

LECTURE 9

Plagiarism

It is important to learn how to use information from outside sources without committing plagiarism. Plagiarism is using someone else's words or ideas as if they were your own, and it is a serious offense. Students who plagiarize may fail a class or even be expelled from school. When you use information from an outside source without acknowledging that source, you are guilty of plagiarism.

الانتحال/السرقه الأدبية: من المهم أن نتعلم كيف نستخدم المصادر الخارجية دون ارتكاب فعل الانتحال. الانتحال هو أن تُظهر كلمات أو أفكار شخص ما على أنها أفكارك وكلماتك أنت. وهي تعتبر جريمة خطيرة. الطلاب الذين ينتحلون الأشخاص أدبياً يمكن أن يسقطوا في الاختبار أو حتى يُطردوا من المدرسة. عندما تذكر معلومات من مصادر خارجية دون أن تُعرّف بمصدرها فأنت ستكون متهم بالانتحال/السرقه الأدبية.

One way to avoid plagiarism is to always put quotation marks around words that you copy exactly. (You do not need to use quotation marks if you change the words.) You are also guilty of plagiarism if you fail to cite the source of outside information—words or ideas—that you use. To cite a source means to tell where you got the information.

لتجنب الانتحال عليك دائماً أن تضع علامتي الاقتباس على طرفي النص بدون أن تزيد أو تنقص فيه أي شيء! ستكون أيضاً مذنباً عندما تفشل في ذكر مصدر المعلومة الخارجية التي استخدمتها. أن تذكر المصدر معناه أن تذكر من أين حصلت على المعلومة.

Citing Sources

Citing a source is a two-step process.

1. Insert a short reference in parentheses at the end of each piece of borrowed information. This short reference is called an in-text citation.
2. Prepare a list describing all your sources completely. This list is titled "Works Cited" and appears as the last page of your paper.

النقل عن المصادر يتم في خطوتين:

- 1- إدراج إشارة قصيرة بين قوسين في نهاية كل جزء من المعلومات المقتبسة ويسمى اقتباس نصي.
- 2- تحضير قائمة تصف جميع مصادرك في صفحة وتسمى بقائمة الأعمال المقتبس عنها وتكون آخر صفحة في المقالة.

Here is an example of an in-text citation and of its corresponding entry in a works-cited list. Notice the position and punctuation of the citation-at the end of the last sentence of the borrowed information, before the final period:

IN-TEXT CITATION

According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, "Communities don't have the resources to allow police to patrol intersections as often as would be needed to ticket all motorists who run red lights" ("Q&A").

The abbreviation "Q&A" in parentheses at the end of this sentence is the first element of the title of an article from which the words in quotation marks were copied. There was no author. If readers want more information about this source, they can turn to the works cited list at the end of the essay, report, or paper and find this entry:

ENTRY IN WORKS-
CITED LIST

"Q&A: Red Light Running." Insurance Institute for Highway Safety June 2003. 26 Feb. 2004 <http://www.hwysafety.org/safety_facts/quanda/rlc.htm>.

This entry tells us that the complete title of the article is "Q&A:

Red Light Running." It was published online in June 2003 by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. The date 26 Feb. 2004 is the date the writer found the article while researching the topic. The information in angle brackets < > is the Web site address (URL) where the article can be found.

يجب أن نذكر في قائمة الأعمال السنة والمؤلف أو الجهة والطبعة وأيضاً تاريخ بحثك أو إيجادك للمصدر.

Quotations

Quotations from reliable and knowledgeable sources are good supporting details. There are two kinds of quotations: direct and indirect. In a direct quotation, you copy another person's exact words (spoken or written) and enclose them in quotation marks. In an indirect quotation, you report the person's words without quotation marks, but with a reporting expression such as according to XYZ ... or XYZ believes that ...

الاقتباسات من مصدر موثوق ومعروف تعتبر تفاصيل داعمة جيدة. تنقسم لنوعين: مباشرة وغير مباشرة.

المباشرة: هي أن تنسخ ما قاله المؤلف بالحرف الواحد (لفظياً أو كتابياً) وتجعله بين علامتي الاقتباس.

غير المباشرة: هي أن تروي كلام أحدهم بدون علامات الاقتباس ولكن بتعبير مُقتبس مثل وفقاً لـ ... فإن، هو يعتقد أن ...

Direct Quotations

Drugs and the Olympic Games 1

¹It is no secret that performance-enhancing drugs have been used by Olympic athletes for decades. ²According to an article in *Forbes* magazine, "From the brute steroids the East Germans reportedly used on their Olympians during the Cold War to today's man-made versions of natural human proteins, drugs have been as much a staple of the Games as gold, silver, and bronze" (Herper, par. 4). ³Despite rigorous drug testing, the use of banned performance-enhancing substances has become more widespread than ever. ⁴The disqualification of athletes from the most recent Olympic Games because of illegal drug use shows that the problem is ongoing.

⁵It seems apparent that if athletes want to win, they must consider using drugs. ⁶Dr. Michael Karsten, a Dutch physician who said he had prescribed anabolic steroids to hundreds of world-class athletes, states, "If you are especially gifted, you may win once, but from my experience you can't continue to win without drugs. ⁷The field is just too filled with drug users" (qtd. in Bamberger and Yaeger 62). ⁸In fact, some people claim that record-breaking performances of Olympic athletes may be directly due to drugs. ⁹Charles Yesalis, a Pennsylvania State University professor who has studied the use of drugs in sports, believes "a large percentage" of athletes who have set new records have done so with the help of performance-enhancing drugs. ¹⁰"A lot of experts, at least in private, feel that way," he claims (qtd. in Herper, par. 6).

Reporting Verbs and Phrases

To introduce borrowed information—direct quotations, indirect quotations, or statistics—use the phrase according to or a reporting verb such as the following:

(assert, insist, report, suggest, claim, maintain, say, write, declare, mention, state).

لتقديم المعلومات المقتبسة المباشرة وغير المباشرة أو الإحصائيات نستخدم عبارة (وفقاً لـ) أو الأفعال التقريرية / أفعال الكلام.

Here are some rules for their use:

1. Reporting verbs can appear before, in the middle of, or after borrowed information. The reporting phrase according to usually appears before or after but not in the middle.

One young bicyclist says, "To win in world-class competition, you have to take drugs" (Jones).

"To win in world-class competition," says one young bicyclist, "you have to take drugs" (Jones).

"To win in world-class competition, you have to take drugs," says one young bicyclist (Jones).

According to one young bicyclist, athletes have to take drugs to win (Jones).

Athletes have to take drugs to win, according to one young bicyclist (Jones).

2. Reporting verbs can be used either with or without the subordinator as.

As one writer says when discussing the case of an Olympic medalist who unknowingly took a banned drug, "The human body, of course, doesn't distinguish intentional use from inadvertent exposure. Neither does the IOC [International Olympic Committee]" (Kidder, par. 5).

One writer says when discussing the case of an Olympic medalist who unknowingly took a banned drug, "The human body, of course, doesn't distinguish intentional use from inadvertent exposure. Neither does the IOC [International Olympic Committee]" (Kidder, par. 5).

3. Reporting verbs can be in any tense. However, be aware that a past tense reporting verb may cause changes in verbs, pronouns, and time expressions in an indirect quotation.

Some critics claim/have claimed that the International Olympic Committee has been lax on enforcement of drug bans ("2000 Olympics," par. 6).

Some critics claimed that the International Olympic Committee had been lax on enforcement of drug bans ("2000 Olympics," par. 6).

4. Including the source of the borrowed information with the reporting expression gives authority to your writing because it lets your reader know immediately that your information is from a credible source.

The institute of Global Ethics warns, "The Olympics could well become just another money-drenched media promotion in which contestants will be motivated less by athletic glory than by lucrative future contracts" (Kidder, par. 7).

قوانين يجب مراعاتها عند استخدام Reporting Verbs and Phrases.