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**What is it?**

**Why is it important to us?**

**How can we avoid it?**

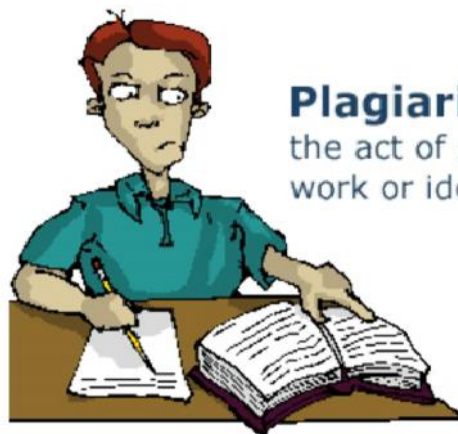
2

## What is Plagiarism?

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## What is Plagiarism?

The simplest definition of plagiarism



**Plagiarism:**  
the act of presenting another's  
work or ideas as your own.

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- 1) to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use (another's production) without crediting the source
- 2) to commit literary theft: "present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source"

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The word **Plagiarism** comes from the Latin **Plagiarius** meaning Kidnapper



## Plagiarism



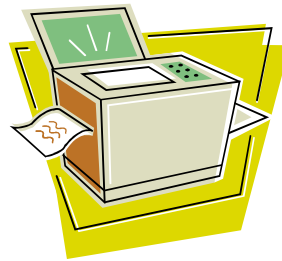
plagiar-ize, -ise [প্লেজিয়ারাইজ] *v* অন্যের ভাব, শব্দ ইত্যাদি গ্রহণ করে নিজের বলে ব্যবহার করা; কৃষ্ণিলতা করা। plagiar-ism [-রিজ্যাম্] *n* [U,C] কৃষ্ণিলকবৃত্তি। plagiar-ist [-রিস্ট] *n* কৃষ্ণিলক।

রচনাচুরি বা  
লেখাচুরি

<https://www.slideshare.net/>

## Types of Plagiarism

- Copying
- Patchwork Plagiarism
- Unintentional
- Paraphrasing Plagiarism



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## Types of Plagiarism: Copying

The most well-known and, sadly, the most common type of plagiarism is the simplest: Copying.

If you copy someone else's work and put your name on it, you have plagiarized.

Reactive oxygen species are involved in various developmental processes, including leaf expansion (Rodriguez et al., 2002).

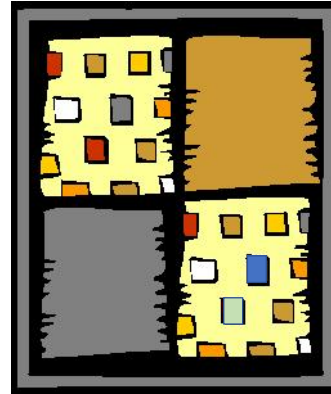


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### Types: **Patchwork Plagiarism**

The plagiarizer borrows the "phrases and clauses from the original source and weaves them into his own writing"

Without putting the phrases in quotation marks or citing the author.



([McConnell Library, Radford University](#))

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### Types: **Paraphrasing Plagiarism**

The plagiarizer paraphrases or summarizes another's work without citing the source.

Even changing the words a little or using synonyms but retaining the author's essential thoughts, sentence structure, and/or style without citing the source is still considered plagiarism.



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## Types: **Unintentional**

- It occurs when the writer incorrectly quotes and/or incorrectly cites a source they are using.
- How is this plagiarism, if the author didn't mean to do it?

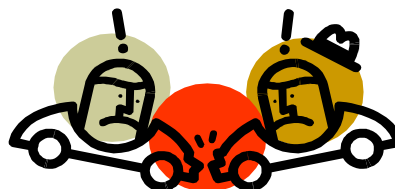


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## Types: **Unintentional**

If a writer has incorrectly quoted or incorrectly cited a source, it could be misconstrued as dishonesty on the writer's part.

The dishonest usage of another's work is most often considered plagiarism. **Therefore, the incorrect usage of another's work, whether it's intentional or not, could be taken for "real" plagiarism.**



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## Why is plagiarism important to us?

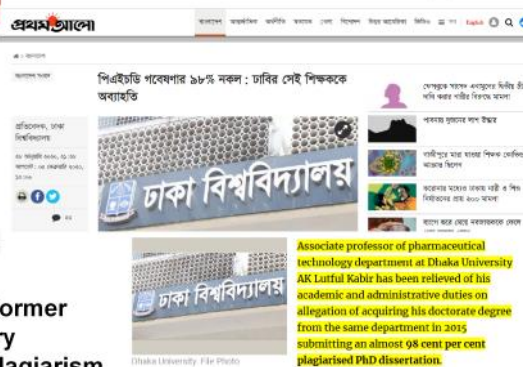
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Plagiarism is theft of intellectual property.

Plagiarism is cheating.



**Dr. Chandra Krishnamurthy, former Vice-Chancellor of Puducherry University was removed on plagiarism charges**



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## Who really cares? Legal Implications

**First offense:** failing grade on assignment

**Second offense:** Plagiarism may result in receiving an 'F' or zero for the assignment.



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## How can we avoid plagiarism?



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Avoiding plagiarism is quite simple.

The best method for avoiding it is to **Simply be Honest**; when you've used a source in your paper, give credit where it's due.

Acknowledge the author of the original work you've used.



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### Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is more than simply rewording the original material!

- It must be almost entirely in your own words. You must use new synonyms and new phrases.
- Only technical terms should be repeated.
- You may have been told that if you put something into your own words, you need not cite.
- This is incorrect. The material is still someone else's idea and requires acknowledgment.

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## Paraphrasing

1. Paraphrasing requires an introduction and a citation.
2. The sentence structure should be yours, not the same as in the source.
3. Do not add ideas, interpretations, explanations, or assessments.

Original	Paraphrased	Correctly Paraphrased
Because the intracellular concentration of potassium ions is relatively high, potassium ions tend to diffuse out of the cell. This movement is driven by the concentration gradient for potassium ions.	Because the intracellular concentration of potassium ions is <b>relatively</b> high, potassium ions tend to diffuse out of the cell. This movement is <b>driven</b> <b>triggered</b> by the concentration gradient for potassium ions.	A textbook of anatomy and physiology reports that the concentration of potassium ions inside of the cell is relatively high and, consequently, some potassium tends to escape out of the cell.

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## Paraphrasing requires an introduction and a citation-

**Plant Physiology**  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT BIOLOGISTS

Plant Physiol. 2015 Jul; 169(3): 389-399.  
Published online 2015 May 25; doi: 10.1093/aip/plp115.122004

PMCID: PMC4741343  
PMID: 25852222

**Lipid Peroxide-Derived Short-Chain Carbonyls Mediate Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced and Salt-Induced Programmed Cell Death in Plants** [OPEN]

Ms. Subhash Bhowar<sup>1</sup> and Jyoti Mano<sup>2</sup>

Author Information: [Article Contents](#) [Copyright and License Information](#) [Disclaimer](#)

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

**ABSTRACT**

Lipid peroxide-derived short-chain carbonyl compounds (oxylipin carbonyls), produced downstream of reactive oxygen species (ROS), were recently revealed to mediate abiotic stress-induced damage of plants. Here, we investigated how oxylipin carbonyls cause cell death. When tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) Bright Yellow-2 (BY-2) cells were exposed to hydrogen peroxide, several species of short-chain oxylipin carbonyls (i.e., 4-hydroxy (Z)-2-nonenal and acrolein) accumulated and the cells underwent programmed cell death (PCD), as judged based on DNA fragmentation, an increase in terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TUNEL) and labeling-positive nuclei, and cytoplasm retraction. These oxylipin carbonyls caused PCD in BY-2 cells and roots of tobacco and Arabidopsis (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). To test the possibility that oxylipin carbonyls mediate an oxidative signal to cause PCD, we performed pharmacological and genetic experiments. Camptothecin and hydralazine, having distinct chemistry for scavenging carbonyls, significantly suppressed the increase in oxylipin carbonyls and blocked PCD in BY-2 cells and Arabidopsis roots, but they did not affect the levels of ROS and lipid peroxides. A transgenic tobacco line that overproduces 7-ketolinal reductase, an Arabidopsis enzyme to detoxify α,β-unsaturated carbonyls, reduced ROS levels in root epidermis after hydrogen peroxide or salt treatment, thus did the wild type, whereas the ROS level increases due to the stress treatments were not different between the lines. From these results, we conclude that oxylipin carbonyls are involved in the PCD process in oxidatively stressed cells. Our comparison of the ability of distinct carbonyls to induce PCD in BY-2 cells revealed that acrolein and 4-hydroxy (Z)-2-nonenal are the most potent carbonyls. The physiological relevance and possible mechanisms of these carbonyl-induced PCD are discussed.

It is reported that oxidatively stressed generated oxylipin carbonyls are involved in the PCD process in plant cells. It is suggested that carbonyl-induced PCD are the physiological mechanisms for abiotic stress tolerant of plant. (Biswas and Mano, 2015).

TGA2 signaling in response to reactive electrophilic species is not dependent on cysteine modification of TGA2. [J. Biol. Chem. 2014]

Aldehyde dehydrogenases may modulate signaling by lipid peroxidation-derived, bioactive aldehydes. [Mol. Cell. Biol. 2014]

Plant Glyoxylate/Gluconate Carboxylate Reductases: Comparative Biochemical Insights into Plant Metabolism. [Mol. Cell. Biol. 2014]

Aldehyde Oxidase 4 Plays a Unique Role in Leaf Senescence. [Mol. Cell. Biol. 2014]

Role of aldehyde oxidase and aldehyde dehydrogenase in plant stress. [Mol. Cell. Biol. 2014]

## Quoting

1. Quotations must be exact, word-for-word, as they appear in the original document.
2. Quotes also require a citation in addition to the use of quote marks.
3. Every quoted word needs to be cited. Even a short phrase or single word must be quoted and cited if it is unusual.

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**“The science of today is the technology of tomorrow”. Edward Teller**



Edward Teller, American - Physicist January 15, 1908 - September 9, 2003  
YourShelf Quotes

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"Plagiarism?" But my roommate gave me permission to use his paper and said I didn't have to cite him."

The Plagiarism Handbook by Roger A. Harris<sup>23</sup>

### Citations and Permission

But be aware that you cannot use someone else's paper, art work, or presentation without proper citation even if he or she gave you verbal permission.



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### Professor Lectures

The lectures by our professors are protected by copyright laws. If you use their ideas, you must give them credit. To not do so is plagiarism!



"Plagiarism and Cheating," skills4study, Palgrave, Macmillan.

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### Common Knowledge

- Information that is easily observed – the sky is blue, but not a detailed explanation of why the sky is blue.
- Commonly reported facts – George Washington was the first president of the United States, but not the information that historians have to say about Washington.


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**Always ask your professor what citation style you should use!**


Lipid Peroxide-Derived Short-Chain Carbons Modulate Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced Cell Death


Articles	Results (0.08 sec)	X	Cite
Any time Since 2013 Since 2017 Since 2011 Custom range...	Reactive carbonyl species activate programmed cell death in plants. <b>MS Biswas, J Mario - Plant and Cell Physiology</b> Md Sanaullah Riazues, Junichi Mano, Rica Pratima et al Initiate Programmed Cell Death Issue 7 / 1 July 2016, Pages 1432–1442, https://doi.org/10.1093/aob/plw015 Cited by 5 Related articles All 5 >	MILA	Biswas, Md Sanaullah, and Junichi Mano. "Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3-like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants." <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> 57.7 (2016): 1432–1442.
Sort by relevance Sort by date	Damage to photosystem II by lipid peroxidation products in Arabidopsis thaliana. <b>R Prasad, Y Yamamoto, R Kishimoto et al</b> ... D1 reaction [5]. In this reaction, the initial burst, which forms ferrous non-heme iron and ... As lipid peroxidation by lipoxygenase or ... ☆ 20 Cited by 9 Related articles All 9 >	APA Chicago	Hawes, M. S., R. Mann, J. L. (2016). Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> , 57(7), 1432-1442.  Biswas, Md Sanaullah, and Junichi Mano. "Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3-like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants." <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> 57, no. 7 (2016): 1432-1442.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include patents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include citations	Membrane-related hallmarks of kin A Kazmierczak, M Domick, P Benat - Plant and Cell Physiology S The amount of active lipids expressed by ... showed that the area of saturated + mono ... Review MS, Mann J (2016) Lipid Peroxidation ... ☆ 20 Cited by 9 Related articles All 9 >	Harvard	Biswas MS, Mann JL (2016) Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> , 57(7), pp 1432-1442.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Create alert	Acorrolein-detoxifying isozymes of gl J Mann A Ishibashi = Munachi G Morita H ...	Vancouver	Biswas MS, Mann JL. Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3-like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> . 2016 Apr 22;57(7):1432-42.
			FullText FullPDF FullMeta FullWocView

**TO AVOID PLAGIARISM**

 Use online tools to check for plagiarism


 Provide links you have referred to


 Write in your own words




Buzzle.com


29







Plagiarism checker percentage



30



[illegible]

## Credits

The Plagiarism Handbook by Roger A. Harris  
 “Plagiarism and Cheating,” skills4study, Palgrave,  
 Macmillan.  
[McConnell Library, Radford University](http://www.acts.eku.edu/cartoon/more.htm)  
<http://www.acts.eku.edu/cartoon/more.htm>  
<https://www.slideshare.net/>





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### Searching of Scientific Information

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### Questions?

1. What sources should I use for searching scientific information on the Web?
2. How to select the appropriate sources?
3. Where to start?

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**“To explore the full potential of Web search tools, it is essential to know **how the information is collected, described and structured**”**

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## Scientific information

**What is scientific information?**

**What distinguishes it from other information?**

### Scientific information

- Certified through peer review
- Published in scientific journals

### Other types of information

- No peer review
- Not published in scientific journals

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## What is peer review?

- It is the process used in the publication of articles in scientific journals
- Consists of submitting the scientific work to the evaluation of one or more specialists in the area
- This process certifies the quality of the articles published in a scientific journal

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## Scientific information

### a. Articles

- 1. Research articles:** The author describes for the first time the study and the results of a research paper
- 2. Review articles:** It is the critical reviews in which the author organizes, integrates and evaluates previously published studies



### b. Papers

- Papers are often published in Proceedings and are the result of communications at conferences
- Before being published, the work is usually released as a preprint

### c. Books

- In many cases are publications with a scientific editor, consisting of several parts of different authors
- May be the published contents of academic and scientific conferences

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Review

## Reactive Carbonyl Species: A Missing Link in ROS Signaling

Jun'ichi Mano <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Md. Sanaullah Biswas <sup>3</sup> and Koichi Sugimoto <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Science Research Center, Organization of Research Initiatives, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi 753-8511, Japan; sugimoto@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp

<sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Science and Technology for Innovation, Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi 753-8511, Japan

<sup>3</sup> Department of Horticulture, Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh; sanaullahbiswas@gmail.com

\* Correspondence: mano@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp

Plants (2017) 245:255–264  
DOI: 10.1007/s00425-016-2604-5

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Acrolein-detoxifying isozymes of glutathione t

Jun'ichi Mano <sup>1,2</sup>, Asami Ishibashi <sup>3</sup>, Hitoshi Muneuchi <sup>3</sup>, Chihiro Mor Hiroki Sakai <sup>4</sup>, Md. Sanaullah Biswas <sup>5,6</sup>, Takao Koeduka <sup>2</sup>, Sakihito Kit

**the plant journal** S E B

The Plant Journal (2018) 166, 536–548 doi: 10.1111/tpj.14456

**Reactive oxygen species and reactive carbonyl species constitute a feed-forward loop in auxin signaling for lateral root formation**

Md. Sanaullah Biswas<sup>1,2</sup>, Hidehiro Fukaki<sup>3</sup>, Isami C. Mori<sup>4</sup>, Kazuo Nakahara<sup>5</sup> and Jun'ichi Mano<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Horticulture, Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh;

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<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University, Yoshida 1677-1, Yamaguchi 753-8516, Japan;

<sup>6</sup>Science Research Center, Yamaguchi University, Yoshida 1677-1, Yamaguchi 753-8516, Japan, and

<sup>7</sup>Graduate School of Science and Technology for Innovation, Yamaguchi University, Yoshida 1677-1, Yamaguchi 753-8516, Japan

**Chapter 11**

**Analysis of Reactive Carbonyl Species Generated Under Oxidative Stress**

Jun'ichi Mano and Md. Sanaullah Biswas

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## Elements to compose a scientific article

- I. **Abstract** : Brief summary of the article
- II. **Introduction** : It presents the problem of study (what), the objectives (for what purpose)
- III. **Method** : Describes the method used with accurate information
- IV. **Results** : The author describes what he observes in the experiment.
- V. **Discussion** : Interpretation of results
- VI. **Conclusion** : They synthesize the main results
- VII. **Bibliographic references**

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## Other information

Research results not published by traditional way

- PhD dissertations and Master's theses
- Scientific and technical reports
- Preprints
- Working papers
- Unpublished conference papers

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## Impact Factor (IF)



Edited By: Lee Sweetlove  
 Impact factor: 5.726  
 CiteScore: 5.91  
 ISI Journal Citation Reports® Ranking: 2018: 11/228 (Plant Sciences)  
 CiteScore Ranking: 2018: 11/404 (Plant Science)  
 Online ISSN: 1365-3113X  
 © John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Journal Impact Factor			
Cites to 2011 to items published in:	2011 = 58	Number of items published in:	2011 = 91
	2012 = 123		2012 = 10
	Sum: 181		Sum: 40
Cites to recent items			
Calculations:			
Number of recent items		40	
		= 4.525	

Journal Citation Reports (or JCR) is a product of ISI Web of Knowledge and is an authoritative resource for impact factor data.

### Impact Factor - What is it?; Why use it?

The impact factor (IF) is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year.

It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

### How Impact Factor is Calculated?

The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

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## Information Sources

**“Finding information depends mainly on the efficient use of search tools”**

- ✓ Regular search engine, like Google, Yahoo, or MSN, isn't very effective.
- ✓ The pages you get back will be a wide mixture of websites, and very few will be links to peer-reviewed scientific papers.
- ✓ To find scientific literature, the best thing to use is an academic search engine.

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This table provides a list of free, online academic search engines for various science disciplines.

Academic Search Engine	URL	Disciplines	Help Files
Google Scholar	<a href="http://scholar.google.com">scholar.google.com</a>	All	<a href="http://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html">scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html</a>
ScienceDirect	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search</a>	All	NA
Pubmed	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed">www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed</a>	Life sciences	
National Agricultural Library (AGRICOLA)	<a href="http://agricola.nal.usda.gov">agricola.nal.usda.gov</a>	Agriculture	<a href="http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/help/quicksearch.html">agricola.nal.usda.gov/help/quicksearch.html</a>

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### Few tips to get started with the academic search engines:

- ✓ Each search engine works slightly differently, so it's worth taking the time to read any available help pages to figure out the best way to use each one.
- ✓ When you're beginning your literature search, try several different key words, both alone and in combination.
- ✓ Then, as you view the results, you can narrow your focus and figure out which key words best describe the kinds of papers in which you are interested.



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<https://bsmrau.edu.bd/library/2018/11/05/ebooks/>

### Searching for Newer Papers (published during Internet era)

- Check the library of a local college or university.
- Look for a free online version.
- Go directly to the online homepage of the journal in which the paper was published.
- Search directly for the homepage of the first or last author of the paper and see if he or she has a PDF of the paper on his or her website
- Look for the paper (using the title or authors) in a science database

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### List of databases containing free, full-text scientific papers and data sets

Database	URL	Disciplines
Public Library of Science (PLOS)	<a href="https://www.plos.org/">https://www.plos.org/</a>	Life Sciences
SCI-HUB	<a href="https://scihub.wikicn.top/">https://scihub.wikicn.top/</a>	Life Sciences

**the plant journal**

**S E B**

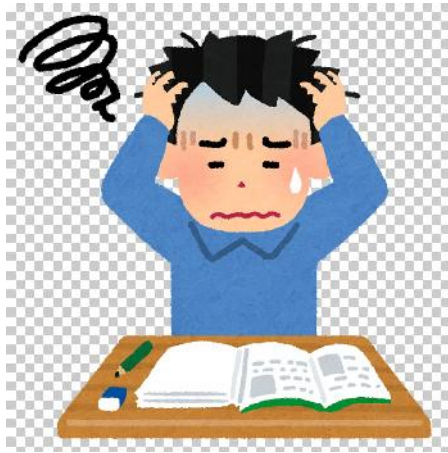
The Plant Journal (2019) 100, 539–548

doi: 10.1111/tpj.14458

**Reactive oxygen species and reactive carbonyl species  
constitute a feed-forward loop in auxin signaling for lateral  
root formation**

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Thank You

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