

MANAGERS' VISIONS AUTHENTICITY AND PLAGIARISM IN ACADEMIC PAPERS

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Abstract: In this paper we are going to elaborate in details the difference between authenticity and plagiarism and also provide some selected sample materials from authentic and non-authentic academic papers published in some of the selected hijacked journals and also publications stored in different online repositories, as well as different search engines and libraries. Also, a special emphasis will be given to general and specific plagiarism detector software which nowadays enable researchers and academic students to authenticate their own work or the work of the others. There is, however, a malfunction of such software which are not linked fully with the web search engines or are partly linked or encrypted, thus allowing texts to be concealed or in other words not be shown up in search in public with Managers' visions.

Furthermore, we are going to present an analysis of gathered data in charts and tabular forms from different samples of academic papers on Managers' visions and also results from a specifically designed questionnaire regarding the unethical act called plagiarism and its negative effects and causes.

Keywords: patching, plagiarizing, managers, miscitation, plagiarism software, web search engines, visions, authentication, menagment, resource.

Introduction

If you have an urge or goal to present a unique document to your lecturer, teacher, boss or client, Plagramme can help you out. It's excellent for scientific papers, for academic papers and thesis, for reports, essays and all kinds of different text. There are a few simple steps to check a paper for plagiarism at Plagramme. Sign up and create an account, then log in. Upload the research paper or any paper for that matter which you need to be checked. Initiate the checking procedure and wait for the results. Once the check is complete, you can read a detailed report on your document and the instances of plagiarism our software has detected.

Plagramme is a discreet way of checking whether your paper is original or not. If you are a student, you should use it to make sure that the paper you are handing in represents your true maximum potential. If you are a lecturer, professor or a teacher, make use of Plagramme by making sure that academic honesty and your reputation are preserved and for businesses, it's just a smart and very profitable investment that helps in the short and long runs.

Insights on what lecturers check student papers for plagiarism by

Since there is no possible way to account for all lecturers, we will cover the basics on how most checks usually go down. Signs of obvious plagiarism – depending on how much experience your lecturer has had teaching students, he or she might spot issues in the paper right away. First of all, the style of writing could not match your usual writing style, other times it can also happen that the lecturer recognises the ideas and patterns in the paper. Checking in the universities' database – all universities have extensive databases with tons of articles, reports, analysis and research. If any suspicion arises, they can go through to prove or dismantle their doubts.

External or additional research like Plagiarism – universities or individual lecturers could have access to a paper checker from an outside developer. We are currently working with multiple educational institutions so we can say that if any paper is a knock-off or fraud, we will likely detect it. Of course, the pattern and steps could vary depending on many circumstances, but that is how it usually goes down. After reading our insights you probably should not even think whether ‘why to check your paper for plagiarism?’, the question should be ‘how to check the paper for plagiarism?’ and what is the best place to do so. Plagiarism is an online service where you can check any paper or document for plagiarism. It is optimised for all users, not just students. Oh yeah, by the way – Plagiarism can be completely free, you do not have to pay anything to use it to its fullest extent¹. You can sign up as an individual user and use the software without having to spend. It’s all available online, you do not need any space on your hard drive or nothing, upload the document that you want to check, and we will do the rest.

Getting back to the topic at hand, we strongly suggest that not only individual consumers and students start to think that ‘Hey, I also need to check my paper for plagiarism’. Plagiarism is built in the most user-friendly way possible. You only need a few clicks of a button to improve your content and spot its errors. We think that everyone regardless of their status and occupation can benefit from checking their papers and documents for plagiarism.

Plagiarism Checking

Grammarly’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 sources².

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.³

Why 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. Grammarly’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.

Our online plagiarism checker compares your text to over 16 billion web pages and academic papers stored in ProQuest’s databases. When part of your text matches something written online or in a database, you’ll get a plagiarism alert. When you use Grammarly’s free online plagiarism check to detect plagiarism, you’ll see an instant report that tells you whether or not plagiarism was found

¹ Boston W. Germany: Plagiarism Claims Take Down Gutenberg. Time World. March 3, 2011.

² Boston W. Germany: Plagiarism Claims Take Down Gutenberg. Time World. March 3, 2011.

³ Armstrong JD. Plagiarism – what is it, whom does it offend and how does one deal with it? Am J Roentgenol. 1993;161:479–484.

and how many grammar and writing issues are present in your document. Grammarly’s Premium plagiarism checker flags specific sentences and provides reference information about the source, calculates an overall originality score for your document, and offers advanced writing feedback and corrections across several dimensions⁴.

Rest assured, your writing will stay private. Our plagiarism checker will not make your writing searchable publicly or in any other database. No other plagiarism checkers will see your text. 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 work⁵.

Plagiarism in Academic Papers

The Education Week and Psychologic Record studies say that 54% of learners, who have had to write academic papers, admit to appropriating materials from the Internet into their own works. And no one can claim that this statistics is exact because there is no guarantee that all the students told the truth while participating in the research. But we both know that plagiarism is a common thing now, especially in academic writing because the deadlines have become tighter and the tasks harder.

However, this doesn’t mean that stealing someone’s work is a solution. On the contrary – such move can bring serious consequences for your whole life, so you need to avoid it at all costs. And in order to do that, you first need to understand which forms plagiarism can take⁶:

Using parts of the texts without citing.

Adopting someone’s ideas without giving the credit.

Including images, graphs, tables or any other graphic material that hasn’t been created by you and hasn’t been credited.

Creating derivatives from works that are copyright protected.

Plagiarizing accidentally – even if you copied something without being aware of it, you would still bear consequences as if it is a regular form of plagiarism. That’s how this phenomenon is defined, and you must do everything possible to keep away from it. Well, it’s obvious that almost all your ideas, thoughts and opinions are based on someone else’s concepts.

Does that mean that you’re plagiarizing on every step that you make? Fortunately, no – the plagiarism rules are not that absurd. The skill that helps us be more individual is called “paraphrasing” which is widely used in academic writing. If you spot a statement that appeals to you and to your assignment, think it over and rewrite it in your own words. Try to avoid appropriating more than two lexemes in a row from the original source not to fall under suspicion.

For example: “The Internet is a global phenomenon that has changed the way we communicate, do business, shop, and live our lives in general.” Your version can be: “New technology has influenced the way how we approach our lives”⁷.

The main goal of writing academic papers is to teach you how to perceive information, analyze it, make conclusions and use them in similar circumstances. For that, you need to be able to form your own arguments and statements basing on critical analysis of the data. And when you produce text as a result of such contemplations, it comes out as a combination of your ideas and someone else’s ones.

For instance, if you write about the television and its influence, you may share some statistics that TV promotes aggression and violence. Use them as arguments if you decide to emphasize negative impact of the television.

⁴ Armstrong JD. Plagiarism – what is it, whom does it offend and how does one deal with it? Am J Roentgenol. 1993;161:479–484.

⁵ Gustavii B. “nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2008. How to Write and Illustrate Scientific Papers; pp. 1–18.

⁶ Armstrong JD. Plagiarism – what is it, whom does it offend and how does one deal with it? Am J Roentgenol. 1993;161:479–484.

⁷ Boston W. Germany: Plagiarism Claims Take Down Gutenberg. Time World. March 3, 2011.

Are you struggling with your academic paper and are not sure if it is original enough? Have you ever heard of a free plagiarism checker online? The intensive and quick lifestyle of a modern college or university student is pushing us to hire professional writing services to get the high-quality papers because many of us lack time for it. Besides, there are many requirements that matter for teachers. One of those is uniqueness. It is not a secret that every essay, research papers, dissertation, and other work that you create has to be written from scratch and contain 100% original content, which is why every text requires a check for plagiarism.

If you ask your lecturer how much plagiarism is allowed in the research paper, he will not hesitate to say zero. Saying that ideas and thoughts are yours when they belong to someone else is not allowed and acceptable in the academic environment.

When conducting research, it is important to back up what you have found and support your own ideas. But you have to be careful with how you do it, otherwise, it is referred to as cheating. To make it simpler you can ask professionals to “write my research paper for me” because writing on your own can be difficult and plagiarism percentage significantly affects your academic grades.⁸ One way of committing plagiarism might be when students copy material or use slightly different words from the original paper directly from a journal or book and don’t include any references. Another method of cheating is when they cut and paste a piece of news from websites instead of asking for assignment help from a reliable source⁹. Duplicating another student’s assignments, for example, an essay or data when writing a lab report, is a kind of stealing that is not allowed too.

To avoid deception, you should indicate the primary source of your material by putting in a reference. The exception might be when it is common knowledge. A safe way of composing a paper is to come up with your own thoughts after reading someone’s literary work, or paraphrase all sentences from the sources you have scanned. If you admire the way an author expressed his/her opinion about a certain thing, you can add the statement in your paper as well, just do not forget to cite the source and mention the author. Where you use the exact phrases of another writer, present it in quotation marks and add an author.

Most educational institutions (college or university) have established their own policy on what percentage of plagiarism is acceptable and detect how much of the stolen information is presented with the help of specially developed plagiarism checking tool.

It is not allowed to rewrite an original text with minimal reordering of words, some deletions and several synonyms without reference to the authentic source in your academic writings. It will be counted as a plagiarism case by your professor (to understand what is plagiarism try to read plagiarism examples for students)¹⁰. Your rates depend on how much personal work you have involved. As far as most educational institutions are concerned, you have to make sure that your essays and research papers are unique.

Otherwise, there’s a risk to get a poor grade, or even get expelled. Moreover, it is a good idea to check the authenticity of your papers before you present them. So, after you request a custom paper from an academic writing service and get a completed order, ensure you have got unique content. Knowing that the text of your writing assignment is compiled from scratch will increase your confidence in the service, and thus, make you feel safe.

⁸ Nature. Plagiarism and fabrication. Editorial policies: Publication ethics. Last accessed on October 19, 2011. Available from: <http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/plagiarism.html>

⁹ Gustavii B. “nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2008. How to Write and Illustrate Scientific Papers; pp. 1–18.

¹⁰ Gustavii B. “nd edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2008. How to Write and Illustrate Scientific Papers; pp. 1–18.

Types of plagiarism and Accidental or unwitting plagiarism occurs when

The author does not give due credit to previous work done in the field but instead presents the previous work as his or her own idea. The author does not credit techniques used to conduct the research to the people who developed them. The opinions and ideas of others are passed off as the author's. Very often, poor time management or time constraints push a researcher to plagiarize large chunks of material from other authors, instead of spending time on background research and original writing¹¹. A careless mistake is made when writing down the references.

The researcher does not feel the need to acknowledge the original author of a well-known fact, considering it “common scientific knowledge” (e.g., global warming is causing climate change). There is a cultural difference, for example, junior researchers from certain cultures may feel that it would not be correct to alter the words used by a senior researcher who is an authority in the field.¹² There are language problems: nonnative speakers of English may not be confident of their ability to paraphrase another author's words while still retaining the correct meaning.

The article being paraphrased is a highly technical description, which the researcher feels incapable of writing in his or her own words. This is especially true for students or inexperienced researchers. The easiest way to identify plagiarism is when a reviewer or journal editor finds that a submitted manuscript contains large passages quoted verbatim, or with very little modification, from a previously published work¹³.

The reviewer's suspicions are raised if the writing style varies considerably between passages in the submitted work, the level of English used is very different in different parts of the manuscript, or the reviewer is familiar with the work that has been plagiarized. In addition, many journals are now using plagiarism detecting software. For example, over 250 publishers are using Crosscheck (powered by the software iThenticate, including major publishers like Nature Publishing Group, Elsevier, and Wiley-Blackwell. Articles are automatically rejected by journals if Crosscheck returns a positive result for plagiarism.

Conclusion

Attempting to pass off someone else's work, words, or ideas as your own is extremely unethical. An accusation of plagiarism can, at best, leave the researcher with a reputation for sloppy and careless work. At worst, such an accusation can taint the researcher forever, with a reputation for indulging in scientific fraud. Careful attention to detail when quoting, appropriate paraphrasing, and meticulous acknowledgement of sources will help researchers avoid accusations of plagiarism

Researchers found to plagiarize others works could lose tenure/funding and, more importantly, lose credibility in the academic community for his or her entire body of work. No one is spared if plagiarism is detected, as is evident from the story of the German defense minister who had to resign from his position and give up his doctorate after his doctoral dissertation was found to contain plagiarized passages

Publications are the products of scientific work. Once published, scientific work becomes a source of reference, post publishing review and critique. To contribute to the largest economy, evidence-based for management and human resource management and global economy the paper should be credible, while honesty of each author becomes a pillar of trust in science. Researchers

¹¹ Roig M (2006). Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing. Available at: <https://ori.hhs.gov/avoiding-plagiarism-self-plagiarism-and-other-questi...> Last accessed: December 28, 2011.

¹² Roig M (2006). Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing. Available at: <https://ori.hhs.gov/avoiding-plagiarism-self-plagiarism-and-other-questi...> Last accessed: December 28, 2011.

¹³ Nature. Plagiarism and fabrication. Editorial policies: Publication ethics. Last accessed on October 19, 2011. Available from: <http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/plagiarism.html>

become responsible for what they publish and influence the future of the publication, science and education in general.

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5. Nature. Plagiarism and fabrication. Editorial policies: Publication ethics. Last accessed on October 19, 2011. Available from: <http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/plagiarism.html>