REPERCUSSION OF INCORRECT WRITING

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Abstract: Plagiarism is a process of stealing the concepts, ideas, words, methods or results of others without mentioning the correct identification, recognition or citation. In plagiarism, one can confirm work outside of him, or engage in other hard work, rather than giving correct references and recognition. Today, plagiarism day is a serious problem in the field of research. Every student/researcher/academician faces a dilemma of the way to not plagiarise a research paper. This is often not as simple as XYZ. Once writing a research paper, you must base your work on the findings of well-known scientists or authors. Keep in mind: there are not any sources you can use by directly copying from them. There are students who believe that there's nothing horrible in copying somebody's thoughts. It is a misconception! If the sentences you've taken from a particular published source are detected, you risk obtaining a low grade and damaging your name. The worst consequence of repeating another author's ideas is taking legal responsibility as a result of this can be considered thievery. It does not matter what you steal: goods in a supermarket or ideas from somebody's text. While engaged on plagiarism methodology, we found however and why candidate use incorrect frame that violates the educational ethics, referred to as plagiarism. During this paper, we tend to describe the various frames, thus candidate can avoid the plagiarism by using proper frame. Different examples are taken to explain the proper and incorrect frames. Citation used in examples is APA (American Psychological Association) format. Paper could also be fruitful for beginners to style correct writing.

Index Terms — **Plagiarism, Original-version, Candidate-version, Reference, Correct - version, Incorrect version**.

Introduction

The current plagiarism is a very serious dilemma in the professional environment and even in the education system. Since everyone has access to the Internet, it is easy to use as a source of information. However, copying files from the Internet can be considered as plagiarism: anything on the Internet can come from books, research or articles. Separating content can lead to serious legal issues; many types of software have been discovered today. This software contains many types of information in which you can use databases such as articles, books or search queries, the Internet or comparisons between files.

The advent of the digital age has significantly increased the number of digital resources available on the Internet. Creating, storing and distributing these digital resources today is easy and straightforward. The rapid development of this digital enterprise has increased the possibilities of infringement of copyright and theft. To solve this problem, since 1990 researchers have stolen their experience in various languages, starting with the identification systems of digital publications [1].

However, the identification program began to detect software misuse through theft in the 1970s [2]. Whereas, many methods and tools are available online for theft identity. However, choosing the best crew identification tool or search detection tool in the best manner is very difficult. This can be due to the lack of proper evaluation environment in the field of plug testing. Plagiarism is the theft of another person's job or idea [3]. It can be done by two ways: (1) To obtain text from specific sources, actions or ideas and (2) present it without the recognition of the text source, work or concept (2). Articles can be stolen in various forms. However, there are often two types of stolen articles, such as: (1) text script plagiarism and (2) source code Plagiarism [4][5]. Theft can occur in a single natural language or in two or more different languages. Many researchers or software vendors are still trying to provide effective methods or tools to detect theft. Generally, two types of plagiarism detection techniques are available based on the use of external resources or references [6][5] such as:

1. intrinsic plagiarism detection: where external references are not used
2. Extrinsic plagiarism detection: where only external references are used.

Plagiarism is a key issue in academia, and prevention is a very necessary measure. In recent years, a series of studies have been carried out to show that the task of other authors, the imitation of projects and research has increased rapidly. Due to the research work related to the reproduction of other works, the originality of the person has reached its level, which also reaches the level of student integrity and plays an important role in the student's life and academic goals for student. This low academic integrity reflects the desire to achieve student goals [7].

I. AVOIDANCE OF PLAGIARISM

How to avoid plagiarism? If you are not an expert in writing research paper from scratch, then must to know the following simplest tips to avoid plagiarism.

1. Use your own ideas to express the main ideas. Paraphrasing the thought of original authors' using an error free language and rich vocabulary leaving the same meaning. Many online paraphrasing tools are available, choose one of them. To value the academic ethic, must refer the author after paraphrasing.

2. One of the best ways to avoid plagiarism is to use plagiarism checker tool for further improvement. It supports to write plagiarized free paper. Keep in mind: always refer the author for academic ethic.

3. Use quotation marks if you cannot do without a certain sentence. this can be a secure methodology of using thoughts from other works avoiding possible negative consequences. Before quoting, you ought to learn about citation rules to understand the way how to cite the proper way.

4. Need to conduct in-depth study of have a clear picture of what a paper is about. You should check all unknown words and phrases before you start so as to use the research of another author within the correct context.

5. Create a list of references within the research paper, so as to avoid plagiarism, need to make a list of all the information sources that you have used once writing a paper. You are supposed to refer to an exact publication whenever you include idea of other author, give a list of the work cited of authors to simply express that have no intention to steal anybody's thought.

II.   TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

There are various sorts of plagiarism and all are serious encroachment of scholastic reliability.

a) Direct Plagiarism: Direct plagiarism is the word-to-word interpretation of a sentence or paragraph of someone else's work, without giving appropriate credit and without quotation marks. "Direct plagiarism is one of the worst types of plagiarism. It often results in expulsion and, if it also violates copyright, possible criminal charges". [8]

b) Mosaic Plagiarism: Also known as Patchwork or Copy-Paste Plagiarism. It is very similar to paraphrasing but copy and paste different text together to create a new text. This type of plagiarism sometimes insidious than simple paraphrasing, may change the meaning of section.

c) Paraphrasing Plagiarism: "Paraphrasing means putting someone else's words into your own words while echoing the structure of the original sentence. If you paraphrase, you still must provide a citation to the source of the material that you are paraphrasing". [9]

d) Plagiarism of Idea: Appropriating another person's thought like a clarification, a hypothesis, a determination, a theory, an analogy in entire or to some extent, or with shallow changes without offering credit to its author, is considered as plagiarism.

e) Self-Plagiarism: Self-plagiarism happens when a researcher/students/writer presents his or her own past work, or mixes parts of past works, without consent from all academician involved in it.

f) Paying for another person's Work: In the event that you pay somebody to compose an exposition for you, it is literary theft. The words submitted are not yours and therefore it is plagiarised

g) 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." [10]

III.   CASES OF PLAGIARISM

In this section, we are mentioning few examples of incorrect writing and its remedy. Format of examples is APA (American Psychological Association) style. We took a phrase as an example from book "Restructuring Education through Technology", Fastback 326. "**Theodore W. Frick"** is author of this book of 34 pages, Distributed by ERIC Clearinghouse, 1991, Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation, Bloomington, INDIANA. Also, took original source from Wikipedia to explain plagiarism in common knowledge.

We took first paragraph from Chapter- 2 "Education and Education System" from the book of T. Frick "Restructuring Education through Technology", 1991 in first two cases. In the next two cases, we took phrase from Wikipedia.

Here, we consider the original source material in first column and a sample of candidate work in second column of the table. Then, conclude sample of candidate work is plagiarised or not.

Is Candidate take concepts or contents from the original material?				
Yes				No
Does Candidate contents contain seven or more words from the original source word-to-word?				
Yes		No		
Does quotation marks in word-to-word phrase is missing or missing full-text citation or missing acknowledgement in reference list?		Does the paraphrased content missing the in-text citation or missing the acknowledgement in the reference list?		
Yes	No	Yes	No	
The Candidate content is Word-to-word plagiarised	The Candidate content is: Not plagiarised	The Candidate content is Paraphrasing plagiarised	The Candidate content is Not plagiarised	The Candidate content is Not plagiarised

Table 1: How to recognise Plagiarism? [11]
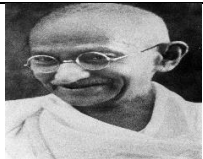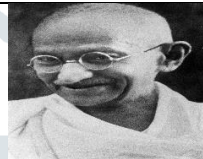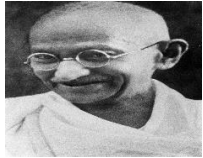
Case I: Word to Word copied but consider no plagiarism

Original Version	Candidate Version
My thinking about the role of technology in restructuring education has been shaped by what I learned from one my professors, a wise and caring educational philosopher named Elizabeth Steiner. She contends *that the essence of education consists of teachers, students, content, and contexts.* For education to occur there must be a teacher who guides, a student who intends to learn, content to be learned, and a context or setting in which the guidance and learning occur. Education also occurs in an environment consisting of the surrounding community and its culture. Let me elaborate on each of these essential elements of education, which will serve as a preface to my ideas about the role of technology in restructuring education. (quoted from : Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation)	Frick (1991) according to his professor, "the essence of education consists of teachers, students, content, and contexts". Bibliography: Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation
This is not plagiarism. The writer used word-to-word sentence of the original author under direct quotation. Proper acknowledgement is given in the candidate writing, and a full bibliographic citation is provided in the references.	

Case II: Paraphrasing and Plagiarism

Original Version	Candidate Version
My thinking about the role of technology in restructuring education has been shaped by what I learned from one my professors, a wise and caring educational philosopher named Elizabeth Steiner. She contends that the essence of education consists of teachers, students, content, and contexts. *For education to occur there must be a teacher who guides, a student who intends to learn, content to be learned, and a context or setting in which the guidance and learning occur.*	For education to occur there should be a tutor who guides, a student who intends to find out, content to be learned, and a context or setting within which the guidance and learning occur. Bibliography:

(quoted from : Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation)	Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation

This is paraphrasing plagiarism because it contains the idea of another author, in-text citation with author and date is missing and the reference is missing.

Correct Version:

For education to occur there should be a tutor who guides, a student who intends to find out, content to be learned, and a context or setting within which the guidance and learning occur. (Frick, 1991)

Bibliography:

Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation

Case III: Image Plagiarism

Original Version	Candidate Version
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi : 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahatma– applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa – is now used worldwide. In India, he is also called Bapu and Gandhi ji, and known as the Father of the Nation. (quoted from: Mahatma Gandhi. (2019). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi : 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule.(Wikipedia, 2019) Bibliography: Mahatma Gandhi. (2019). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi

This is plagiarism. It is common knowledge about Mahatma Gandhi. The text is not plagiarized. However, the PICTURE of Mahatma Gandhi was copied from the Wikipedia and no proper acknowledgement was given.

Correct Version:

(Wikipedia, images, 2019)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi : 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule.(Wikipedia, 2019)

Bibliography:

Mahatma Gandhi. (2019). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia Retrieved from
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi#/media/File:Portrait_Gandhi.jpg

Mahatma Gandhi. (2019). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia Retrieved from
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi

Case IV: Common Knowledge

Original Version	Candidate Version
Newton's second law: In an inertial frame of reference, the vector sum of the forces F on an object is equal to the mass m of that object multiplied by the acceleration a of the object: F = ma. (quoted from From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia(2019) Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newton%27s_laws_of_motion)	On my school days, I had a great insight that force and momentum were related to each other F = m(dp/dt). Bibliography:

This is plagiarism. Unless the scholar is Newton himself, the author is taking credit for Newton's notable equation. And not too savvy, either, for failing to attribute this equation to Newton. while it's possible that somebody else may reach this same equation independently from Newton, it's unlikely. Yes, this equation may be considered as common knowledge, however one need to properly acknowledge the equation as Newton's.

Correct Version:
On my school days, I had a great insight, according to Newton force and momentum were related to each other F = m(dp/dt).

Bibliography does not require because it is a common knowledge.
Bibliography:

IV.   Conclusion

It is necessary to avoid plagiarism. When you properly acknowledge the contributions to knowledge made by other people, you are showing respect for his or her work, and you are giving credit wherever credit is due. You are not dishonest the reader to believe that your work is only your own. The academic community extremely values the acknowledgment of other people's contributions to knowledge.

V.   Reference

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