذاتي)

يقول ابن سينا الذي عاش خلال الفترة من ٩٨٠م - ١٠٣٧م : " إنك لتعلم أن الجسم إذا خلى وطباعه ولم يعرض له من الخارج تأثير غريب ،لم يكن له بد من موضع معين وشكل معين"

أما بخصوص قانون الحركة المعروف بـ " (قانون نيوتن الثاني)

يقول ابن سينا : "وأما ما يعتري الأجسام الصغيرة مثل الخردلة والتبنة ومثل نحاعة الخشب ،مع أنها لا تنفذ عند الرمي في الهواء نفوذ الثقيل، فليس السبب أن الأثقل اقبل للرمي والجر، بل لأن بعض هذه لصغرها لا تبلغ شدتها أنها تقدر بها أن تخرق الهواء"

قانون الجذب العام ينسب لنيوتن وينص على أن أي كتلتين يوجد بينهما تجاذب يتناسب طردا مع كتلتها وعكسيا مع مربع المسافة

ابن سينا في كتابه الشفاء يذكر : إن الأجسام الموجودة ذوات الميل كالثقيلة والخفيفة أما الثقيلة فمما يميل إلى أسفل وأما الخفيفة فمما يميل إلى فوق فأنها كلما ازدادت ميلا كان قبولها للتحريك القسري أبطأ فإن نقل الحجر العظيم الشديد الثقل أو جره ليس كنقل الحجر الصغير القليل الثقل أو جره.

Thank You

