



#### **Description**

Plagiarism, or passing someone else's work as your own, is not a new phenomenon in research. It has gained greater attention with the advent of <u>plagiarism check tools</u> that have made it easier to uncover instances of plagiarism. Here are a few types of plagiarism that are most commonly observed in the STM publishing industry:



# **Common Types of Plagiarism**

- ✓ Complete plagiarism: Submit another authors work in your name
- ✓ Paraphrasing plagiarism: Make minor changes and use others' writing
- Source-based plagiarism: Reference an incorrect or non-existent source
- Mosaic plagiarism: Interlay someone else's phrases or text within your work.
- ✓ **Direct plagiarism:** Copy text from another document word-to-word
- Accidental plagiarism: Unintentional paraphrasing or copying due to neglect
- Self or auto plagiarism: Reuse a major part of your own work without attribution
- Inaccurate authorship: Authorship instead of acknowledgment to contributors and vice versa

#SmartShorts

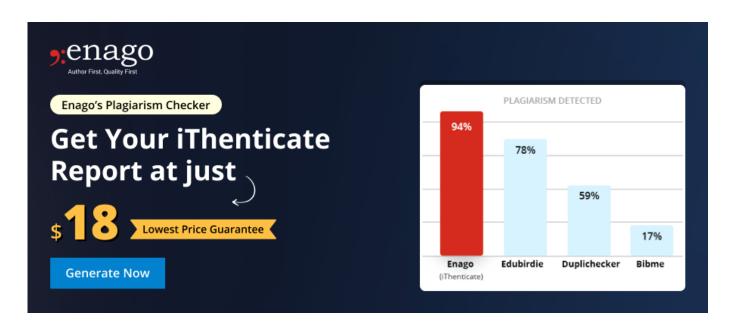
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## Complete Plagiarism

In this form of plagiarism, the author presents someone else's work as their own. This is highly unethical and illegal as this amounts to outright intellectual theft.

Example: Submitting someone else's manuscript or assignment as your own.

Implications: This is one of the most severe forms of plagiarism and often results in serious consequences including expulsion, legal action, and damage of one's reputation.



## Source-Based Plagiarism

In this form of plagiarism, the author cites inaccurate sources. These could either be non-existent, fabricated, or wrong attribution.

Example: Referring to a source that is completely fabricated and non-existent.

Implications: This type of plagiarism often misleads readers, discredits the author, ultimately compromising the integrity of one's work.

#### **Direct Plagiarism**

As the name suggests, in this form of plagiarism, the author copies parts of text verbatim from a source without citing it properly.

Example: Copying text from articles without using quotation marks or proper citations.

Implications: <u>This form of plagiarism</u> is considered to be one of the most common types of scientific misconduct and can result in severe consequences including expulsion and damage of one's reputation.

# Self or Auto Plagiarism

In this form of plagiarism, the author reuses their previous work without proper disclosure.

Example: Submitting the same work for different purposes without proper attribution,

Implications: While this form of plagiarism is not intellectual theft, it can often be misleading. Self-plagiarism is accounted as scientific misconduct and could lead to similar consequences.



# **Paraphrasing Plagiarism**

In this form of plagiarism, the author paraphrases the source text and presents it as their own without proper attribution.

Example: Paraphrasing research findings and presenting them as your own without proper citations.

Implications: This type of <u>plagiarism often misleads readers</u> and gives a false sense of ownership of content and ideas.

# **Mosaic Plagiarism**

In this form of plagiarism, the author pieces together information collected from different sources and present it as their own without proper citations. This is also called as 'patch writing'.

Example: Rephrasing information taken from multiple sources and presenting the content as one's own without proper attribution.

Implications: This form of plagiarism is also considered a violation of academic integrity as the author fails to acknowledge the different sources from which the information is collected from.

#### **Accidental Plagiarism**

As the name suggests, this form of plagiarism is often unintentional as the author does not follow the guidelines due to lack of understanding of standard practices.

Example: Forgetting to include proper citation for the information taken from a specific source.

Implications: Despite being unintentional, this type of plagiarism is also considered as scientific misconduct and leads to the consequences similar to other cases.

#### **Inaccurate Authorship**

In this form of plagiarism, the authorship is faulty — either the authorship is provided to someone who did not contribute to the work or the authorship is not provided to someone who made a significant contribution to the work.

Example: Excluding a co-researcher's name from the research article.

Implications: Inaccurate authorship often undermines trust among collaborators and damages the credibility and reputation of those involved.

It is important to <u>check for plagiarism</u> manually in addition to using <u>online plagiarism checkers</u> before submitting your work is helpful is upholding your academic integrity.



You can also read more about the different types of plagiarism <a href="here.">here.</a>

#### Category

- 1. Publishing Research
- 2. Understanding Ethics

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