

PLAGIARISM: Types, and How to Avoid It

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"If the idea has been around for a while, you can cite the original source, the most representative source, or the most recent source."

By Harris Cooper, PhD

"Typically, an incorrect citation will not be viewed as plagiarism as long as the error is minor and it is clearly just a copy editing oversight, not intentional."

By Harris Cooper, PhD

OUTLINES

- Definitions & Criteria
- Regulations & Consequences
- Types & Examples
- How to cite other works

Definitions

- By Oxford Dictionaries: the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as his/her own. **Synonym: copying (copy & paste), stealing (idea)**
- Who can be the suspect: academics, professionals, students, journalists, authors (scientific publication), artists (painter, designer, song writes, sculptor), and others
- **With regards to science...intentionally > < accidentally**
- A research misconduct **IS** fabrication, falsification or plagiarism in proposing, performing/reviewing/reporting research results.
(**Office of Research Integrity** of the US Department of Health and Human Resources)
- A pervasive (**spreading widely throughout people**) form of **academic dishonesty**
- Detection can be use software: Plagiarism Software[®], Turnitin[®]

Plagiarism Checker

Copy and paste your text below in text box

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Limit: 1000 words / search.

Check Plagiarism by File or URL

Manuscript-Indonesian Attitude towards Sexuality in Males and Females with Mild to Moderate Intellectual Disabilities.docx

(Select **.DOCX** or **.TXT** file)

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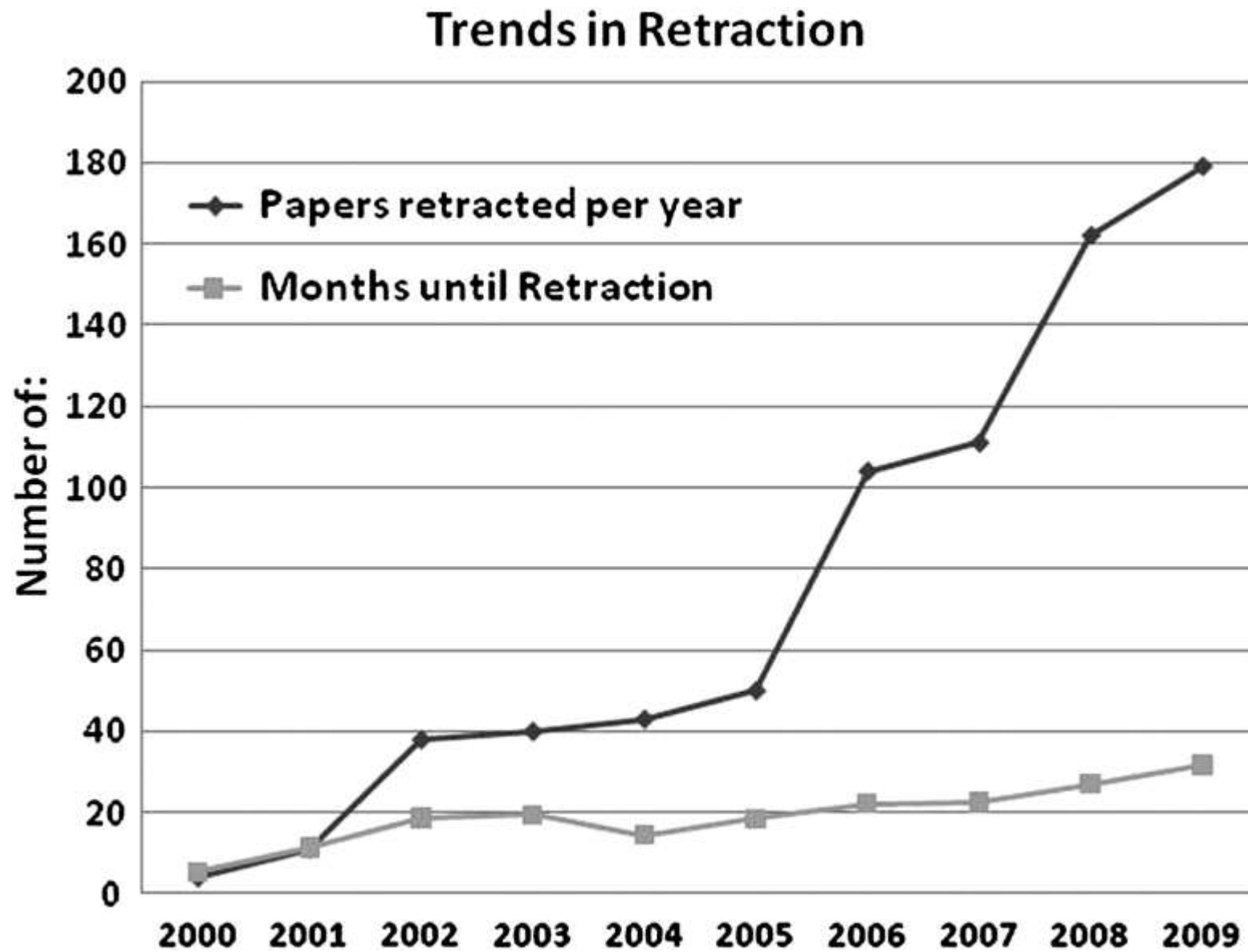
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Steen RG. Retractions in the scientific literature: is the incidence of research fraud increasing?
Journal of Medical Ethics. 2010. doi: 10.1136/jme.2010.040923

Cause of Paper Retraction

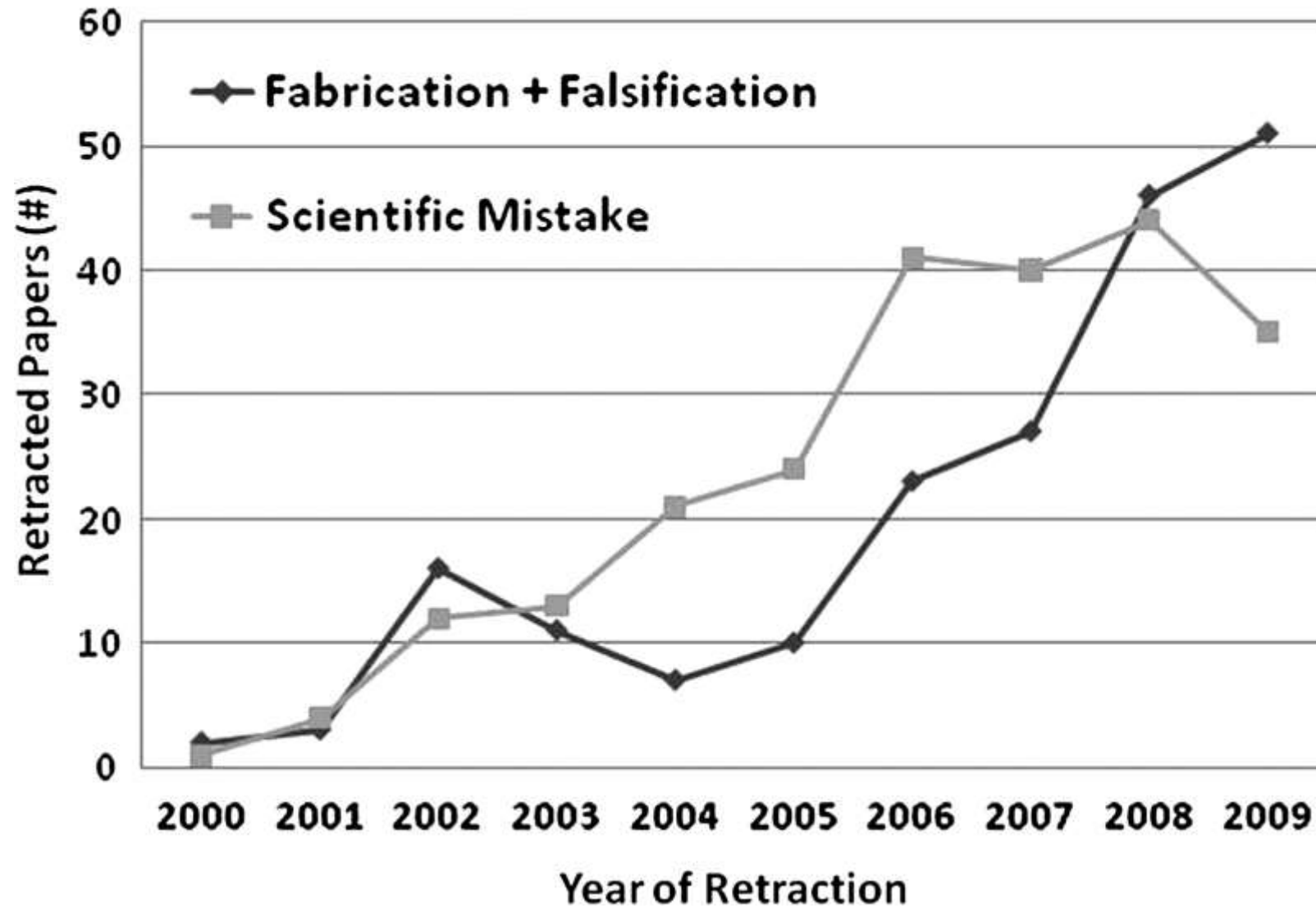
- **Fraud**

- Data **fabrication**: **theft of data** from an uncredited author (or generation of completely **artificial data**)
- Data **falsification**: editing or **manipulation of authentic** data to “prove” a hypothesis

- **Error**

- **Plagiarism**: theft of text from an uncredited author (**without citing the work**)
- **Duplication/self-plagiarism**: using substantially the same data or words in different publications **without citation**
- **Scientific mistake**: a mistake that invalidates research, typically explained carefully in a retraction notice (using wrong statistical analysis, mistaken study design)
- **Ethical issues**: violations of accepted publication practice (eg, publishing without co-author approval, patient-related IRB violations, etc).
- **Journal error**: accidental duplicative publication by a journal through no fault of the authors

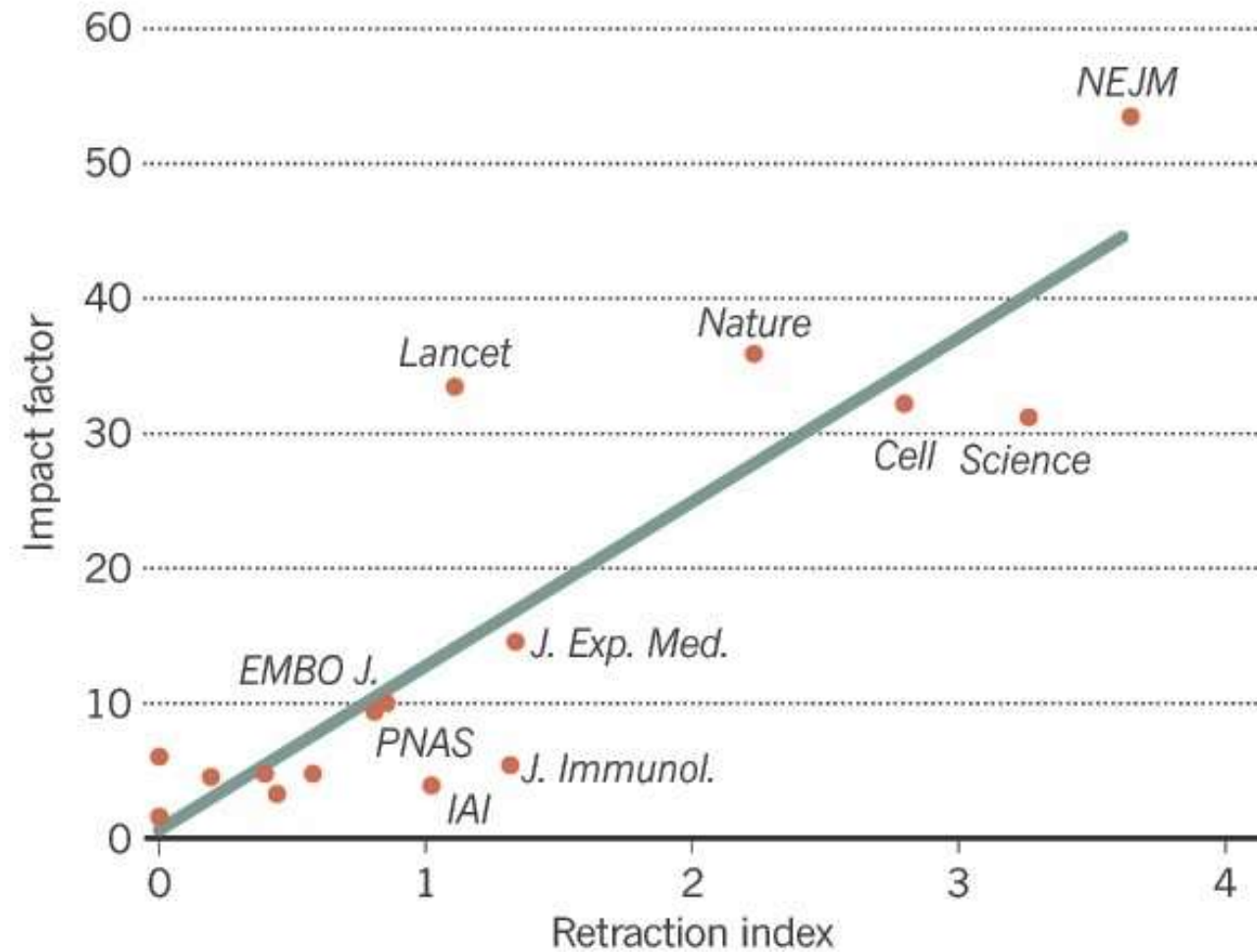
Retractions by Year and by Cause



Steen RG. Retractions in the scientific literature: is the incidence of research fraud increasing?
Journal of Medical Ethics. 2010. doi: 10.1136/jme.2010.040923

RETRACTION RELATION

Journals with higher impact factors also have a higher rate of retractions.



Source: American Society for Microbiology

REGULATIONS & CONSEQUENCES

- Undang-Undang republik indonesia nomor 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta
- **Copyright** is "a form of protection provided by the laws of the United States ([title 17, U.S. Code](#)) to the authors of 'original works of authorship,' including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works, both published and unpublished works." ([U.S. Copyright Office](#))

Prior to Publication

- Signed Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA) prior publication → released the right to other party
- No more right to use all the material in the manuscript without permission (including art-work/figure/table)
- Using other works (word, phrase, idea) including our own work that has been transferred must give authors a credit → cite it !!
- Cover letter: "this manuscript has been review and approved by all authors"

COPYRIGHT TRANSFER AGREEMENT



Date: 06-22-12 Contributor name: WINARNI ET AL

Contributor address: MIND INSTITUTE UC DAVIS MEDICAL CENTER

Manuscript number (if known): 11-0979.R2

Re: Manuscript entitled IMMUNE-MEDIATED DISORDERS AMONG WOMEN CARRIER OF FRAGILE X PRÉMUTATION ALLELES (the "Contribution")

for publication in Am J Med Gen Part A

published by _____

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ATTACH ADDITIONAL SIGNATURE
PAGES AS NECESSARY

Dear Contributor(s):

Thank you for submitting your Contribution for publication. In order to expedite the dissemination of your Contribution to the fullest extent, we need to have this Copyright Transfer Agreement signed by you as soon as possible. If the Contribution is not accepted for publication, this Agreement shall be null and void. **Publication cannot proceed without a signed**

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Date JUNE 22, 2012

Type or print name and title

TRI INDAH WINARNI

Co-contributor's signature

Date June 22, 2012

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Tanjung Ayu Sumekar, M.D., MSc.

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RANDI HAGERMAN

Co-contributor's signature

Date

6/21/12

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ALYSSA HAMLIN

To the Editors:

COVER LETTER

Dear Sirs and Madam,

I am enclosing a Research Article submission to *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences* entitle

Psychopathological morbidity among fragile X premutation carriers in Indonesia. This study

This is the first psychopathological study of fragile X carriers in developing country

(Indonesia) where strong religious belief and social support are believe as a protective against

depression, however, carriers who have significant caring burden in a risk (3.2 times) to

develop depression. This original research article is approximately 3,000 words (not include

abstract). Included in the electronic submission are manuscript (abstract, key words,

introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, references), table and

figure. This represents result of research article that has never been published before, and is

not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and has been approved by each author.

This manuscript has been rejected by Psychiatry Research Journal due to small sample and

crosssectional study design (case-control study was proposed).

REGULATIONS & CONSEQUENCES

- **Far-reaching, long life-consequences, and no one is immune**
- Consequences can be **personal, professional** (including institutions), **ethical and legal**:
 1. Destroyed student reputation (suspended/expelled, bad academic record → barrier to enter college/postgraduate program)
 2. Destroyed professional/academic reputation: publishing is a part of prestigious career → losing an ability to be published ~ end of academic career (no research funding)
 3. Legal impacts: copyright law is absolute → considered a criminal offense, possibly leading to a prison sentence
 4. Monetary impacts: a journalist works for a magazine/newspaper/publisher (profit oriented) can be sued as a plagiarist → financial restitution

Misconduct Cases

The Office of Research Integrity, US Department of Health & Human Services

- Misconduct case summaries (2000s to 2018)
https://ori.hhs.gov/case_summary
- Case Summary: Baughman, Brandi M. (2018)
<https://ori.hhs.gov/content/case-summary-baughman-brandi-m>
- Pubmed.gov <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26317848> →
RETRACTED
- ACS Publisher: ACS Chem. Biol. 2016 → RETRACTED
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acschembio.5b00632>
- Retraction with explanation ACS Chem. Biol. 2018
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acschembio.7b01061>

Case Summaries

This page contains cases in which administrative actions were taken. Only those who CURRENTLY have administrative actions are listed. Names of individuals whose administrative actions have been resolved are not included.

ORI found that Respondent engaged in research misconduct by falsifying data that were included in the first submission of a manuscript to ACS Chem. Biol. (hereafter referred to as the "Manuscript") and in the final published version: Baughman, B.M., Pattenden, S.G., Norris, J.L., James, L.I., & Frye, S.V. "The L3MBTL3 methyl-lysine reader domain functions as a dimer." ACS Chem. Biol. 11:722-728, 2016 (hereafter referred to as "ACS 2016"). The paper was retracted in: ACS Chem. Biol. 13(1):281, 2018 Jan 19.

2018

Respondent falsely reused and relabeled 14 individual Western blot images from an unrelated experiment conducted in September 2013 showing pulldown with biotin-UNC1215 using 0401 and HeLa overexpressed FL L3MBTL3 lysates (hereafter referred to as the "9/13 experiment") to falsely represent Western blot analysis of GFP.Flag co-IP experiments in GFP-WT lysates in Figure 3 of the Manuscript and a supplementary analysis of co-IPs with FullL-D274A in Figure 6 of ACS 2016. Specifically, Respondent used Western blot band images from:

[Case Summary: Baughman, Brandi M.](#)

[Case Summary: Narayanan, Bhagavathi](#)

[Case Summary: Skau, Colleen T.](#)

Case Summary: Baughman, Brandi M.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Findings of Research Misconduct

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Findings of research misconduct have been made on the part of Brandi M. Baughman, Ph.D., postdoctoral fellow in the Center for Integrative Chemical Biology and Drug Discovery, Division of Chemical Biology and Medicinal Chemistry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC). Dr. Baughman engaged in research misconduct in research supported by National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), grant R01 GM100919. The administrative actions, including debarment for a period of two (2) years, were implemented beginning on March 19, 2018, and are detailed below.

RETRACTED ARTICLE

See: [Retraction Notice](#)

ACS Chem Biol. 2016 Mar 18;11(3):722-8. doi: 10.1021/acscchembio.5b00632. Epub 2015 Sep 2.

The L3MBTL3 Methyl-Lysine Reader Domain Functions As a Dimer.

[Baughman BM](#)¹, [Pattenden SG](#)¹, [Norris JL](#)¹, [James LI](#)¹, [Frye SV](#)¹.

Author information

Retraction in

Retraction of "The L3MBTL3 Methyl-Lysine Reader Do
2018]

Abstract

L3MBTL3 recognizes mono- and dimethylated lysine
X-ray cocrystal structures of the chemical probe UNC

Letters

Review

The L3MBTL3 Methyl-Lysine Reader Domain Functions As a Dimer

[Brandi M. Baughman](#), [Samantha G. Pattenden](#), [Jacqueline L. Norris](#), [Lindsey I. James](#), and [Stephen V. Frye](#)^{*}
Center for Integrative Chemical Biology and Drug Discovery, Division of Chemical Biology and Medicinal Chemistry, UNC
Eshelman School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, United
States

ACS Chem. Biol., 2016, 11 (3), pp 722–728
DOI: 10.1021/acscchembio.5b00632
Publication Date (Web): August 28, 2015
Copyright © 2015 American Chemical Society

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svfrye@email.unc.edu.

This article is part of the [Epigenetics](#) special issue.

✓ Cite this: *ACS Chem. Biol.* 11, 3, 722-728

↓ RIS Citation **GO**

Retracted

This letter was retracted on December 19, 2017 (*ACS Chemical Biology* 2018, 13, DOI:
10.1021/acscchembio.7b01061).

Retraction of “The L3MBTL3 Methyl-Lysine Reader Domain Functions As a Dimer”

Brandi M. Baughman, Samantha G. Pattenden, Jacqueline L. Norris, Lindsey I. James , and Stephen V. Frye* 

ACS Chem. Biol., 2018, 13 (1), pp 281–281

DOI: 10.1021/acscchembio.7b01061

Publication Date (Web): December 19, 2017

Copyright © 2017 American Chemical Society

 **Cite this:** *ACS Chem. Biol.* 13, 1, 281-281



RIS Citation

GO

Based on a review conducted by The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, it was determined that the Western blot results shown in Supporting Information, Figure S6 of this article are unreliable as a result of research misconduct. The authors retract this article accordingly. The original Article was published on 08/28/2016 and retracted on 12/19/2017.

Batik Was

Sutisna^a, Edy W

1. Introduction

Batik has been recognized by UNESCO as the world cultural heritage from Indonesia. Batik and textile industries are producers of wastewater originating from the dyeing process. Besides dyes, batik wastewater also contains synthetic ingredients which are recalcitrant to be degraded. Wastewater generated from batik or textile industries is generally a non-biodegradable organic compound, which can cause the environmental pollution, especially of the aquatic environment.

Some of the most commonly used in textile industry are remazol black, red and golden yellow. In the coloring process, these compounds can only be used about 5% while the remaining 95% will be discarded as a liquid waste. Because they are stable enough, their presence in nature are very difficult to be degraded, and for high concentrations these compounds are harmful to the environment because they can raise the COD and BOD levels of water.

Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) with TiO_2 as a photocatalyst has been widely used in wastewater treatment. This method has several benefits include: the process is simple, environmentally friendly, can operate in the environmental conditions, as well as low costs. In addition, the TiO_2 catalyst is photostable, non-toxic, low cost, and stable in the water for a various of experimental conditions [1, 2, 3].

1. Introduction

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The implementation of TiO_2 in wastewater treatment can be classified in two ways: slurry suspension (TiO_2 nanoparticles directly dispersed in the wastewater) and immobilized system (TiO_2 nanoparticles being fixed to a carrier)[4]. Slurry suspension, although it is simple in technique and high surface area to adsorption and reaction, its application is limited by the low-efficient

Indonesia??

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BBC

Ombudsman: Rektor UHO Plagiat Parah, Cabut Gelar dan Jabatannya!

Danu Damarjati - detikNews

Rektor UNJ dicopot sementara, gelar S3 doktor plagiat 'sepatutnya juga dibatalkan'

Abraham Utama

BBC Indonesia

28 September 2017



(Five Types of Plagiarism n.d., Wilson, 2007)

Duplicate (your own) Publication ~ Self-Plagiarism

- Re-using portions of previous writings in another manuscript, without specifically citing the earlier publication
- Re-using break up the copyright that has been assigned to the publisher, there is no consensus as to how many words can re-use [World Association of Medical Editors, WAME, 2010]
- Intentionally ~ purposively
- Multiple submission simultaneously → different group of reader
- Secondary-Tertiary publication/Duplicate publication
- Translations (publication in another language)

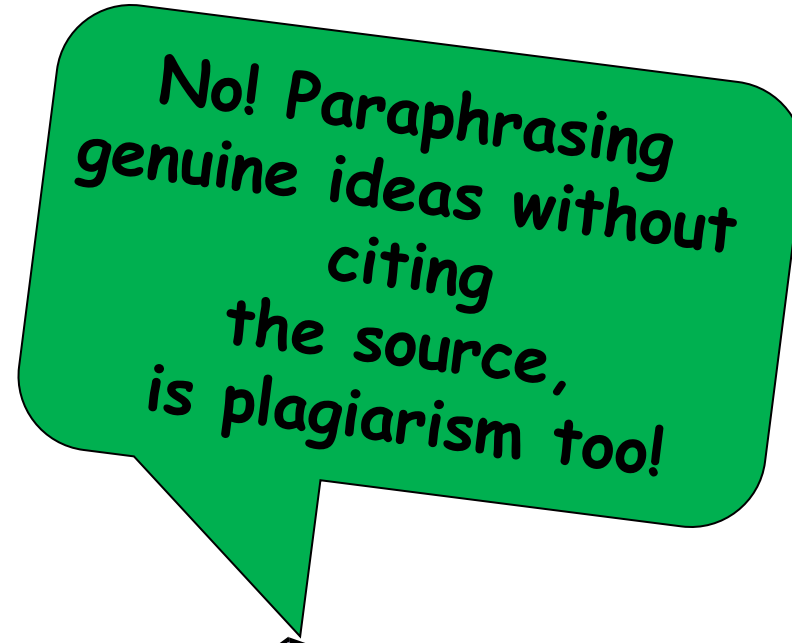
Avoid plagiarism!!

- Give enough time to do **R**esearch, **R**ead, **R**evue and **W**rite (summarizing using your own word) ← **N**ote..**N**ote..**N**ote...
 - **When you've just got interesting result** → **read-review-write**
 - While reading other works: nice for background → making note
 - While reading other works, make a note: detail about material, method, result, discussion, future direction
- **Give appreciation to the owner** (credit) all things that are belong to other (word/sentence, number/percentage, flow chart, figure, table, more overly idea)
- Paraphrase, use quotation marks ("..."), sumarizing → **don't forget to cite! correctly & consistently**. Style: APA, Harvard, Vancouver

What is the problem?



When I changed
little bit a
sentence, I'm
safe, right?



No! Paraphrasing
genuine ideas without
citing
the source,
is plagiarism too!



KEYS TO PREVENTING PLAGIARISM

Here's what to do when you want to include someone else's information in your writing:

- 

1. Quote it. Copy the exact wording and place the information inside quotation marks.
- 

2. Summarize it. Put the main ideas into your own words.
- 

3. Paraphrase it. Use your own words to restate the information.

When you do ANY of these, you must cite your sources!

Image courtesy of McDonald Publishing

Rinca Islands by lin in 2014



Thank You