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PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the representation of another author language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work.

Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty and a breach of journalistic ethics. It is subject to sanctions such as penalties, suspension, expulsion from school or work, substantial fines and even incarceration. Recently, cases of "extreme plagiarism" have been identified in academia. The modern concept of plagiarism as immoral and originality as an ideal emerged in Europe in the 18th century, particularly with the Romantic Movement

Plagiarism is not in itself a crime, but like counterfeiting fraud can be punished in a court for prejudices caused by copyright infringement violation of moral rights or torts. In academia and industry, it is a serious ethical offense. Plagiarism and copyright infringement overlap to a considerable extent, but they are not equivalent concepts, and many types of plagiarism do not constitute copyright infringement, which is defined by copyright law and may be adjudicated by courts.

Plagiarism might not be the same in all countries. Some countries, such as India and Poland, consider plagiarism to be a crime, and there have been cases of people being imprisoned for plagiarizing. In other instances plagiarism might be the complete opposite of "academic dishonesty," in fact some counties find the act of plagiarizing a professional's work flattering. Students who move to the United States from countries where plagiarism is not frowned upon often find the transition difficult.

What Is Plagiarism?

"The act of pretension where you take one's words and make them your own it can include ideas, thoughts, or any material that you can see/hear and make a copy of.

If we talk in a legalistic manner then taking someone's copyright and claiming it to be yours is unintentional plagiarism.

In the world of the internet, it is not considered a crime, but it just shows deceitfulness in that person's character. Question is why does it matter? Well, in academics, it can put people into serious trouble, if caught plagiarizing, they will not only face punishments but lose the time a beginner can utilize to learn.

In this cyberspace, there can be many mistakes that can trigger duplication in content. One of the most significant ones is failing to put a quotation mark, even if you had no intention of taking someone's words but forgetting unintentionally to give credits or quoting the name, there is a possibility that it can put the content or you to serious complications.

Types Of Plagiarism:

There are mainly four types of plagiarism

1. Direct Plagiarism
2. Self plagiarism
3. Mosaic Plagiarism
4. Accidental Plagiarism

Direct Plagiarism:

Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is unethical, academically dishonest, and grounds for disciplinary actions, including expulsion.

Self Plagiarism

Self-plagiarism occurs when a student submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved. For example, it would be unacceptable to incorporate part of a term paper you wrote in high school into a paper assigned in a college course. Self-plagiarism also applies to submitting the same piece of work for assignments in different classes without previous permission from both professors.

Mosaic Plagiarism:

Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. Sometimes called "patch writing," this kind of paraphrasing, whether intentional or not, is academically dishonest and punishable – even if you footnote your source

Accidental Plagiarism:

Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution. Lack of intent does not absolve the student of responsibility for plagiarism. Cases of accidental plagiarism are taken as seriously as any other plagiarism and are subject to the same range of consequences as other types of plagiarism.

What exactly is plagiarism?
Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement. Plagiarism may be intentional or reckless, or unintentional.

Plagiarism Checking:

Grammar's plagiarism checker can detect plagiarism from billions of web pages as well as from ProQuest's academic databases. Our free plagiarism check will tell you whether or not your text contains duplicate content. Our Premium plagiarism check highlights passages that require citations and gives you the resources you need to properly credit your sources.

Writing Enhancements:

The plagiarism checker is part of a robust writing app that offers advanced feedback on writing mechanics like grammar and spelling as well as more complex stylistic issues like word choice, conciseness, tone, and more.

Why we Use a Plagiarism Checker?

You're working on a paper and you've just written a line that seems kind of familiar. Did you read it somewhere while you were researching the topic? If you did, does that count as plagiarism? Now that you're looking at it, there are a couple of other lines that you know you borrowed from somewhere. You didn't bother with a citation at the time because you weren't planning to keep them. But now they're an important part of your paper. Is it still plagiarism if you're using less than a paragraph?

Using someone else's text without attribution is plagiarism, whether you meant to do it or not. Unintentional plagiarism of even a sentence or two can have serious consequences. For students, plagiarism often means a failing grade, academic probation, or worse. Fortunately, there is a tool that can help. Grammar's online plagiarism checker can help you ensure that you have properly identified and cited anything in your text that isn't 100 percent original.We originally designed our online plagiarism checker for students, but it's a useful tool for writers in any field who want to create fresh, original, plagiarism-free work.

How Much Plagiarism Is Allowed?

Different universities, schools, and colleges have different requirements for the percentage of plagiarism in assignments. Some of them allow students to have not more than 15% of similarity. Some prohibit any plagiarism. As for me, teachers can detect real plagiarism only if they check the similarity report AND review the results found. Some results may include terminology, numbers, common names, etc. Thus, it can't be considered as plagiarism, although the plagiarism checking tool shows it in the report.