

Note from Dr. Jianguo (Jingle) Wu

Plagiarism is not only an immoral behavior, but also a suicidal act in academia. Before you can play a game well, you must know the rules of the game; before you can write well, you must know the grammar of the language; before you can become a respected scientist, you must respect the norms in science. Learn about plagiarism, avoid it, and this material may save your scientific career!

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Plagiarism Tutorial

Duke University (<https://plagiarism.duke.edu>)

Duke Definition of Plagiarism

As stated in the Duke University Bulletin of Information & Regulations 2006-2007:

Plagiarism occurs when a student, with intent to deceive or with reckless disregard for proper scholarly procedures, presents any information, ideas or phrasing of another as if they were his/her own and/or does not give appropriate credit to the original source. Proper scholarly procedures require that all quoted material be identified by quotation marks or indentation on the page, and the source of information and ideas, if from another, must be identified and be attributed to that source. Students are responsible for learning proper scholarly procedures.

This definition suggests that there are two kinds of plagiarism: one that is committed with the intent to deceive (intentional plagiarism) and one resulting from the disregard for proper scholarly procedures (unintentional plagiarism).

Intentional Plagiarism

Intentional plagiarism is claiming sole authorship of a work that you know to have been largely written by someone else.

Examples of Intentional Plagiarism

- ∞ Purchasing a pre-written paper (either by mail or electronically).
- ∞ Letting someone else write part or all of a paper for you.
- ∞ Paying someone else to write part or all of a paper for you.

- ∞ Submitting as your own someone else's unpublished work (including a computer program or algorithm), either with or without permission.
- ∞ Submitting as your own, work done jointly by a group in which you may have participated.
- ∞ Submitting work done by you, but for another class or another purpose without documenting that it was previously used.
- ∞ Creating phony citations.

Unintentional Plagiarism

Unintentional plagiarism is plagiarism that results from the disregard for proper scholarly procedures.

Examples of Unintentional Plagiarism:

- ∞ Failure to cite a source that is not common knowledge.
- ∞ Failure to "quote" or block quote author's exact words, even if documented.
- ∞ Failure to put a paraphrase in your own words, even if documented.
- ∞ Failure to put a summary in your own words, even if documented.
- ∞ Failure to be loyal to a source.

Avoiding Plagiarism

1. Suggestions for avoiding **unintentional** plagiarism.
 - Learn and carefully employ the common scholarly procedures described in the Scholarly Procedures Table.
 - Take good notes as you do your research. Working from poor notes greatly increases your risk of plagiarism. Some suggestions for note taking are available from the Duke Library web site.
 - To be sure that a paraphrased comment or summary is in your own words, follow these guidelines from the Purdue University On-line Writing Lab. 'When writing a paraphrase or summary, study the source until you are sure that you understand it. Without looking at the source, write the paraphrase in your own words. Compare your paraphrase with the source to be sure it conveys the same meaning but in different words. Place quotation marks around any borrowed words or terms. Finally, document the source.
2. Suggestions for avoiding **intentional** plagiarism.
 - Manage your time carefully. Start researching/writing well before the project is due and learn to work on your assignments regularly. It takes a lot of time to research a paper and to use scholarly procedures correctly. Most cases of intentional plagiarism result from procrastination and desperation as a deadline approaches. The Academic Resource Center can assist you in time management.

- Learn to recognize and deal with the "warning signs" that suggest you are in danger of committing intentional plagiarism.
- If you need help, there are many resources available to you. Choose the one(s) that best fit your needs.
- If for any reason you are unable to make a deadline, ask the instructor for an extension.

Chinese Translation

抄袭（或剽窃）

定义

抄袭，广义地讲，是指将其他人的成果据为己有的行为。在学术圈，抄袭被认为是严重违反学术道德的行为，即使是无意抄袭。

当作者有意欺骗或者不计后果的，未按照正确的学术规范进行操作，将其他人的成果、思想或解释说成是自己的成果，或者没有对原始资料来源进行恰当的注释，都会被认为是抄袭行为。

正确的学术规范要求所有被引用的内容应该用引号标记，或者在文中缩排；基于别人成果得来的信息与思想，要注明来源。学生应当学习正确的学术规范。

分类

抄袭行为有两大类：**有意抄袭**和**无意抄袭**。

有意抄袭：是在明确知道作品很大部分是别人创作的情况下，将其说成是自己原创的行为。

例如：

- ∞ 购买初稿文章（通过邮寄或Email）
- ∞ 请人撰写部分或者整篇文章
- ∞ 雇佣别人撰写部分或整篇文章
- ∞ 将别人未发表的工作成果作为自己的研究成果发表（包括计算机程序或算法），不论是否经过允许
- ∞ 将参与的团队合作成果作为自己的单独成果发表
- ∞ 将为另外一门课或者其他目的而做的工作成果再次发表，而不说明已经被发表
- ∞ 编造参考文献

无意抄袭：通常是由于不遵守正确的学术规范而导致的抄袭行为。

例如：

- ∞ 对并非公认的知识未注明来源
- ∞ 错误地“引用”或者大段引用了作者的原话，即使作了注释
- ∞ 未用自己的话对所引用的文献进行解释，即使作了注释
- ∞ 未用自己的话进行总结，即使作了注释
- ∞ 未忠实的引用文章本义

正确引用他人的观点或自己以前的工作，建立良好的学术规范通常有三种方式：引用（quotation）、注释（paraphrase）和总结（summary）。三者的共同点是：忠于原文，标明出处。

有意抄袭的避免：

- ∞ 对时间进行有效的管理。在项目完成截止日期前就要着手准备研究内容。正确的利用学术规范撰写论文是很消耗时间的。许多有意抄袭是由于工作拖沓到了最后的期限而发生的，所以要正确分配工作时间。
- ∞ 学会辨识“警告符”，当你在有意抄袭时，这些符号会给你提示。
- ∞ 如果不能按时完成工作，可请求导师宽限。

无意抄袭的避免：

- ∞ 认真学习并遵守正确的学术规范。
- ∞ 做好研究笔记，否则会增加无意抄袭的可能性。
- ∞ 用自己的语言来总结和注释。首先要理解引用源，在不看原文的情况下用自己的话写出解释，然后与原文进行对比，保证用自己的话表达了与原文相同的意思。最后注明出处。

The information above originated from Duke University's "Plagiarism Tutorial": <https://plagiarism.duke.edu>.

附：人民网“历数学术不端十大行为”（<http://scitech.people.com.cn/GB/5041637.html>）

历数学术不端十大行为

抄袭剽窃他人成果 在论文、研究报告、著作等科研成果中抄袭剽窃他人的实验数据、图表分析甚至大段的文字描述。这种现象存在于少数科技人员特别是少数硕士生、博士生和刚参加工作的青年学者中。

伪造篡改实验数据 在实验数据、图表分析中，随意编造数据或有选择性地采用数据证明自己的论点，这比抄袭剽窃他人成果造成的影响和后果更恶劣。

随意侵占他人科研成果 利用职权在自己并无贡献的论文或成果上署名，把他人科研成果据为己有；将通过会议、评审等过程获得的特殊信息和思想随意传播；在论文被录用或成果获奖后任意修改作者排序和著作权单位；为论文顺利发表或成果获奖私自署上知名科学家名字；为完成科研任务或求得职称晋升，无关的同事、同学、亲友间相互挂名。

伪造申请者或签名 为申请到更多的科研项目和经费，伪造申请者和主要成员，假造申请书中的个人信息以及冒名顶替他人签名。

编造虚假简历 在求职或晋升职称时，编造虚假学历、任职情况、学术成果、获奖经历等。

重复发表论文 论文一稿两投甚至一稿多投；将某一刊物已发表的文章原封不动或改头换面后重新投到另一刊物；将国外刊物以外文形式发表的论文以中文作为原创性论文在国内发表而不注明。

学术论文质量降低和育人不負責任 部分学者为提高论文数量，将可用一篇完整论文发表的科研成果分为多篇投稿；论文发表中引用文献注释不明确；部分教授为完成科研任务招收几十名甚至上百名研究生为自己工作、挂名发表大量论文，而无法全面有效教育培养研究生，使研究生素质大面积滑坡。

学术评审和项目申报中突出个人利益 在专业技术职称评聘、科研成果评审等过程中，因人情关系、利益驱动等原因，不能正确评价他人成果，利用职务权力和学术地位，走关系、拉选票，导致结论失去客观性、准确性和公正性；与自己无利益冲突情况下，尽量抬高对他人的评价，与自己有利益冲突情况下，贬低前人或他人成果，自我夸大宣传。

过分追求名利助长浮躁之风 部分科技工作者特别是一些有一定学术成就、在学术界有一定地位的人员，兼任太多社会和学术职务，真正用于科研的时间很少。

违反实验动物保护规范 在进行科研活动中，违反实验动物保护规范，如虐待动物等。

来源：《中国青年报》（责任编辑：马丽）