Plagiarism

Plagiarism means using someone else's work without giving them proper credit. In academic writing, plagiarizing involves using words, ideas, or information from a source without citing it correctly.

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is defined as stealing someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as your own. In the context of academic writing, this means quoting someone's words without quotation marks, or paraphrasing an idea without including a proper citation.

Plagiarism is also a relevant concern in other contexts outside of academia. You might be aware of high-profile examples of plagiarism in the worlds of art, politics, and music. It's not only text that can be plagiarized, but also creative works like music and images.

Types of plagiarism

In academic writing, there are various types of plagiarism you might encounter:

- **Global plagiarism** means plagiarizing an entire text. This includes purchasing an essay or turning in an assignment completed by someone else.
- **Verbatim plagiarism** means directly copying someone's words, without using quotation marks or citing the source.
- **Paraphrasing plagiarism** means rephrasing someone else's ideas and presenting them as if they were your own original thoughts.
- **Patchwork plagiarism** means copying phrases, passages, and ideas from different sources and compiling them into a new text.
- **Self-plagiarism** means recycling previous work that you've already submitted or published.

Although most plagiarism relates to text, it's also possible to plagiarize things like images, data, and music. Any time you're using something someone else created, you must give credit to the source.

Other than global plagiarism, all these types can occur accidentally as well as deliberately, through a lack of familiarity with how to incorporate and cite sources properly. But even accidental plagiarism can still have serious consequences