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การคัดลอกผลงานวิจัย สิ่งพิมพ์ วิทยานิพนธ์

Plagiarism

“สิ่งที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยง”



การคัดลอกผลงานวิจัย สิ่งพิมพ์ วิทยานิพนธ์ (Plagiarism) “สิ่งที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยง”

บทนำ

เทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในปัจจุบันได้รับการพัฒนาอย่างรวดเร็ว ส่งผลให้เกิดความสะดวกในการติดต่อสื่อสาร การเผยแพร่ข่าวสารต่างๆ รวมไปถึงการเผยแพร่ความรู้และองค์ความรู้ใหม่ที่เกิดขึ้น การเผยแพร่ผลงานวิจัยหรือวิทยานิพนธ์ผ่าน Internet มีขึ้นอย่างมากมายในทุกสังคม ทำให้มีนิสิตนักศึกษายางกลุ่มบางคนได้ใช้ข้อมูลและความรู้ที่หาได้โดยสะดวกรวดเร็วเหล่านี้อย่างไม่เหมาะสม เช่น ทำการคัดลอกรายงานการวิจัย ผลงานวิชาการของผู้อื่น มาส่งในรูปรายงานประจำวิชาบางวิชา หรือมาเสนอเป็นผลงานปริญญาานิพนธ์ หรือวิทยานิพนธ์ของตนเอง เพื่อขอสำเร็จการศึกษา โดยไม่มีการอ้างอิงแหล่งที่มาข้อมูล ซึ่งมีทั้งผู้ที่ไม่มีเจตนาคัดลอกผลงานของผู้อื่นแต่ทำไปโดยไม่ทราบว่าการกระทำนั้นไม่ถูกต้อง และไม่เข้าใจว่าการกระทำอย่างไรเข้าข่ายการคัดลอก บางคนมีเจตนาที่จะนำงานของผู้อื่นมาเป็นผลงานของตนเอง โดยคิดว่าไม่มีใครทราบว่าเป็นการคัดลอกผลงานของผู้อื่น การกระทำเช่นนี้ถือได้ว่าเป็นการกระทำที่ไม่เหมาะสม เป็นความคิดทางจริยธรรมด้านวิชาการและมีบทลงโทษ บทลงโทษที่เคยมีคือ การถอดถอนปริญญาบัตรหรือการให้ออกจากงาน ผู้ที่ถูกจับได้บางรายเกิดความละอายจนถึงกับลาออกจากงานหรือหลบหนี [1] เพราะสังคมไม่ยอมรับ

มีรายงานการวิจัย [2] ว่า นักศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรีของมหาวิทยาลัยแห่งหนึ่งประมาณ 70% มีการกระทำที่เข้าข่ายคัดลอกผลงานวิชาการ และประมาณ 10-15% ของหนังสือและวิทยานิพนธ์ในสาขามนุษยศาสตร์ สังคมศาสตร์ มีข้อความที่บ่งชี้ว่าเข้าข่ายคัดลอก สำหรับประเทศไทยเคยมีกรณีร้องเรียนต่อผู้บริหารของสถาบันอุดมศึกษาแห่งหนึ่ง เรื่องการคัดลอกวิทยานิพนธ์ระดับปริญญาโทเกือบทั้งหมด นักศึกษาถูกทำโทษโดยการให้ออก ส่วนอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาถูกภาคทัณฑ์ทางวินัย ในช่วงที่เพิ่งมีการเริ่มใช้ Internet การตรวจจับการกระทำเช่นนี้อาจเป็นไปได้ยาก แต่ปัจจุบันมีพัฒนาการทางด้านเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศในเรื่องการตรวจจับการคัดลอกผลงานทางวิชาการในสิ่งพิมพ์ที่เข้าถึงได้ทาง Internet โดยมีโปรแกรมสำเร็จรูปที่สามารถตรวจสอบสิ่งเหล่านี้ได้โดยไม่ยาก ซึ่งพัฒนาการดังกล่าวเกิดขึ้นเนื่องจากในปัจจุบันพบว่า มีนักเรียน นิสิต นักศึกษาทั่วโลก จำนวนไม่น้อยที่ใช้วิธีการคัดลอกผลงานผู้อื่นแล้วมานำเสนอเป็นผลงานตนเองโดยไม่อ้างอิง สาเหตุที่เกิดการกระทำเช่นนี้อาจเป็นเพราะนักเรียน นิสิตหรือนักศึกษาให้ความสนใจต่อสิ่งแวดลอมอื่นนอกจากการศึกษามากเกินไป หรืออาจเพราะ

มีภาระกิจอื่นมากจนมีเวลาให้กับการศึกษาน้อย เมื่อถึงเวลาที่ต้องส่งงานจึงใช้วิธีทางลัด และคิดว่าสังคมไม่สามารถตรวจพบการกระทำนี้ได้

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของปัญหาเรื่องการคัดลอกผลงานวิชาการผู้อื่น เนื่องจากการกระทำดังกล่าวถือเป็นความผิดทางวิชาการที่ก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายต่อสถาบัน มีผลกระทบต่อคุณภาพและจริยธรรมทางวิชาการ ดังนั้นเพื่อป้องกันมิให้เกิดปัญหาดังกล่าวขึ้น บัณฑิตวิทยาลัยซึ่งเป็นหน่วยงานที่มีหน้าที่ควบคุมดูแลมาตรฐานการศึกษาและกำกับดูแลนิสิตบัณฑิตศึกษา เห็นสมควรดำเนินการให้ความรู้แก่นิสิตในเรื่องดังกล่าวนี้ เพื่อให้ นิสิตเข้าใจถึงแนวปฏิบัติ และขอเบ็ดเตล็ดในการนำผลงานของผู้อื่นมาใช้ในการอ้างอิงอย่างถูกต้อง รวมทั้งจะหามาตรการป้องกันการกระทำที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการรู้เท่าไม่ถึงการณ์ หรือการกระทำที่จงใจจนก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายต่อวงการวิชาการ มหาวิทยาลัยและสังคมโดยรวมที่จะแก้ไขได้ยากในภายหลัง

ความหมายของ คำว่า การคัดลอกผลงานทางวิชาการ (Plagiarism)

ข้อความต่อไปนี้คัดลอกมาจากเอกสารอ้างอิงรายการที่ 2 และ 3

ความหมายตามพจนานุกรม The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (COED) คือ

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.
2. A purloined idea, design, passage, or work. (COED 1971:2192)

According to the same dictionary, to purloin means:

2. To make away with, misappropriate, or take dishonestly; to steal, esp. under circumstances which involve a breach of trust; to pilfer, filch;

And a purloiner is:

a petty thief, a pilferer. (COED 1971: 2365)

Hence the common definition of plagiarism is theft. All of this seems straightforward enough, but, experience teaches that both students, and many faculties, are very apt at excusing misdemeanors. The problem is that while some people are genuinely confused, many have a vested interest in muddying the waters because plagiarism can be a very profitable business that can lead to employment, promotion and regular salary increases all at the taxpayer's expense costing millions of dollars every year. Unfortunately, while there are some good books on plagiarism generally, such as Thomas Mallon's Stolen Words: Forays

into the *Origins and Ravages of Plagiarism* (New York: Ticknor & Fields, 1989), very little has been written about academic plagiarism. Therefore, it is important to provide clear examples of what counts as plagiarism. To help clarify the situation the following definition is proposed:

Plagiarism is the deliberate attempt to deceive the reader through the appropriation and representation as one's own the work and words of others. Academic plagiarism occurs when a writer repeatedly uses more than four words from a printed source without the use of quotation marks and a precise reference to the original source in a work presented as the author's own research and scholarship. Continuous paraphrasing without serious interaction with another person's views, by way or argument or the addition of new material and insights, is a form of plagiarism in academic work.

ตัวอย่างการคัดลอกผลงานทางวิชาการ

ตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้ได้นำมาจากต้นฉบับภาษาอังกฤษในเอกสารอ้างอิงรายการที่ 4 เพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงความเข้าใจผิดจึงไม่แปล

THE ORIGINAL PASSAGE

This book has been written against a background of both reckless optimism and reckless despair. It holds that Progress and Doom are two sides of the same medal; that both are articles of superstition, not of faith. It was written out of the conviction that it should be possible to discover the hidden mechanics by which all traditional elements of our political and spiritual world were dissolved into a conglomeration where everything seems to have lost specific value, and has become unrecognizable for human comprehension, unusable for human purpose. Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1973 ed.), p.vii, Preface to the First Edition.

EXAMPLE I word-for-word plagiarism

This book has been written against a background of both reckless optimism and reckless despair. It holds that Progress and Doom are two sides of the same medal; that both are articles of superstition, not of faith. Interestingly enough, Arendt avoids much of the debates found in some of the less philosophical literature about totalitarianism.

When material is taken directly from a book, article, speech, statement, remarks, the Internet, or some other source, the writer must provide proper attribution. In this example, no credit is given to the author.

EXAMPLE II the footnote without quotation marks

This book has been written against a background of both reckless optimism and reckless despair. It holds that Progress and Doom are two sides of the same medal; that both are articles of superstition, not of faith.¹ Interestingly enough, Arendt avoids much of the debates found in some of the less philosophical literature about totalitarianism. ¹ Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1973 ed.), p.vii, Preface to the First Edition.

When material is quoted word-for-word, a footnote alone is insufficient. The material that represents a direct quotation must either be put within quotation marks or indented. For example:

A. As Hannah Arendt explains, her book was “written against a backdrop of both reckless optimism and reckless despair.”¹ The book “holds that Progress and Doom are two sides of the same medal . . .”²

B. As Dr. Arendt has explained:

This book has been written against a background of both reckless optimism and reckless despair. It holds that Progress and Doom are two sides of the same medal; that both are articles of superstition, not of faith.¹ Interestingly enough, Arendt avoids much of the debate found in some of the less philosophical literature about totalitarianism.

EXAMPLE III the paraphrase

Hannah Arendt’s book, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, was written in the light of both excessive hope and excessive pessimism. Her thesis is that both Advancement and Ruin are merely different sides of the same coin. Her book was produced out of a belief that one can understand the method in which the more conventional aspects of politics and philosophy were mixed together so that they lose their distinctiveness and become worthless for human uses.

Even if the author’s exact language is not used, a footnote is required for material that is paraphrased.

EXAMPLE IV the mosaic

The first edition of *The Origins of Totalitarianism* was written in 1950. Soon after the Second World War, this was a time of both reckless optimism and reckless despair. During this time, Dr. Arendt argues, the traditional elements of the political and spiritual world were dissolved into a conglomeration where everything seems to have lost specific value. In particular, the separation between the State and Society seems to have been destroyed. In this book, she seeks to disclose the hidden mechanics by which this transformation occurred.

Even though this example includes some original material, selected phrases of the original are woven throughout the passage - a. reckless optimism and reckless despair, b. traditional elements of the {our in original} political and spiritual world were dissolved into a conglomeration where everything seems to have lost specific value, and c. hidden mechanics.

EXAMPLE V the “apt phrase”

Following the Second World War, scholars from a variety of disciplines began to explore the nature of “totalitarianism.” One of the most pressing issues for these writers understood the “essence” of totalitarianism. How, for example, is a totalitarian regime different from an authoritarian regime? Although authors disagree on the precise answer to this question, a common thread running throughout most of the classic works on totalitarianism deals with the relationship between State and Society. In a totalitarian state, the traditional boundaries between State and society are dissolved into a conglomeration so that the two become indistinguishable.

This passage is almost entirely original, but the phrase “dissolved into a conglomeration” is taken directly from Arendt. Even though this is a short phrase, it must be footnoted. Only phrases that have truly become part of general usage can be used without citation.

ตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้ได้นำมาจากต้นฉบับภาษาอังกฤษในเอกสารอ้างอิงรายการที่ 2 พร้อมคำแนะนำการคัดลอกที่ถูกต้อง เพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงความเข้าใจผิดจึงไม่แปล

Types of plagiarism

The following forms of plagiarism were all found in various academic books and manuscripts, some of which were written by established authors. The specific examples used in this paper were created using citations from my book *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981) to avoid possibly embarrassing some well-known scholars whose work readers might recognize. Each section begins with an original statement from my book. The statement is then plagiarized to provide examples of the different ways a text may be misappropriated. The nature of the offense is explained and an example of correct usage is provided. The examples they may seem repetitive and boring, but this is the only way one can stimulate the necessary debate.

1. Straight plagiarism:

This occurs where only capitalization and sentence structures are changed and the odd word is added or deleted. But, the original author is not acknowledged nor is quotation marks used. The minor change in wording, changed capitalization, sentence structure and other visible features alter the appearance of the passage giving the appearance that it is original work. The following examples illustrate this technique:

Original:

But Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 185).

Plagiarism:

But General Hertzog recognized the danger and fought for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the Nationalists, were in the view of the newspaper *Het Westen*, thoroughly Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian People, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian.

Correct usage:

Hexham writes "But General Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian."⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 185.

2. Plagiarism citing the original author but without adequate quotation marks or references:

Here although the real author is acknowledged plagiarism takes place because the original text is reproduced with only minor changes without using either quotation marks or footnotes:

Original:

But Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 185).

Plagiarism:

Professor Hexham brilliantly observes that Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian.

Note: this is an example of plagiarism even though the author acknowledges a debt to "Professor Hexham," because appropriate quotation marks are not used nor are we given a page reference to the source. Note also the use of the word "brilliant." In practice, plagiarists often use exaggerated descriptions of someone's work before plagiarizing it. This is probably because we are all flattered when someone says we are "brilliant." Therefore we are unlikely to look too closely at a work or complain about the misuse of our own work by someone who clearly likes us. Therefore, such terms are often triggers that warn us we are about to encounter plagiarism.

Correct usage:

Professor Hexham observes that "Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian" ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 185.

3. Simple plagiarism using a footnote:

A reference is provided but quotation marks are still not used when academic rules for citation demand their use and some words are slightly changed to make the passage appear to be different from the original.

Original:

But Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 185).

Plagiarism:

In his insightful book *The Irony of Apartheid* Dr. Hexham observes that Dr. Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up against the British for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the Nationale Partie offered a real solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of Afrikaner Nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, entirely Christian. The Afrikaner Volk were a Christian People, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian.¹

¹Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, chapter 7

Note: the flattering use of "insightful", and minor changes to the text such as the substitution of "Dr" for "General", and "Volk" for "People." Note also that quotations marks are still not used even though they are required, nor are we given an exact page number.

Correct usage:

In his book *The Irony of Apartheid* Dr. Hexham observes that "General Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up against the British for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a real solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the Nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, entirely Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian People, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian."⁽¹⁾

¹Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 185.

4. Complex plagiarism using a footnote:

This happens when various changes and paraphrases, from more than one page, are used with a footnote but without appropriate quotation marks. Thus a reference is given, although it may not be to exactly the correct page, and many words and phrases are taken from the original text. Paraphrasing is used to condense lengthy arguments. But, little or no indication is given that the passage is paraphrased, nor are quotation marks used when needed. Another technique, found in this type of plagiarism is a deliberate attempt to change the appearance, but not contents, of the sentences, thus making the plagiarism less noticeable. For example:

Original:

Such views articulated in the student magazines, also received clear, though less detailed treatment in *Het Westen*. Afrikaners were reminded that they were a Calvinist People with a duty to retain their nationalism. In the view of *Het Westen*, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church like General Botha=s friend Herman Bosman were mistaken in arguing, like their leader Andrew Murray, for the separation of religion and politics. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 185 and 187).

Plagiarism:

Such views articulated in the student magazines, also received clear, though less detailed treatment in *The Westerner* which reminded Afrikaners that they were a Calvinist Volk with a duty to retain their nationalism.¹ In the view of this newspaper, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church like Herman Bosman, General Botha=s friend, were "mistaken in arguing, like Dr. Andrew Murray for the separation of religion and politics" even though he was their mentor.²

¹Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), 182.

² *The Westerner*, 4/12/1912.

Note: in the last example *Het Westen* becomes "The Westerner" giving the impression that the author is translating from the Afrikaans original. Note also the way the order of certain short phrases, like "General Botha=s friend," are changed around. This type of alteration to the text disguises the extent of the

plagiarism making it less easy to spot. Finally, although part of the quotation is placed in quotation marks it is done in such a way that the reader is led to believe that the writer is directly quoting from the newspaper and not from *The Irony of Apartheid*.

Correct usage:

Hexham writes "Such views articulated in the student magazines, also received clear, though less detailed treatment in *Het Westen*. Afrikaners were reminded that they were a Calvinist People with a duty to retain their nationalism."¹ Later he adds that "In the view of *Het Westen*, ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church like General Botha's friend Herman Bosman were mistaken in arguing, like their leader Andrew Murray, for separation of religion and politics."²

¹Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 182

²*Ibid.*, p. 187.

5. Plagiarism with hanging quotations:

Here the plagiarist begins by using a quotation but continues to quote after closing the quotation marks.

Original:

Hertzog's policies were also seen as an expression of the myth of apartheid. He, and he alone, was represented as holding a realistic racial policy by which was meant one which segregated black from white. "Natives have to learn that they are not equal to whites," *Het Westen* declared. The native must learn to recognize that white technology and industry has raised them from barbarism. Too many people reacted emotionally to the race question and assumed colored people could be given a greater say in the government of South Africa. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 184).

Plagiarism:

According to Hexham "Hertzog's policies were also seen as an expression of the myth of apartheid."¹ He, and he alone, was represented as holding a realistic racial policy by which was meant one which segregated black from white. The Afrikaans newspaper, *Het Westen* declared "Natives have to learn that they are unequal to whites."² Hexham says this meant that "the native must learn to recognize that white technology and industry has raised them from barbarism." Clearly, in view of *Het Westen* too many individuals reacted emotionally to the race question. Only radicals assumed Colored People could be given a greater say in the Government of South Africa.³

¹Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 184.

² *Het Westen*, 7/27/1906.

³ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 184.

Note: the plagiarized passages are sandwiched in between genuine quotations while yet again the reader is led to believe that the author is citing directly from *Het Westen* when, in fact they are still citing *The Irony of Apartheid*.

Correct usage:

According to Hexham "Hertzog's policies were also seen as an expression of the myth of apartheid. He, and he alone, was represented as holding a realistic racial policy by which was meant one which segregated black from white."¹ The Afrikaans newspaper, *Het Westen*, declared "Natives have to learn that they are not equal to whites."² Hexham says this meant that "the native must learn to recognize that white technology and industry has raised them from barbarism."³ Clearly, in view of *Het Westen*, "Too many people reacted emotionally to the race question and assumed colored people could be given a greater say in the government of South Africa."⁴

¹ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen), 1981, p. 184.

² *Het Westen* 7/27/1906, cited in Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 184.

³ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 184.

⁴ *Het Westen* cited in Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 184.

6. Paraphrasing as plagiarism:

Paraphrasing without reference to the original source and extensive or continuous paraphrasing, even when the source is mentioned, without the addition of material, that seriously interacts with the paraphrased passages or add significant new information, is plagiarism. This type of plagiarism is more difficult to prove. Nevertheless, it is plagiarism. Legitimate paraphrasing takes place only where the source is acknowledged and where the paraphrasing is limited to material that is then discussed, explained, and argued about. Acceptable paraphrasing takes place when:

- 1) The paraphrasing does not dominate a writer's work
- 2) Where the paraphrase is made to allow the author to interact critically with another person's views
- 3) When the argument of the original text is re-written in different words.

When an academic article, chapter or book that purports to be original scholarship, as demanded in a Ph.D. thesis, contains introductory and/or closing pages or paragraphs written by an author followed by a paraphrase or paraphrased passages that make up the bulk of the work then the article, chapter, or book is plagiarized. Compiling the views of other people and passing them off as one's own research is not scholarship. Nor can such works claim to be original even though nobody else has produced exactly the same collection of compiled opinion.

Originality in scholarship demands original thought and critical reflection on the views of others not mere repetition preceded or followed by inane comments. Only when an author adds significant and original insights is paraphrasing justified. Even then the norms of scholarship demand that all paraphrased passages be clearly identified as paraphrases. For example:

Original:

But Hertzog recognized the danger and stood up for the rights of the Afrikaner. Only the National Party offered a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems. The politics of the nationalists, were in the view of *Het Westen*, unquestionably Christian. The Afrikaner People were a Christian people, therefore their politics must of necessity be Christian ... Such views articulated in the student magazines, also received clear, though less detailed treatment in *Het Westen*. Afrikaners were reminded that they were a Calvinist People with a duty to retain their nationalism. (Source: Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid*, Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981, p. 185 and 182).

Illegitimate paraphrase:

Standing up for the Afrikaner's rights because of the dangers he saw looming, Hertzog argued that a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems was to be found in the policies of the National Party. Nationalist politics were according to *Het Westen* undoubtedly Christian and he Afrikaner People must support them because they were a Christian People. Views like these were expressed by students in their magazine ...

Appropriate paraphrasing:

Hexham argues that standing up for the Afrikaner's rights because of the dangers he saw looming, Hertzog argued that a Christian solution to South Africa's racial problems was to be found in the policies of the National Party. Nationalist politics were according to *Het Westen* undoubtedly Christian and he Afrikaner People must support them because they were a Christian People.⁽¹⁾ He also observes that Views like these were expressed by students in their magazine.⁽²⁾ The problem with Hexham's argument is that he pays far too much attention to the views of Hertzog and the students who supported Hertzog's views. He also fails to explain exactly what Hertzog meant by "Christian" thus overlooking the fact that Hertzog was actually an agnostic inspired by Bismark's son-in-law Count Keyserling.

Consequently he fails ...

⁽¹⁾ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), p. 185.

⁽²⁾ Irving Hexham, *The Irony of Apartheid* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen, 1981), 182.

In the passage provided above Hexham's understanding of Hertzog's position is paraphrased for the purpose of criticizing it and showing the weakness of the argument. To do this the critic first points out

weaknesses in Hexham's general approach, then draws attention to his failure to adequately define a key term, finally new information about Hertzog's views are introduced. Thus the paraphrase serves a greater purpose than simply repeating Hexham's views in other words and actually adds new information that increases the understanding of the reader. When an entire academic monograph consists of paraphrased passages, with only a few explanatory comments that frame the paraphrasing, the book is plagiarized even though the author continually refers to the original author of the material cited and does not quote the author without quotation marks.

7. So-called "self-plagiarism" and recycling fraud:

Legally it is impossible under American law to steal from oneself. Therefore, because plagiarism is defined as theft some people argue that self-plagiarism is impossible by definition. This is because people cannot steal from their own work. There are, however, circumstances such as insurance fraud when people defraud others by claiming that something they owned was stolen when it was not.

On the Internet Humanist Forum, professor Paul Brian of the University of Montreal argued that "self-plagiarism," or the recycling of an old work in a new guise, "is also a theft since the author leads the book-buyer to think that there is a new book of his on the market. The author is misleading his/her readers: to me, it is just the same thing as to sell a secondhand car while claiming it's a brand new one" (*The Humanist Forum* 7/13, 16 April 1992). Perhaps a better analogy is the used car dealer who changes a car's odometer to make it appear much less used than it really is. Such a practice is recognized to be illegal. So too "self-plagiarism" is fraud if not outright theft (Brogan 1992:453-465). To avoid confusion here perhaps it is better to drop the term "self plagiarism" and simply call it recycling fraud.

Recycling fraud must be carefully distinguished from the legitimate recycling of a writer's own work that to a greater or lesser extent everyone does. Although recycling fraud in academic publications is a gray area many universities implicitly recognize the practice as fraudulent by publishing rules preventing students from submitting essentially the same essay for credit in different courses. There are also rules against someone submitting the same graduate thesis to different universities. Among established academics self-plagiarism is a problem when essentially the same article or book is submitted on more than one occasion to gain additional salary increments or for purpose of promotion.

Like plagiarism the essence of recycling fraud is the author's attempt to deceive the reader. This happens when no indication is given that the work is being recycled and an effort is made to disguise the original text. The issue is one of the extent of the deception. Disguising a text occurs when an author makes cosmetic changes that cause the same article, chapter, or book to look significantly different when in reality it actually remains unchanged in most of its wording and its central argument. Changing such things

as paragraph breaks, capitalization, or the substitution of technical terms using different languages that leads readers to believe they are reading something completely new is recycling fraud when such changes are the only ones an author makes to a text.

The extent of recycling is also an indication of recycling fraud. Academics normally republish revised versions of their Ph.D. thesis. They also often develop different aspects of an argument in several papers that require the repetition of key passages from an original work. This is not recycling fraud if the work develops new insights. It is recycling fraud if the argument, examples, evidence, and conclusions remain the same without the development of new ideas or presentation of additional evidence. In other words it is recycling fraud when two works only differ in their appearance but are presented as separate and distinct works.

ข้อบ่งชี้การคัดลอก (Indications of plagiarism) [2]

The most common indication of plagiarism is when someone writes something that contains clearly different styles, such as a student essay with grammatically incorrect opening and closing paragraphs enclosing a body of text containing near perfect prose. In practice many plagiarists give themselves away in this way by copying mistakes found the source they are plagiarizing. For example suppose an author says that A.J. Ayer described someone as "a literary gadfly whose ideas are not to be taken seriously" and gives A.J. Ayer, Wittgenstein, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1984, p. 159, as a reference. Then when you check the reference in A.J. Ayer's book you find that it was first published in 1985 and has only 155 pages the question of possible plagiarism must be taken seriously. If it is discovered that an earlier book attributes exactly the same phrase, e.g. "literary gadfly," to Ayer along with the same false date and page number that then it is safe to conclude the author of the later book plagiarized the earlier writer's work without actually reading Ayer's book.

In such cases plagiarism is proven because the impression given to the reader is that the author of the later book was working with original texts when in fact they based their work based on a secondary source. In these and similar cases plagiarism can be proven because the author's text contains printing and other mistakes found in an earlier source.

For example, suppose someone wrote a book on Kant claiming that he based his ethics on St. Paul's argument about love found in 1 Corinthians 13.13.1-13. It would be natural to assume that the repetition of the chapter number "13" in the reference to St. Paul was a printing error. The correct reference ought to read 1 Corinthians 13.1-13. If, however, it can be shown that several years earlier another book, or

academic article, on Kant contained an identical mistake then the reader ought to look more closely at the two texts to see if there are other indications of plagiarism. When the later author uses identical arguments, including the repetition of the same words, as the earlier author then plagiarism is clearly proven. In practice many plagiarists give themselves away in this way.

นอกจากนี้ยังมีตัวอย่างการคัดลอกผลงานวิจัย หนังสือ สิ่งพิมพ์ ผู้สนใจสามารถหาอ่านเพิ่มเติมได้ในเอกสารอ้างอิงรายการที่ 5

ข้อเสนอแนะเพิ่มเติมเพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงการคัดลอกผลงานทางวิชาการ

เขียนผลงานด้วยความเข้าใจและใช้ภาษาของตนเอง

หากจำเป็นต้องนำข้อความนั้นมาอ้างอิง เปรียบเทียบในงานเขียน ควรใส่แหล่งอ้างอิงที่มาอย่างชัดเจน และใส่เครื่องหมาย “.....” ที่ข้อความคัดลอก

ไม่ควรสำเนาไฟล์ข้อมูลวิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับก่อนหน้าที่ทำงานวิจัยลักษณะคล้ายกัน โดยเฉพาะบทการปริทรรศน์วรรณกรรมหรือ Literature review แล้วนำมาใส่ในวิทยานิพนธ์ของตนเอง

เอกสารอ้างอิง

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ข่าวประชาสัมพันธ์ ส่วนส่งเสริมและพัฒนาวิจัย
สำนักบริหารวิชาการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

500804 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยพัฒนาโปรแกรมจัดเก็บเอกสารทางวิชาการพร้อมเปิดให้คนทั่วไปค้นหาบทความงานวิจัย และวิทยานิพนธ์ของมหาวิทยาลัยผ่านระบบออนไลน์ได้เป็นครั้งแรก

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยพัฒนาโปรแกรมจัดเก็บเอกสารทางวิชาการพร้อมเปิดให้คนทั่วไปค้นหาบทความงานวิจัย และวิทยานิพนธ์ของมหาวิทยาลัยผ่านระบบออนไลน์ได้เป็นครั้งแรก

รศ.ดร.วิวัฒน์ วัฒนวุฒิ รองผู้อำนวยการสถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เปิดเผยว่า ระบบข้อมูลคลังปัญญาจัดทำขึ้นเพื่อรวบรวมข้อมูลทางวิชาการ วิทยานิพนธ์ และบทความวิชาการในรูปแบบดิจิทัลที่สามารถสืบค้นได้ผ่านเครือข่ายอินเทอร์เน็ต โดยเปิดให้บุคคลทั่วไปค้นหา และยังสามารถใช้เครื่องมือตรวจสอบป้องกันการคัดลอกวิทยานิพนธ์ได้ด้วย

ผู้ที่สนใจข้อมูลทางวิชาการของมหาวิทยาลัยสามารถค้นหาและดาวน์โหลดไปได้ทันทีนับเป็นครั้งแรกที่จุฬาฯ เปิดกว้าง และเชื่อว่าจะเป็นแหล่งข้อมูลให้กรรมการสอบวิทยานิพนธ์ในมหาวิทยาลัยต่างๆ สามารถเข้ามาตรวจสอบหัวข้อ รวมถึงเนื้อหาของวิทยานิพนธ์ได้ รศ.ดร.วิวัฒน์กล่าว

ข้อมูลบทความทางวิชาการ และวิทยานิพนธ์ระดับปริญญาโท และเอก จะถูกแปลงเป็นไฟล์นามสกุลพีดีเอฟ ให้มีขนาดเล็กก่อนที่จะบรรจุลงในโปรแกรมที่เรียกว่า ดิสเปซ เพื่อให้ระบบทำการจัดเก็บไฟล์เอกสารสามารถค้นหาเนื้อหาที่ต้องการได้จากหัวข้อ และเนื้อหาของบทความ คล้ายกับเครื่องมือสืบค้นของกูเกิล

ดิสเปซเป็นซอฟต์แวร์เปิดที่ผู้ใช้สามารถนำไปตัดแปลงงานได้อิสระโดยภาคีวิศวกรรมการคอมพิวเตอร์พัฒนาขึ้นเพื่อรองรับการใช้งานของหอสมุดในรูปแบบดิจิทัล สามารถจัดเก็บเนื้อหาที่มีความหลากหลาย ไม่ว่าจะเป็นบทความ รูปภาพ แฟ้มข้อมูลเสียง ซึ่งอยู่ในหมวดเดียวกันไว้ด้วยกัน โดยปกติจะต้องเก็บแยกกัน เนื่องจากไฟล์ข้อมูลมีขนาดใหญ่มาก

ปัจจุบันมีวิทยานิพนธ์บรรจุอยู่รวม 3,000 รายการ พร้อมทั้งบทความทางวิชาการอีกหมื่นรายการในฐานข้อมูล เดิมผู้ที่สามารถค้นหาได้จะต้องเข้ารหัส แต่ในอนาคตบุคคลทั่วไปจะสามารถเข้าไปดู และดาวน์โหลดได้เฉพาะวิทยานิพนธ์ในระดับดี และดีมากเท่านั้น รองผู้อำนวยการสถาบันวิทยบริการกล่าว

โปรแกรมดังกล่าวยังเหมาะสำหรับการใช้งานในหน่วยงานภาครัฐรวมถึงเอกชน และองค์กรสื่อมวลชน เช่น หนังสือพิมพ์ ที่มีเอกสารเป็นจำนวนมากต้องเก็บ และการนำมาใช้งานต้องค้นหาได้ง่าย ที่ในหัวข้อที่ต้องการเรื่องที่เกี่ยวข้อง ได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ