

Plagiarism

Плагиат

Plagiarism

- Taking something (words, ideas, *etc.*) from someone else's work without admitting one has done so.

(Заимствование чьих-либо слов, идей, и т.д. без ссылок на автора(ов))

Half the ideas in his talk were plagiarized from an article I wrote last year. (Половина идей в его выступлении была плагиатом (заимствована из статьи, которую я опубликовал в прошлом году))

How to avoid plagiarism

Как избежать плагиата

- Give credit not only when you use an expert's words, but also when you merely use one's ideas.
- Ссылайтесь не только когда Вы используете чьи-либо слова (из публикации), но даже когда Вы используете чужие идеи

How to avoid plagiarism

Как избежать плагиата

- As you're writing your documented paper, you'll constantly be having decisions about when to **quote**, **paraphrase**, or **summarize**.
- Когда Вы пишете, Вы постоянно принимаете решение: цитировать, пересказывать или резюмировать

PARAPHRASE

Пересказ

(re-statement in different words)

- Paraphrasing involves putting all the ideas in a passage into your own words. A paraphrased passage will be roughly the same length as the original, but the information in the sentences will be grouped differently because you'll be restating the ideas in your own words. This doesn't mean just changing a few words here and there while keeping the original sentence structure.
- Пересказ - то же самое, только своими словами. Длина фрагмента близка к оригиналу. Пересказать - не значит просто изменить два-три слова!!!!

PARAPHRASE

Пересказ

(re-statement in different words)

- Paraphrased information is still the idea of another author. You must include a citation giving that author credit for the original research, idea, and writing.
- От того, что Вы пересказали идею, она не становится Вашей. Вы должны обязательно сослаться на публикацию автора, или просто персональное общение с ним.

Original

Studies confirm interaction with pets like dogs or cats prolongs the life happiness of people confined to nursing homes. Other studies show that prisoners allowed to keep small pets such as caged birds or hamsters are much less likely to attack fellow inmates or commit suicide. A pet acts as a catalyst for giving and receiving affection. Patients in and out of hospitals recover more quickly from illnesses and diseases when they interact with pets. Much of the healing power of pets seems to be the pet's ability to make a person laugh while offering dependable, unconditional love and companionship.

Original

Исследования показывают, что домашние животные, как, например, собаки и кошки, делают жизнь людей, живущих в домах инвалидов, домах для бедных, более счастливой. Другие исследования сообщают, что заключенные, которым позволено держать мелких домашних животных (птицы в клетке, хомячки) реже выказывают агрессию по отношению к другим заключенным или покушаются на самоубийство. Животные чувствуют сами и вызывают чувства у своих владельцев. Пациенты при лечении в больницах и дома выздоравливают быстрее, если у них есть домашние животные. Большая часть исцеляющей силы домашних животных заключается в их способности рассмешить своего владельца, предлагая ему верную, безусловную любовь и хорошую компанию.

PARAPHRASE

Pets are a steady source of comfort for isolated humans, giving them affection, joy and companionship. According to studies, pets have the ability to improve the well-being of people in nursing homes, adding happiness and, therefore, extra years to their lives. Prisoners, too, are positively affected by pets. When given the option to have small pets like hamsters or birds, prison inmates become less aggressive toward other prisoners and less suicidal. Medical patients who interact with pets experience a healing effect that hastens their recovery from illness and disease.

Summary

(a short account giving the main points)

- Summarizing involves condensing the main idea of a passage and putting it into your own words. A summary expresses the main idea stripped of specific examples and illustration.
- Резюмирование – краткое изложение основного содержания своими словами. Резюме содержит основную идею без деталей.

Summary

(a short account giving the main points)

- People under stress from isolation, loneliness or illness cope better and have greater physical well-being if they have a pet with whom to share affection, joy and companionship.
- Люди, страдающие от стресса, вызванного одиночеством, изоляцией или болезнью, справляются с трудностями и чувствуют себя лучше, если они живут в компании домашних животных, к которым они испытывают нежность и которые радуют их.

SUMMARY AND PARAPHRASE

A summary expresses the main idea stripped of specific examples and illustration. Both paraphrasing and summarizing involve putting someone else's ideas into your own words and require parenthetical citations referring back to your source. You must give credit not only when you use an expert's words, but when you use his/her ideas.

Example (summarizing)

- Gordon S. Tesler, a doctor and nutritionist, cites studies which confirm that people under stress, especially stress of isolation, loneliness or illness, cope better and have greater well-being if they have a pet with whom to share affection, joy and companionship (102).
- Гордон Теслер, врач, специалист по питанию, ссылается на исследования, которые подтверждают, что люди в состоянии стресса от изоляции, одиночества или болезни, справляются с ситуацией лучше и имеют лучшее физическое состояние, если они имеют домашних животных, которых они любят, которые радуют их и дают им компанию.

QUOTATION

As Tessler observes, "A pet acts as a catalyst for giving and receiving affection" (102)

- Quote the source when the language is particularly vivid and memorable, or when the source is a well-known figure who commands respect.
- Quoting such an authority is a persuasive technique which can make your writing more believable.
- When you quote, be sure to copy the original exactly.

QUOTATION

Цитирование

As Tessler observes, "A pet acts as a catalyst for giving and receiving affection" (102)

- Прибегаем к цитированию, когда язык автора особенно живой и запоминающийся, или когда источник хорошо известен и требует особого уважения.
- Цитирование делает ваш текст более убедительным и заслуживающим доверия.
- Когда цитируете, то проверьте свою цитату на соответствие оригинальному тексту.

QUOTATION

Цитирование

As Tessler observes, "A pet acts as a catalyst for giving and receiving affection" (102)

- Quoting such an authority is a persuasive technique which can make your writing more believable.
- Цитирование такого источника является делает Ваш текст более убедительным и заслуживающим доверия.

QUOTATION

Цитирование

As Tessler observes, "A pet acts as a catalyst for giving and receiving affection" (102)

- When you quote, be sure to copy the original exactly.
- Когда цитируете, то не надейтесь на память, а проверьте точность цитаты.

Quotation

Цитирование

- Don't just throw quotations at a reader and leave him to make up his own mind about what they have to do with your thesis.
- Не бросайте в цитату в текст без комментариев, а объясните, какая ваша мысль (идея) подкрепляется цитатой.

Quotation

Цитирование

- It's not even enough to simply state a main point for your paragraph and then fill the paragraph with quotations. Every quotation needs a sentence or two that relates it directly to the paragraph topic and you should add a sentence or two of explanation after it.
- Каждая цитата должна сопровождаться несколькими предложениями

Quotation

- Do not begin with the quotation, the supporting evidence. Make your point first.
- Do not end with a quotation. The quotation comes too abruptly, and as a result there is no indication of its relevance to the paragraph or the overall argument.

Quotation

- Не начинайте с цитаты, сначала изложите свою идею.
- Не заканчивайте цитатой.

Quotation

- Remember the formula P.I.E. First, make your Point (your own words); then give an Illustration (someone else's words); and end with an Explanation (in your own words).
- Finally, avoid the phrase: "This can be seen in the following quote" (also avoid the misuse of the verb "quote"—the noun is "quotation").

Quotation

- Помните формулу ИИО (P.I.E.) (идея, иллюстрация, объяснение) Сначала изложите свою идею (своими словами), затем проиллюстрируйте ее (чужие слова), затем закончите объяснением (свои слова)
- Избегайте фраз типа « Как можно видеть из следующей цитаты».

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN QUOTATION

- ELLIPSES - You may omit portions of the quotation that seem unnecessary.
- Don't omit parts, however, that would change the meaning of the original.

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN QUOTATION

- Use ellipses (. . .) to mark the omitted portion.
- Ellipses are three periods with spaces before and after
"Everyone familiar with 'The Gettysburg Address' knows that Abraham Lincoln . . . could write with genius" (Anderson 82)

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN QUOTATION

- Use four spaced periods if the omission occurs at the end of a sentence: *"Everyone familiar with 'The Gettysburg Address' knows that Abraham Lincoln was one of the few American presidents who could write with genius He could fit the most ideas into the fewest words, so to speak"* (Anderson 82).

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN QUOTATION

- YOU DON'T ALWAYS have to quote whole sentences. Sometimes only a few words or a particular phrase captures what you want to say. In this case, ellipses aren't needed. Just integrate the quoted phrase or words into your own sentence and enclose it with quotation marks.

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN QUOTATION

Anderson refers to Abraham Lincoln as a "short winded" writer, an atypical president who could "fit the most ideas into the fewest words" (82).

Avoiding Grammatical Tangles When Incorporating Quotations

- Sometimes you'll want to incorporate quotations from the secondary source into your own sentences, of course, making a smooth connection between your sentence and that of another writer's isn't always so simple, especially if you want to omit part of a long quotation. Often the result is a sentence which is ungrammatical.
- Three common types of errors to avoid.

1. Verb Incompatibility

When this error occurs, the verb form in the introductory statement is grammatically incompatible with the verb form in the quotation. When your quotation has a verb form that does not fit in with your text, it is usually possible to use just part of the quotation, thus avoiding verb incompatibility.

1. Verb Incompatibility

- ~~NOT~~ Marshall suggests that environmental pollution can be lessened by recycling "if they will only save newspapers."
- BUT Marshall tells his readers that "if they will only save newspapers, they will help reduce environmental pollution."

2. An Awkward Omission

- Sometimes the omission of text from the quotation results in an ungrammatical sentence. In the following example, the quotation was awkwardly and ungrammatically excerpted. The revised sentences show two ways of correcting the grammar: first, by adapting the quotation (with brackets) so that its two parts fit together grammatically; second, by using only one part of the quotation.

2. An Awkward Omission

- NOT The author complains that "will not give up plastic."
- BUT The author complains that "[consumers] will not give up plastic."
- OR The author complains that much of the problem lies with people who "will not give up plastic."

3. An Incomplete Introductory Sentence.

- Sometimes when a quotation is a complete sentence, writers will carelessly neglect the introductory sentence - often, for example, forgetting to include a verb. Even though the quotation is a complete sentence, the total statement is then a sentence fragment.

3. An Incomplete Introductory Sentence.

- NOT Smith, who writes books for a living: "If only people would learn to read!"
- BUT Smith, who writes books for a living, laments: "If only people would learn to read!"