OSOT ORIENTATION
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CONVERSATION

Tools to avoid plagiarism

CHARLOTTE BECK, LIBRARIAN
Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is honest and responsible scholarship. Two aspects:

- Creating and expressing your own ideas in course work
- Acknowledging all sources of information

More Information:

https://learningcommons.ubc.ca/the-golden-rules-of-academic-integrity/

https://learningcommons.ubc.ca/resource-guides/avoid-plagiarism/
Plagiarism

- Plagiarism, which is **intellectual theft**, occurs where an individual submits or **presents the oral or written work of another person as his or her own**.
- When another person's words (i.e. phrases, sentences, or paragraphs), ideas, or entire works are used, the author must be acknowledged in the text, in footnotes, in endnotes, or in another accepted form of academic citation.
- Where direct quotations are made, they must be clearly delineated (for example, within quotation marks or separately indented).
- **Failure to provide proper attribution** is plagiarism because it represents someone else's work as one's own.

**SOURCE:** University of British Columbia. Academic Calendar 2019/2020.

Copyright

your ability to copy and use content.

a) there is no copyright in ideas (those are free);

b) copyright protects the particular expression of an idea, in all forms; and

c) the Copyright Act attempts to balance owner's rights against user rights –
   − to enable the owners to bear the fruit of their labour, and
   − to guarantee the public's right to reasonable and fair access to ideas.

The Copyright Act sets out a number of circumstances where a user may copy a work or a part of a work without the copyright owner's permission - in all other circumstances, the user cannot copy the work unless the user has the copyright owner's permission.
Plagiarism and Copyright

- Plagiarism happens when a person presents another person's work or ideas as their own.
- Copyright infringement happens when a person copies, distributes or uses another person's work without permission and in way that is not allowed by Canadian copyright law.
- Copyright protection exists as soon as a work is created. In Canada, there is no requirement that the work be registered or that the word "copyright" or the symbol © appears on the work.

http://copyright.ubc.ca/guidelines-and-resources/copyright-guidelines/
On the plus side.....Stand on the shoulders of Giants

- Contribute to the scholarly conversation
- Surface or expose another’s thoughts
- Provide the “address” to find more information or the context.
- Validate your own conclusion
- Demonstrate your knowledge and work
- Allow your readers to track the source and read it for themselves
- You own the copyright of your own work

1. Attributed to Bernard of Chartes, Isaac Newton, and quoted by Google Scholar.
What to acknowledge....

- another person's words (i.e. phrases, sentences, or paragraphs), ideas, or entire works
- Sources of statistics, facts, definitions
- Images (see Copyright guide, also Google Images/Tools/Usage rights)
How to acknowledge....

- In text citation
- Bibliography
- Track your sources as you go
  - Annotate pdfs
  - Grab citations
- Use citation management software for the whole package
  - Zotero, Mendeley, Endnote, Refworks
Citation Management tools

- Capture citations
  - full text

- Help organize references
  - topic folders or tags

- Use references to cite
  - in text citations
  - bibliographies or reference lists
Demonstration of Refworks

Library workshops on citation management
OR
Do a Google search for UBC Library events
Then Search for citation in the Events Calendar