



Intellectualism , Plagiarism, Ethics and Technology

Delivered by:

Dr. Erna Sri Sugesti



Ethics in Technology

In Technology, we talk ethics in two contexts:

- one is the step of technological innovation that benefits humanity or not,
- the other is empowering people by strangling others for the same thing



Ethics in Technology

- With technology, humans can interact with anyone through cyberspace without having to spend money and a long time. And by using the website technology, humans can see and explore information from all of the world, in other words, there is no confidential information.
- Based this facts, the ethics requirement that can regulate all things related to the information technology. By using the ethics of information technology, people can see the rules that are not absolute, but can be carried as guidelines for information technology workers.



Ethics in Technology

- Do not let the misuse of technology, but one must take advantage of the technology. Because without good ethics and morals, there is no good technology.
- Hence, the ethics become the fundamental guideline in the advance of communication and technology.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

- The candidate must certify that the work has been done by him and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree or qualification. Proper acknowledgement must be made to the work of others.
- We as the Academic Community must respect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)



PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism includes:

- 1) Copying, partly or wholly, from one or more sources which are the work of others in whatever form.
- 2) Presenting the work of another person without proper acknowledgement
- 3) Treating a translation of another person's work from another language to be one's own work.
- 4) Use of another person's idea, data or work without due acknowledgement
- 5) Any act that violates another person's copyright
- 6) The candidate has to declare that in the event of any infringement of the provisions of the Copyright Act 1987 whether knowingly or unknowingly the University shall not be liable for the same in any manner whatsoever and undertakes to indemnify and keep indemnified the University against all such claims and actions



PLAGIARISM

- Plagiarism is a claim or acknowledgment of someone else's work by someone who makes the work as his work.
- People who practice plagiarism are called plagiarists
- Therefore, plagiarism is theft or piracy and plagiarists are thieves or hijackers.



Plagiarism



Text Plagiarism

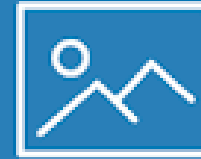


Image Plagiarism



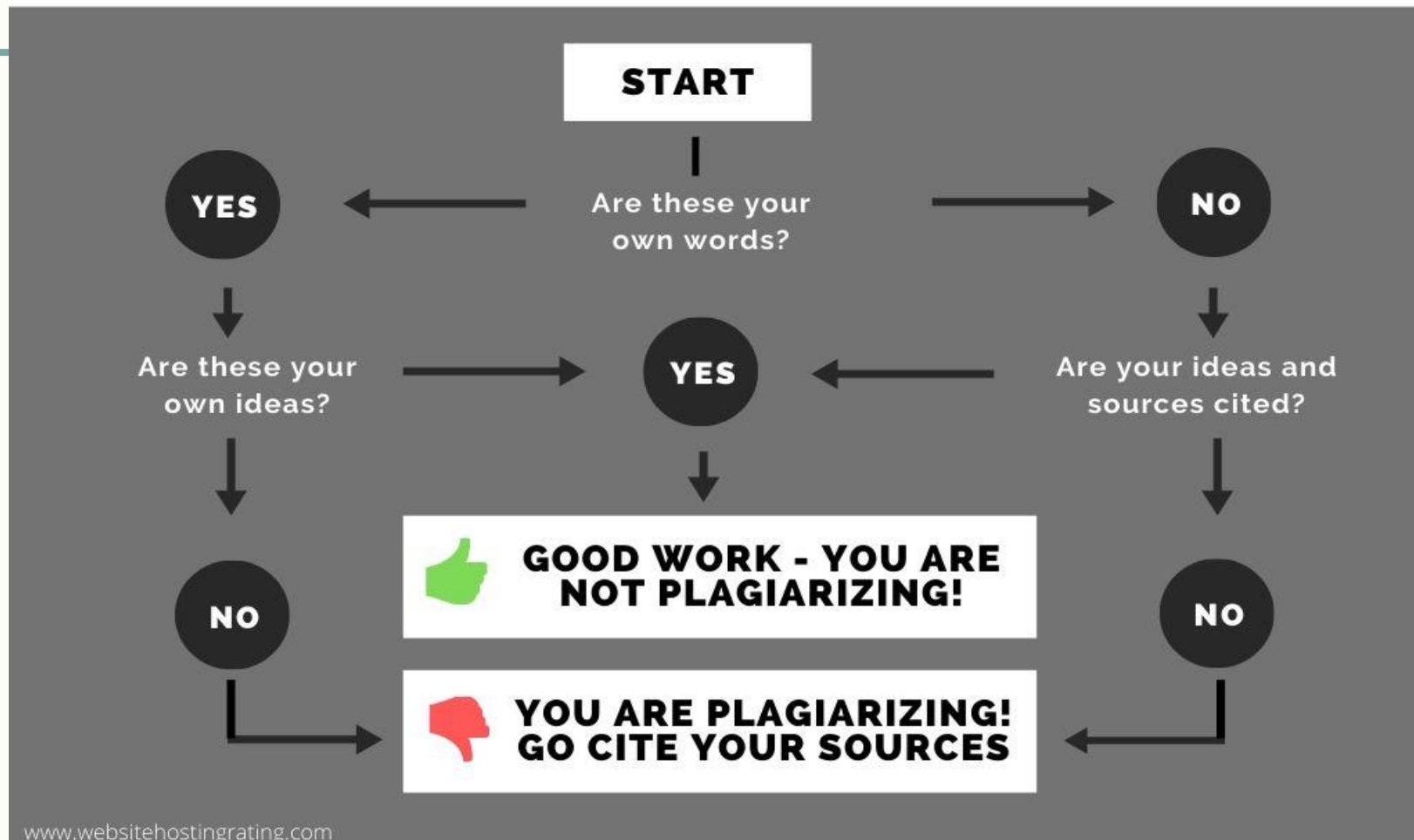
Video Plagiarism



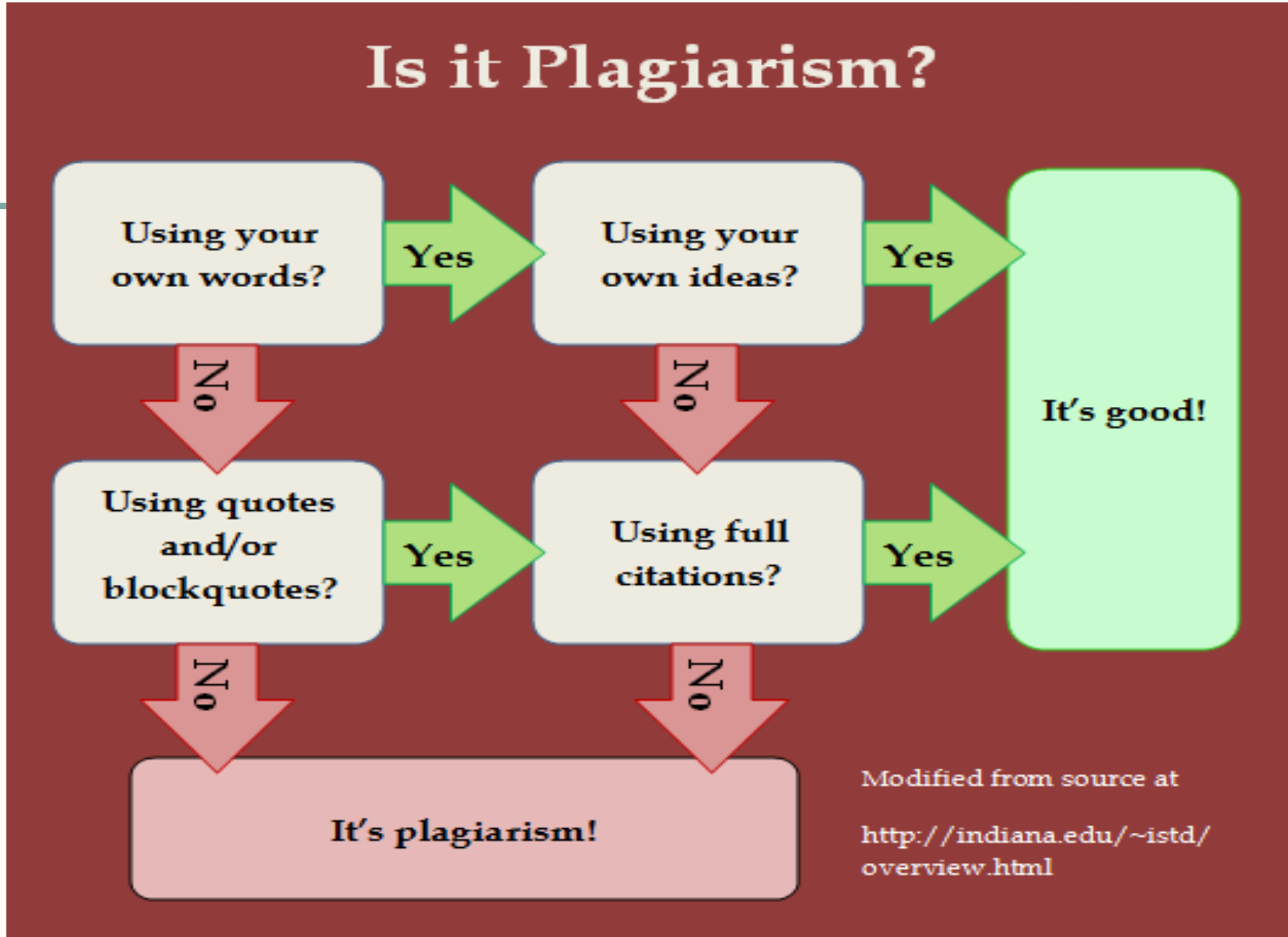
Audio Plagiarism

ARE YOU PLAGIARIZING?

A QUICK GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING PLAGIARISM



Plagiarism





Plagiarism

HOW TO BEAT PLAGIARISM IN ACADEMIC WRITING?

Experts' say Proofreading
is the remedy

Copying others' research in your paper without crediting the original author is defined by the term 'Plagiarism' – No matter your intentions are wise or foul, it's **WRONG**

Don't panic with your plagiarized paper – Find a trusted expert and get your copy proofread instantly

Here's what happens if you plagiarize the paper?

- 01 You may lose the degree
- 02 Poor grades will show up
- 03 Reputation will be ruined
- 04 No mercy from professors
- 05 You may be subject to lawsuit
- 06 Disciplinary actions may be taken
- 07 May result in monetary restitution

Plagiarism

Famous 3 types of plagiarism



Rewrite and Copy

Example of rewriting:

“The first and most obvious way beat a plagiarism detector is to rewrite an essay so that it doesn't use the same words as the original.”

Here is that same line is rewritten:

“You can beat plagiarism detectors by simply rewriting an essay so it differs significantly from the original.”

Translate

If the essay you copy isn't online, or if it isn't listed on a search, then a plagiarism detector cannot discover it and cannot flag your work as copied.



Spinning

For example, if the original line says:

“*Barry grabbed his lunch box and ran to the door*”, you can spin it by saying, “*Barry took his lunch pail and jogged towards the door*”.

Avoiding Plagiarism

3 Simple Ways to Avoid Plagiarism

2. Quote

When you quote...

- you must reference the original source
- the text produced is the exact length of the original text quoted (unless ellipses are used)
- you must use the original author's exact words and put quotation marks around them.
- include the page number of the original source from which you borrowed the author's original language

1. Summarize

When you summarize...

- the text you write is much shorter than the original text.
- you must reference the original source.
- you must use your own words, usually with a very limited use of quotations.

Original text



Summarized text

3. Paraphrase

When you paraphrase...

- the text you produce may be shorter or longer than the original text
- you must reference the original source
- you must use your own words



Avoiding Plagiarism

TIPS FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.

1 Always acknowledge the contributions of others in your work

2 Identify the citation source when paraphrasing or summarizing

3 Provide a citation when in doubt about facts or common knowledge

4 Always enclose verbatim text in quotation marks with an accompanying citation

5 Cite primary sources of information not secondary or tertiary

"Don't plagiarize. Express your own thoughts in your own words.... Note, too, that simply changing a few words here and there, or changing the order of a few words in a sentence or paragraph, is still plagiarism. Plagiarism is one of the most serious crimes in academia."¹

"You paraphrase appropriately when you represent an idea in your own words more clearly and pointedly than the source does. But readers will think that you plagiarize if they can match your words and phrasing with those of your source."²



Adapted from *Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Other Questionable Writing Practices: A Guide to Ethical Writing* by Miguel Roig.

View 28 Guidelines to Avoid Plagiarism: <https://ori.hhs.gov/plagiarism-0>

Citations:

¹ Pechnick, J. A. (2013). A short guide to writing about biology, 8th Edition. Boston: Pearson. Page 5.

² Booth, W. C., Colomb, G. G., & Williams, J. M. (2008). The craft of research. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Bright Tunes Music Corp. v. Harrisongs Music, Ltd. (1976). 420 F.Supp. 177 (S.D.N.Y). march_val24_no1.pdf. Page 194.



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