

آشنایی با مصادیق سرقت علمی
تاکید بر راههای پیشگیری

Plagiarism

Emphasis on prevention

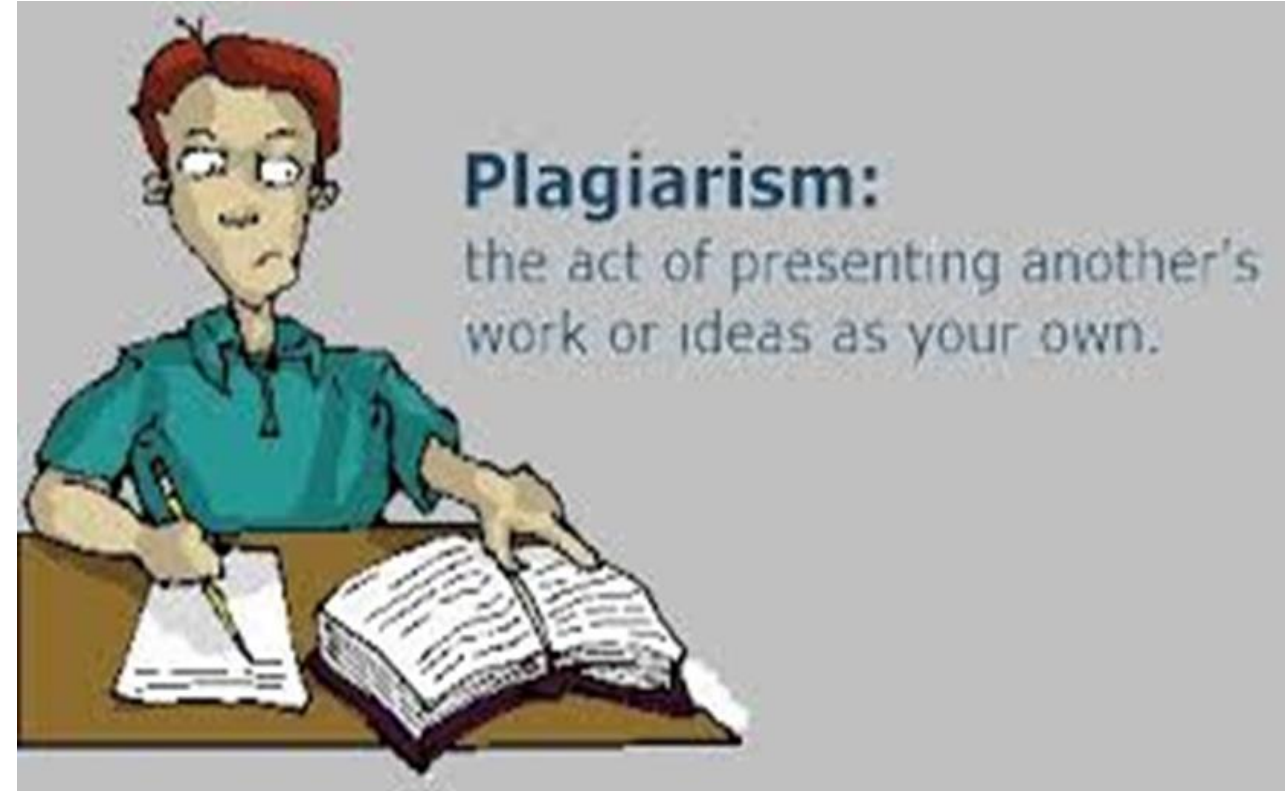
دکتر علیرضا خاتونی

واحد توسعه تحقیقات بالینی مجتمع بیمارستانی امام رضا (ع)

1399

سرفصل وپینار

- ▶ تعريف سرقت علمي
- ▶ علل سرقت علمي
- ▶ انواع سرقت علمي
- ▶ عواقب سرقت علمي
- ▶ پيشگيري از سرقت علمي



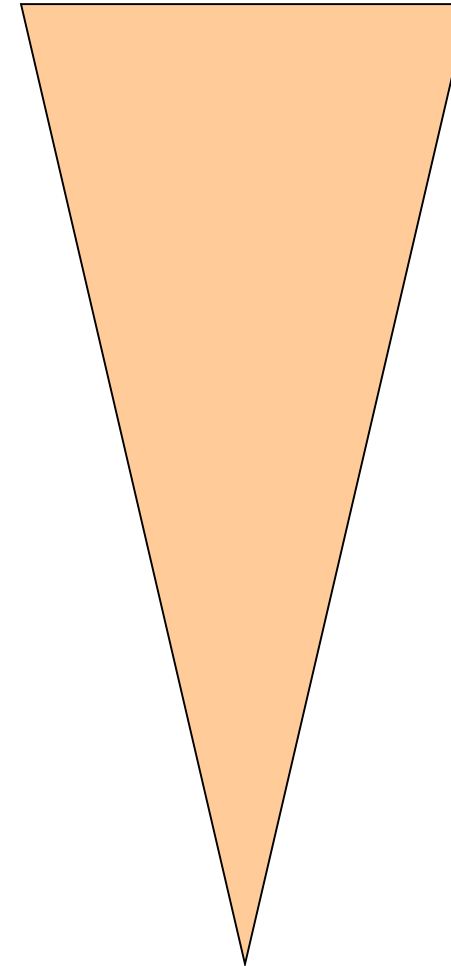
انواع سوء رفتارهای پژوهشی

- ▶ سوء رفتار پژوهشی شامل انواع و اقسام متفاوت است و پژوهش‌ها و صاحب‌نظران مختلف تقسیم‌بندی‌های گوناگونی برای آن در نظر گرفته‌اند.
- ▶ در یک تقسیم‌بندی می‌توان سه گونه‌ی زیر را برای انواع سوء رفتار علمی نام برد:
 - ▶ **تقلب شامل سرقت علمی، جعل، و تحریف**
 - ▶ **تخلفات استنادی**
 - ▶ **تخلفات نویسندگی**

Research Misconduct

- ▶ Fabrication Of Data Or Cases
- ▶ Wilful Distortion Of Data
- ▶ **Plagiarism**
- ▶ No Ethics Approval
- ▶ Not Admitting Missing Data
- ▶ Ignoring Outliers
- ▶ No Data On Side Effects
- ▶ Gift & Ghost Authorship
- ▶ Redundant Publication
- ▶ Failure to do adequate literature search

serious



minor

سرقت علمی

Plagiarism



سرقت علمی (Plagiarism) چیست؟

▶ به استفاده عمدی یا غیر عمدی و یا بی ملاحظه از کلمات، ایده‌ها، عبارات، تصاویر، صداها، ادعا و یا استنادات دیگران بدون قدردانی و توضیح و استناد مناسب به اثر، صاحب اثر یا ایده گفته می‌شود.

▶ استفاده بدون ذکر ماخذ، از ایده و اثر انتشار یافته یا **انتشار نیافته دیگران**

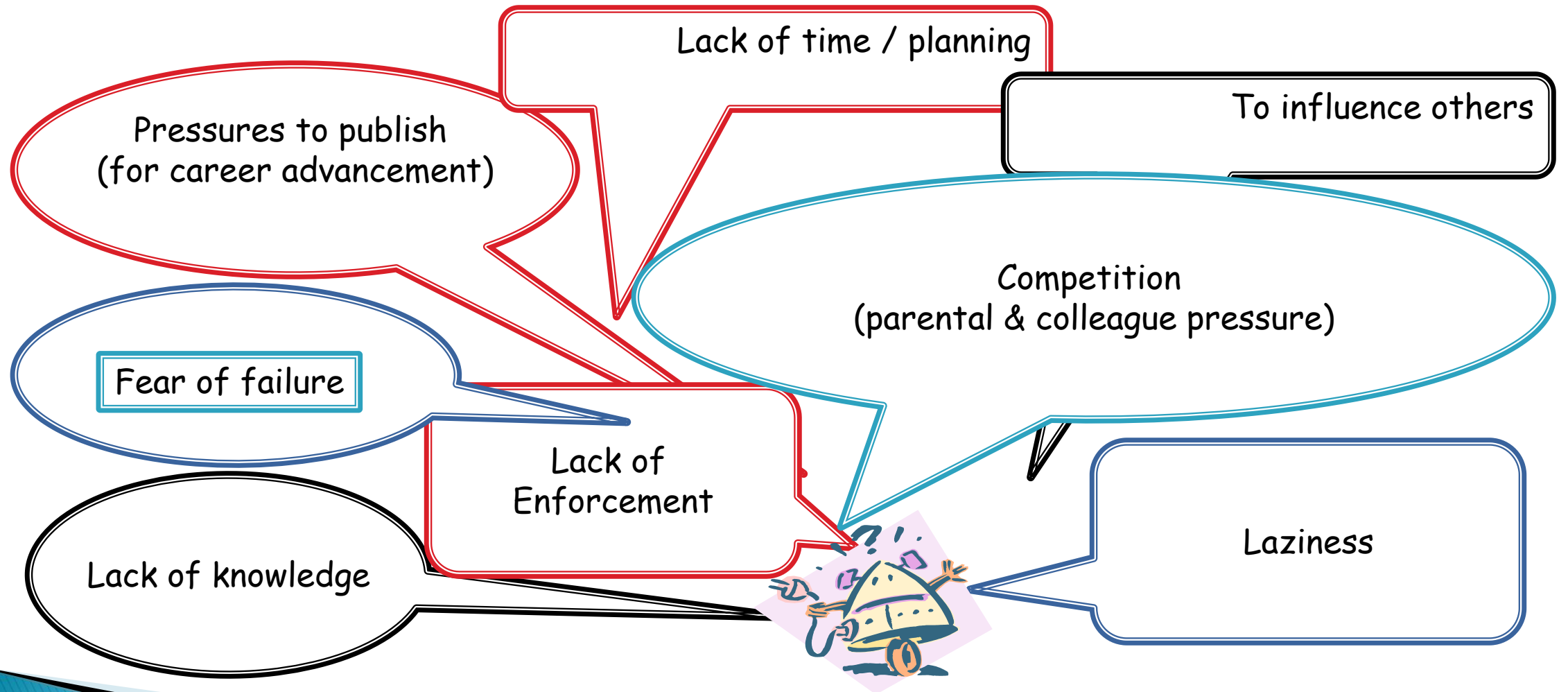
سرقت علمی (Plagiarism) چیست؟

- ▶ As per the **World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)**, plagiarism occurs when **6 consecutive words** are copied, or **7 to 11 words** are overlapping in a set of **30 letters**.

copycat

- ▶ someone who has few ideas of their own and does or says exactly the same as someone else.

Why People Plagiarize?



Reasons of Plagiarism

- ▶ A lack of **knowledge** regarding **plagiarism**
- ▶ A lack of **knowledge** regarding **information** on the **Internet**
- ▶ A **lack of confidence** in one's **ability to write** a paper
- ▶ A **lack of knowledge** regarding **citing sources**



WE STICK TO THE SOURCE WORDS WHEN:

- The text is technically **difficult** and we have limited options for finding our own words.
- The source is so well written that we feel **inadequate** using our own words.
- We don't really understand the source, so it is **difficult** to summarise or paraphrase.
- We have difficulty with language and there are gaps in our vocabulary so it is **hard to find words of our own**.

انواع و مصادیق سرقت علمی

- ▶ کپی برداری و نقل قول
- ▶ انتشار به زبان دیگر، بدون توجه به قوانین چگونگی استفاده (ترجمه)
- ▶ استناد ندادن و استناد نامتناسب
- ▶ خودسرقتی علمی (انتشار و ارسال چندگانه، پراکنده‌نگاری)

مصادیق سرقت علمی

کیبی برداری و نقل قول

▶ نقل قول مستقیم (Direct Quotes)

▶ نقل قول غیر مستقیم (Indirect Quotes)

▶ نقل قول مکرر (Frequent Quotes)

مصادیق سرقت علمی

کپی برداری و نقل قول

نقل قول مستقیم

- ▶ زمانی است که فرد به صورت مستقیم آثار دیگران را رونویسی کند **بدون اینکه** به این نکته توجه داشته باشد که در هنگام نقل قول مستقیم لازم است علاوه بر ذکر استناد که جزء اصلی است از **علامت گیومه «» در فارسی و کوتیشن “” در انگلیسی** هم استفاده کند.
- ▶ معمولاً برای مطالبی که اندازه آنها در حدود یک پاراگراف یا بیشتر است از **تورفتگی متن** نسبت به بدنه مقاله استفاده می‌کنند.

مصادیق سرقت علمی

کپی برداری و نقل قول

نقل قول غیر مستقیم

- ▶ مربوط به وقتی است که فرد از نوشته‌های دیگران استفاده می‌کند **اما ایده و مطالب دیگران را با کلمات خود بیان می‌کند** و در واقع مضمون نقل می‌شود.
- ▶ در چنین شرایطی استناد باید ذکر شود و با توجیه این‌که **رونویسی انجام نشده نمی‌توان** از ذکر استناد چشم پوشید.
- ▶ بازنویسی (Paraphrase) (یعنی نوشتن مطلب و ایده دیگران با کلمات خود) و خلاصه‌نویسی (Summarize) (کوتاه کردن مطلب و ایده دیگران با کلمات نویسنده) نیز مشمول استناد است و در صورت استناد ندادن، سرقت علمی محسوب می‌شود.



مصادیق سرقت علمی

کپی برداری و نقل قول

نقل قول مکرر

- ▶ به زمانی برمی‌گردد که فرد تصور می‌کند **چون استناد می‌دهد** می‌تواند **هر میزان که می‌خواهد** از نوشته‌های دیگران **کپی برداری کند**.
- ▶ گرچه در جایی صحبت از مقدار استفاده از آثار دیگران نشده است اما واضح است که نمی‌توان مطالب یک مقاله را ولو با ذکر استناد به کرات نقل کرد و مدعی بود که اثر جدیدی خلق شده است.
- ▶ اگر میزان قابل توجهی از اثر دیگری قرار است مورد استفاده قرار گیرد باید از وی اجازه گرفته شود.

مصادیق سرقت علمی

انتشار به زبان دیگر،

بدون توجه به قوانین چگونگی استفاده (ترجمه)

▶ زمانی که اثری منتشر می‌شود از انحصار نویسنده خارج می‌شود و در واقع از کالای خصوصی به کالای عمومی تبدیل می‌شود.

▶ بنابراین اگر نویسنده‌ای قصد دارد اثر خود را به زبان دیگر و در جایی دیگر منتشر کند، لازم

است ضمن اعلام این مطلب به سردبیر مجله «دوم»، با سردبیر مجله «نخست» نیز مکاتبه کند

و در واقع از او اجازه چاپ مجدد به زبان دیگر را اخذ کند.

مصادیق سرقت علمی

انتشار به زبان دیگر،

بدون توجه به قوانین چگونگی استفاده (ترجمه)

▶ همچنین لازم است که نویسنده این مطلب را در متن اصلی مقاله نیز به صورت پانویس ذکر کند تا مراتب صداقت با مخاطب را نیز رعایت کرده باشد.

مصادیق سرقت علمی

استناد ندادن یا استناد نامتناسب

- ▶ تخلفاتی که در استناد رخ می‌دهد بسیار زیاد و متنوع‌اند.
- ▶ استناد ندادن و استناد ناقص و غیراستاندارد (سهواً یا عمداً) طبق تعریف، نوعی سرقت علمی محسوب می‌شوند.

مصادیق سرقت علمی

سرقت علمی از خود

- ▶ این اصطلاح که از آن با عنوان «دستبرد به خود» یا «خودسرقتی علمی» نیز یاد می‌شود.
- ▶ فرد اثر منتشر شده خود را در قالبی جدید، با عنوانی جدید بدون داشتن حرفی نو و همچنین بدون استناد و اذعان منتشر سازد و خود را از امتیاز انتشار یک اثر جدید بهره‌مند کند.

انواع خودسرقتی علمی

▶ تقسیم داده های مطالعه بزرگ به چند مقاله (پراکنده نگاری)

▶ انتشار مجدد

سرقت علمی از خود

پراکنده‌نگاری (Salami slicing/ Salami science)

- ▶ گاهی فرد داده‌های حاصل از یک پژوهش را در پژوهش‌های مختلف به کار می‌برد و نتایج پژوهش را برای ثبت آثار بیشتر و پرکردن رزومه به کار می‌برد.
- ▶ در این صورت تخلفی از نوع کم‌فروشی علمی با عنوان پراکنده‌نگاری رخ می‌دهد که می‌توان آن را یکی از انواع دستبرد به خود محسوب کرد چراکه گویا فرد از اثر خود سوءاستفاده کرده است.
- ▶ البته لازم به ذکر است زمانی می‌توان داده‌های حاصل از یک پژوهش را خرد کرد که بیش از 50 درصد یک مقاله معمولی اطلاعات داشته باشد، که این مقدار بر طبق مطالعات گوناگون، متفاوت گزارش شده است.

سرقت علمی از خود

انتشار مجدد

▶ مورد بعدی زمانی است که فرد اثر منتشرشده خود را در محلی دیگر بدون هیچگونه اشاره یا

استنادی به چاپ برساند که از آن با عنوان انتشار مجدد یا چندگانه یاد می‌شود.

Self-plagiarism

- Text recycling: reuse of portions of your own previously published text
- Duplicate publication: publication of very similar full manuscripts

Disclosure is key

If an author includes text that he or she previously published elsewhere, that fact should be made clear to readers.



Recycling your text ethically

- Make clear that the text is being recycled
- Indicate where the reused text originally appeared

Introduction and Discussion sections

- Introduction and Discussion sections: text recycling is generally not permitted–
 - Present ideas using new words
 - Cite references as needed
- If text must be reused, place the text in quotation marks and provide a reference

Methods section

- Methods section: **some** text recycling may be okay
- By convention, recycled Methods text does not need to be placed in quotation marks
- When reused Methods text is substantial, cite the original paper (e.g., *The mouse behavioral experiments were performed using our specially designed apparatus [ref]. Mice were placed in a box....*)

Results section

- Results section: republication of results constitutes duplicate publication unless
 - there is a compelling rationale (e.g., the article is an update of an earlier report) and
 - the author makes clear that some results are repeated (e.g., “This analysis includes 21 patients originally described in our 2000 report [reference] and 24 new patients treated at our institution during 2000-2016.”)

Results section

- Results section: use of same basic sentence structure in more than 1 paper is okay, e.g.,
 - “Patient characteristics are summarized in Table x.”
 - “Major postoperative complications were observed in x patients, and minor postoperative complications were observed in y patients.”

What are the consequences of plagiarism?

- Damage to credibility and integrity
- Legal problems (and possible fines) because of violations of copyright law
- Publishing difficulties
- Academic penalties



What are the consequences of plagiarism?

Cancer Research, other AACR journals:

“Identified occurrences of author misconduct such as plagiarism, self-plagiarism, or data/image reuse, manipulation, or falsification will be investigated and could result in **rejection of the manuscript or retraction of the published article**. In instances of rejection or retraction due to misconduct, **the corresponding author’s institute and funding agency may be notified.**”

What are the consequences of plagiarism?

Journal of Surgical Oncology:

“If a submitted or published manuscript is discovered or suspected to be inappropriate, the authors will be asked for a written explanation. If the rationale provided by the authors remains unsatisfactory in the judgment of the editors, **the manuscript will be rejected or retracted . . . The provost (or equivalent) of the authors' academic institutions will be informed of inappropriate submissions or publications, and the authors will not be allowed to subsequently submit their research to JSO.**”

پیشگیری از پلاژیسم



Key to Avoiding Plagiarism

Golden Rule:

- Always write a source citation for words and ideas that are not your own.



پیشگیری از پلاژیسم

- Whenever you use someone's ideas or words, you must give them credit (including tables/figures/images).

QUOTATION MARKS.

“ ”

PARAPHRASING EXAMPLE

- *Original:* “Students regularly make mistakes about how to cite without any intention of breaking rules, let alone laws” (Blum, 2009, p. 12).
- *Example 1:* **Scholars** regularly make **errors** about how to **reference** without **meaning to break** rules or laws (Blum, 2009). (Still counts as plagiarised – why?)
- *Example 2:* Many students have no intention of plagiarising. They inadvertently break the rules because they do not know how to cite (Blum, 2009).

SUMMARISING

- Summarising (Usually longer sections or at the article/chapter level)
- **Most of the words** are changed.
- **All of the sentence structure is changed** because you are reducing the original into a smaller paragraph. Not all details are included.
- The source is **referenced**.

پیشگیری از پلاژیسم Paraphrase

- Cite original sources [1]
- Quote passages directly “ ”
- Summarize or paraphrase original passages

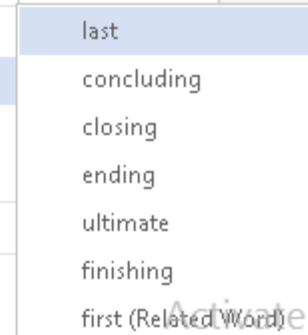
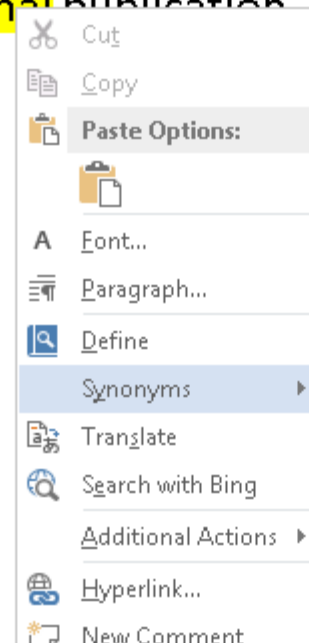
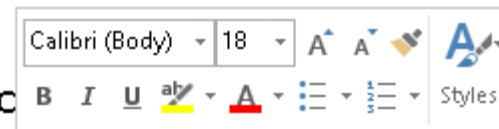


اصول پارافریز

- Keep key words
- Switch up the grammar
- Reorder ideas (if logically feasible)
- Use synonyms appropriately

- ▶ The ghost-writer is a professional writer, whose contribution to produce a paper will be excluded in the **final** publication.

The ghost-writer is a professional writer, who
to produce a paper will be excluded in the **final** publication.



پیشگیری از پلاجرسیم

www.paperrater.com

The screenshot displays the Paperrater website interface. At the top, the URL <https://www.paperrater.com> is visible in the browser's address bar. The main banner features a blue background with a magnifying glass over a book icon. Key features listed are "Free Online Proofreading" and "No Downloads", with a prominent "Use Now FREE!" button. Below the banner, three main service categories are presented: "Grammar Check", "Writing Suggestions", and "Plagiarism Checking".

- Grammar Check:** Includes a sample correction from "an Wrong article" to "a scorching" with options to "Explain...", "Ignore suggestion", or "Ignore all". Description: "Robust grammar checking allows you to find those pesky mistakes and correct them before turning in your paper."
- Writing Suggestions:** Includes options for "Word Choice", "Style", and "Vocabulary Words". Description: "Our proofreading system alerts you to opportunities to improve your writing."
- Plagiarism Checking:** Shows a result of "Originality / Plagiarism" with "Original Work" and "Originality: 100%". Description: "Find out if your paper contains plagiarized text before your professor does. We compare your text to over 10 billion documents."

At the bottom, there is a "Featured On" section with the "lifehacker" logo and a promotion for the "oneplus 5" smartphone, priced at "\$1" on "Alibaba.com".

Plagiarism-detection programs

- Most journals use them
- Manuscript is compared with a vast database
- Percentage of overlap is stated
- Overlapping text is marked, with links to original sources

Plagiarism-detection programs

- Journal staff review the report, especially if overlap is >25%
- Some of the text marked will be common phrases that aren't a problem
- Distinctive phrasing or overlap of a full sentence or longer will merit a closer look
- Journal will look at extent of overlap, original source, copyright status, citation

iThenticate example



Statistics example.docx

Quotes Included
Bibliography Excluded **77%**

Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time between diagnosis and either death or the last follow-up in the Gastrointestinal Center. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs); we adjusted for age, sex, and mouthwash use. A p-value of ≤ 0.05 was regarded as significant. We used SPSS for Windows (version 18.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) for data analysis.

Match Overview

1	Internet: 18 words Created on 16-Mar-2013 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	26%
2	Publications: 18 words Mater, Sami Dincerel, Angela Lucy M. "Clinical features and treatment response of high-dose (HJ) ampicillin r...	26%
3	Internet: 12 words Created on 14-Nov-2010 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	14%
4	Internet: 8 words Created on 20-May-2010 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov	11%

iThenticate example

² Overall survival (OS) was defined as the time between diagnosis¹ and either death or the last follow-up in the Gastrointestinal Center. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs); we adjusted for age, sex, and³ mouthwash use. A p -value of ≤ 0.05 was regarded as significant. We used SPSS for Windows (version 18.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) for data analysis.

iThenticate example

Internet Full Source View

ori.hhs.gov

her, without acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver. American Association of University Professors (September/October, 1989) As the above quotation shows, **plagiarism has been traditionally defined as the taking of words, images, processes, structure and design elements, ideas, etc. of others and presenting them as one's own. It is often associated with phrases such as kidnapping of words, kidnapping of ideas, fraud, and literary theft.** Plagiarism can manifest itself in a variety of ways and is not just

Plagiarism has been historically defined as taking text, figures, processes, ideas, structure and design elements, and so on, of others and passing them off as one's own. It can be associated with phrases such as "kidnapping of words" or "literary theft." It can manifest itself in a multitude of ways, not just in school papers or published articles or book chapters. For example, if a scientist makes a presentation and discusses an idea or concept but fails to acknowledge the source of the idea and thus the audience thinks that he originated that idea, this may constitute an episode of plagiarism.

خلاصہ جلسہ

COMMON KNOWLEDGE

Full screen (f)

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

Direct quotation

Paraphrasing

Summarising

پیشگیری از پلاجریسیم

www.paperrater.com

The screenshot displays the Paperrater website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the URL <https://www.paperrater.com>, a search bar, and icons for home, star, and search. Below the navigation bar, a blue banner features the text "Free Online Proofreading" and "No Downloads" with a magnifying glass icon over a book. A prominent button says "Use Now FREE!".

The main content area is divided into three columns:

- Grammar Check:** Shows a snippet of text with a "Wrong article" error highlighted. A dropdown menu offers options: "Explain...", "Ignore suggestion", and "Ignore all". A description states: "Robust grammar checking allows you to find those pesky mistakes and correct them before turning in your paper."
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At the bottom, there is a "Featured On" section with the "lifehacker" logo. Next to it is an advertisement for the "oneplus 5" smartphone, priced at "\$1" with a link to "Alibaba.com" and a right-pointing arrow.