

Content



Part 1. Evaluation of sources

Part 2. How to cite

Part 3. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is closely connected to part 2 of this course: How to cite, where you learn how to quote, paraphrase and use sources in your text. This knowledge enables you to avoid plagiarism, and to distinguish between your own text and your sources. We will now briefly talk about plagiarism, as information on how to avoid it is to be found in part two.

Learning goals

The student shows academic integrity (respecting that information has a value) in crediting the author by fair representation and citing.

The student has a duty to be aware of:

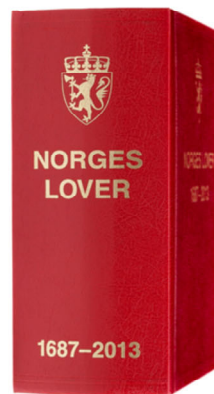
- University and University Colleges Act and the consequences of cheating and plagiarism
- the limits between academic integrity and plagiarism

You will learn

What plagiarism is, and why it is important to cite the sources you have used:

- Clearly show what is your text and what is restated from another's text.
- Indicate when other's text is quoted, paraphrased or summarized.

Plagiarism



To use other people's work/text and present it as your own, without referring to the source

Intentional – unintentional plagiat

Intentional plagiarism

Rewrite text from books or articles

Copy/paste from webpages

Buy, download or borrow other people's assignments



Unintentional plagiarism

You do not know when and how to cite

You do not know how to paraphrase

Reuse of your own previous work (self-plagiarism)

Plagiarism and consequences

How is plagiarism detected?

Papers are checked electronically and manually



Consequences

Annulment
of examination.
Expulsion for up
to one year.



How to avoid plagiarism?

Refer to your
sources!

Kilde: Colorbox

How is plagiarism detected? Several ways, by using plagiarism-checking software and human review.

Consequences/punishment? - quite severe

How to avoid plagiarism?- easy: cite your sources!

How is plagiarism detected?

If there is a large amount of text similarity, the assignment is also checked manually for similarity with other sources

2020: 100 cases of cheating at HINN.

An example from 2019 showed that 19 % of a paper was identical with another bachelor thesis. In addition both the research question and the sources were identical. The student was found guilty of plagiarism and had the examination annulled and was expelled for two terms.



Urkund Analysis Result

Analysed Document: [REDACTED]

Submitted: [REDACTED]

Submitted By: inspera.000000000@submitters.orkund.com

Significance: 19 %

Example from 2019:

Plagiarism-checking software found 19 % text similarity with a previously submitted bachelor thesis.

After a closer reiview of the bachelor thesis, it turned ot to be a much larger part than the 19 % the software detected: the thesis' structure, its research question, and the sources were identical. All in all, it appeared to be a slightly edited versjon of the other bachelor thesis. The original thesis was not mentioned, neither in-text nor in the reference list. No citation marks were used, as required when reproducing text verbatim.

Where is the limit? Heard in the library – is this plagiarism?

1. «Rewriting other people's texts is not plagiarism»
2. «This assignment I've answered before. I'll hand in the same paper again, just rewriting it a little".
3. «Use quotation marks. It is not plagiarism if I show it's a quotation»
4. «You can't plagiarize from the Internet. Everything on the Internet is in the public domain, and so it is general knowledge.»
5. «If i get someone to proofread my paper and give me input that leads to substantial changes, will that be considered plagiarism or cheating?»
6. «If i use what I have learned in lectures and and from the curriculum in my paper, *without* citations, it is not plagiarism»

1. Paraphrasing is not plagiarism: Must have citation and entry in reference list.
2. Of course plagiarism. All papers must be unique and new work (self plagiarism)
3. Always use quotation marks for direct quotations, must also have citation and entry in reference list.
4. Same rules apply for online sources. Citation and reference list entry.
5. Grey area. Discuss: OK to have someone proof-read and give input, but where is the limit as to how much input you can get? When is the paper no longer "yours"? You can't cite your mum or girlfriend as a source when they offer good suggestions and input for your paper. Compare their suggestions with your textbooks and other sources and refer to those. Make the trustworthy and scholarly sources your own, but always credit the author.
6. There is much common knowledge within a field, but always try to find what is lectured on in the curriculum, and cite this instead of the lectures.

Self-plagiarism



It is not recommended to site your own papers - every paper should be an original work.

When can it be permissible?

- When continuing a theme you have worked on previously, e.g. developing class work into a thesis.
- In writing processes where the same text is handed in several times.

Consult your instructor on how to cite in these cases.

Can i cite myself?

It is not recommended to site your own previous work – every paper should be an original work.

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INN's rules on cheating: Citing one's own former work or otherwise using one's own former work without sufficient references is considered cheating

Where is the limit for cooperation?



Do discuss the issue, but

Formulate the text individually
(expressions, the structure of the text,
argumentation)

Si dette muntlig angående positivt samarbeid ved oppstart av en eksamensoppgave (f.eks. samarbeid i en kollokviegruppe). Dere kan hjelpe hverandre ved oppstarten av et eksamensarbeid f.eks. med:

Positive cooperation when starting an exam (eg cooperation in a study group).

- Interpreting the text of the assignment
- Possible perspectives and solutions to the assignment
- Identify relevant textbooks, theories and models
- Identify opposite opinions in the textbooks
- Identify other relevant sources
- Identify good examples

Summary: How to avoid plagiarism

Be aware of the limits between your and other's text

Show your awareness of the limits by citing

Tips:

- Take notes of the sources you use
- Cite accurately
- Acknowledge words and ideas of others with citations
- Write a correct reference list

Tips for useful resources

- Search and Write [Søk og Skriv]: <https://sokogskriv.no/en/>
- The Citation Compass [Kildekompasset]: <https://kildekompasset.no/en/home/>
- Website from the library: <https://eng.inn.no/library/write-and-cite>
- The podcast about academic writing: <https://www.akademiskskrivning.no/english/>
- Stop plagiarism (tutorial for international students in Denmark): <http://stopplagiat.nu/en/>

Contact us!

Elverum: bibliotek.elverum@inn.no

Evenstad: bibliotek.evenstad@inn.no

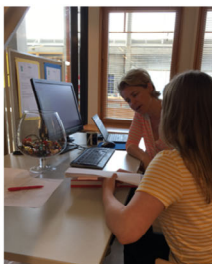
Hamar & Blæstad: bibliotek.hamar@inn.no

Lillehammer: bibliotek.lillehammer@inn.no

Rena: bibliotek.rena@inn.no

Social media:

- Instagram: [hogskolebiblioteketinn](https://www.instagram.com/hogskolebiblioteketinn)
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/HINNbibliotek>
- See videos on citing sources [in Canvas](#)



We will appreciate feedback. Send us an e-mail!