

## **Types and Ways to Avoid Plagiarism**

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### ***Abstract:***

*Present Article focus on Plagiarism types, tools & Methods plagiarism is most serious issue in research & writing that every academic writer faces while writing their research. Plagiarism is unethical & misconducts in research, taking someone else researches work & showing its own, it's very serious offence in academic & educational environment. Plagiarism happens intentionally or unintentionally. Present study shows that the methods of plagiarism & how it could be avoid in our research, it is very useful & necessary to know by researcher & writer in an academic field.*

### **Introduction:-**

The word plagiarism comes from greek language “Plagion”& from Latin language ‘Plagium which means kidnapping & Latin language ‘Plagiarium’ means kidnapper or Abduct. the word plagiarism is used in English since from early 17th century.

The meaning kidnapping or abduct itself shows the plagiarism is very unethical & act of misconduct in research word. Plagiarism is nothing but to take someone’s ideas, methods or written words of another without permission or acknowledgment it may be intentionally or unintentionally.

In other word plagiarism is copying other works without giving credit to owner for it.

Basically it involves two things

- Taking other work.
- Presenting it as our own

Ultimately taking someone else work and pass it off own work by knowingly or unknowingly.

### **Definition:**

According to Cambridge Dictionary plagiarism means “The Process or Practice of using another person`s ideas or work and pretending that it is your own”

### **Characteristic of plagiarism:**

Generally from the definition of plagiarism it has Five Characteristic i.e.

- Plagiarized work – copying how something is written
- Plagiarized ideas – claiming ownership unique ideas that is not yours
- Credit works – use work of others without permission or not giving credit to the owner.
- Unintentional- Plagiarism that occurs by mistake
- Intentional- plagiarism done deliberately

### **Types of plagiarism:**

Every academician and educator looks thoughtfully about seriousness of plagiarism of both deliberate and accidental plagiarism. Hence it is very necessary to aware the different types of plagiarism. Followings are the common form of plagiarism.

### **Verbatim plagiarism: (word for word) :**

This type of plagiarism is also known as direct or exact or complete plagiarism. Such type of plagiarism generally occurs when an authors use the other work directly as word for word without quotation and not giving credit to the original work as just as copy and paste work and presenting it as his/her own work.

### **Mosaic Plagiarism:**

The word mosaic itself shows the meaning as patch work. Arranging and composing the work from various small parts, hence this type of plagiarism is also called as ‘patch writing’ these types of plagiarism happen when as writer assembles the words and ideas from different sources without citation.

### **Paraphrase plagiarism:**

This is very general type of plagiarism. In this type of plagiarism someone else use other original work with rephrasing or using synonyms with very small changes in the words and pretend it as its own and the original idea will remain same.

### **Self Plagiarism:**

Self plagiarism, also known as auto – plagiarism or duplication, this type of plagiarism happens when someone’s use their own previously published work by recycling some significant words without acknowledgement and misleads the reader about its novelty and make it appear new product.

- Self plagiarism happen if the submission declined by the publication and the same paper published in another journal having no longer life of journal.

- Dual publication of large portion of previously published paper in more than one journal without alerting the editors.
- Aggregating the previous published work with some additional graph, table and images.
- Disaggregation previously published work and published it again with minus some data or point with no indication or not having one obvious meaning. (Ambiguous)

### **Metaphor Plagiarism (Symbolic Representation) :**

In this type original work which is not copied but original work present in unique creative metaphors to make an idea clearer or give the reader resemblance that touches senses or emotions better than a plain description of the object without giving credit to original work. It is just the authors 'Creativity style' or symbolic representation to present the work of other as its own.

### **Accidental plagiarism:**

As the plagiarism is serious offence in academic environment even if it occurs unintentionally is considered as violation. This type of Plagiarism occurred when one who forgets to cite the source, misquotes their source, which is accidental plagiarism. There is no excuse for plagiarism and consequences are often the same whether is intended or unintended.

### **Misattribution Plagiarism (Inaccurate authorship):**

This type plagiarism occurs when not knowing the proper method of citation or attribution to the wrong source or correct source is not given due credit. Misattribution happens if some ones work is referred for the research without acknowledgement other way some ones works not used in research but get acknowledgement.

### **Mash up plagiarism:**

Representation of research by combining and copied from several sources and not giving the credit to the original source and proper citations. In general unoriginal piece of writing without acknowledgement and credit to the owner in this type of plagiarism.

### **Re Tweet Plagiarism:**

Re- tweet plagiarism is in general simple as synonyms replacement in original work with proper citation. Wording and structure of the work relies too closely on the original work with proper citation.

### **Blatant plagiarism:**

Blatant plagiarism happens when someone deliberately take someone else original work and he get the success on that then he settled out the court by paying money. Ex. There is world known vanilla Ice/Queen controversy. he settled out of court by paying money to the writer because of the success he had with it that enabled him to this is being considered as blatant plagiarism.

### **Idea Plagiarism:**

Presentation of the work by using others Ideas without attribution of that source ex. If someone have given lecture on sonnet of shaksppear by giving critical information or just as spark notes about the different part of the poem using various resources allocated at the website. one who disappear that proof that he had been used the sparknote its just idea plagiarism.

### **Reasoning style or organization plagiarism:**

This type of plagiarism take place when writer follow the source material structure line by line, even though none of sentence are exactly like those in the source article or even in the same order. In short copying authors reasoning style is a style/ structure or reasoning plagiarism.

### **Ways to avoid Plagiarism:**

There are easy ways to avoid plagiarisms:

#### **Cite:**

Citing is one of the best ways to avoid plagiarism. Cite the others work, word, ideas, illustration sources book, book chapter, journal article, website both within the body of your paper using parenthetical references footnotes, or endnote and in a bibliography of sources at the end of your paper using various reference style manual that you used in your research work directly or indirectly. Citing the source is a short way to know published work I.e. book, book article, and website are found in bibliographies and references list.

#### **Quoting:**

Use quotation in research work to avoid plagiarism quotation indicates the relationship as that your work is taken from the other work with proper citations. Quotation should be the same as it appears in the original one. One can use quotation of 40 words or more using double quotation mark.

#### **Paraphrasing:**

Paraphrasing is perfect method to write the research paper in own word to avoid plagiarism. In paraphrasing research work is the same as original work but in own word or length of the paper is the same as original paper. While paraphrasing firstly understand the text and think of it into your language takeout some notes from it and rewrite the text in your own words as to convey the meaning accurately that easier to understand.

### **Summarizing and synthesizing:**

Summary is condensed form of original work. Summarizing is short the original work in own language by taking only important points of the original work and keep aside inappropriate work. It is generally the one third work of the original work.

### **Referencing:**

Sources need to be acknowledged when you are writing your research. Both in text or at the end of the research This practice of acknowledging research is known as referencing. There are various reference style manuals are available to use references in research.

### **Conclusion:**

In this information and communication technology era plagiarism becomes turn in to very serious problem in an academic environment, anybody can got the information online with the click of button and get the related information and use it in their research intentionally or unintentionally or without giving credit to the original. Present paper discussed the various types of plagiarism and how it can be prevented with widely used methods to avoid plagiarism in research.

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## 20. why People do plagiarize :

- \* wanting to get a better grade.
- \* Feeling that course is irrelevant to their career plans and hence not worth their time or effort.
- \* Insecurity about their own writing ability.
- \*Struggles with a second language.
- \*Lack of knowledge on the ethics of scholarly writing/ poor writing skills.