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1



**What is it?**  
**Why is it important to us?**  
**How can we avoid it?**

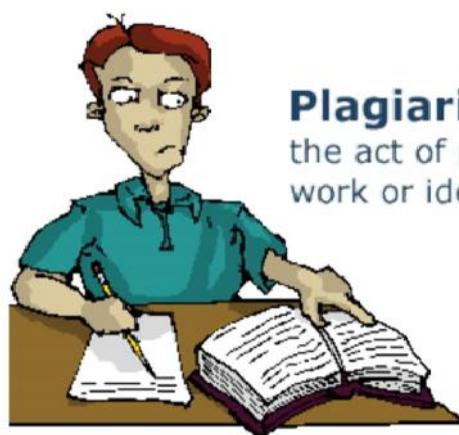
2

## What is Plagiarism?

3

## What is Plagiarism?

The simplest definition of plagiarism



### Plagiarism:

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

4

**Merriam-Webster** SINCE 1828 [Dictionary](#) [Thesaurus](#) [Word of the Day](#) [Video](#) [Audio & Spell](#) [Feedback](#) [X](#) [Q](#)

**plagiarism**

**DICTIONARY** **THESAURUS**

**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"**

5

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

**Plagiarism**

Bangla Academy Bengali-English Dictionary

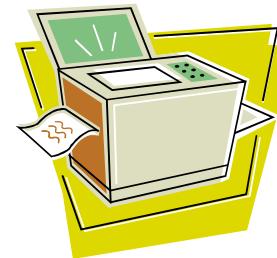
**pla-giar-ize,-ise** [প্লেজিএজিজ] *vt* অন্যের ভাষ, শব্দ ইত্যাদি গ্রহণ করে নিজের বলে ব্যবহার করা; কৃষ্ণিলতা করা। **pla-giar-ism** [-রিজিজ্ম] *n* [U,C] কৃষ্ণিলক্ষণ। **pla-giar-ist** [-রিস্ট] *n* কৃষ্ণিলক্ষণ।

রচনাচুরি বা  
লেখাচুরি

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

## Types of Plagiarism

- Copying
- Patchwork Plagiarism
- Unintentional
- Paraphrasing Plagiarism



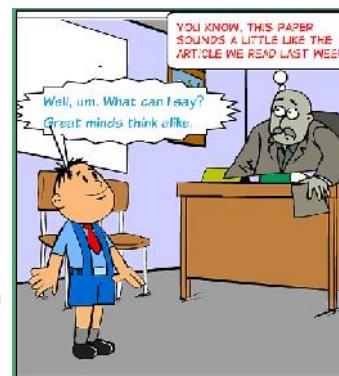
7

### 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).

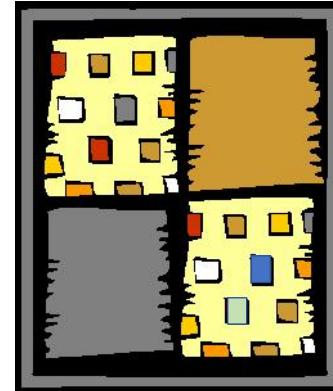


8

## 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.



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

9

## 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.



10

## 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?

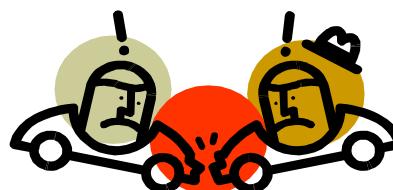


11

## 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.



12

## Why is plagiarism important to us?

13

## **Plagiarism is theft of intellectual property.**

## **Plagiarism is cheating.**



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

14

## 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.



15

## How can we avoid plagiarism?



16

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.



17

### 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.

18

## 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 high</b> , potassium ions tend to diffuse out of the cell. This movement is <b>driven</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.

19

## Paraphrasing requires an introduction and a citation-

**Plant Physiology**  
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT BIOLOGISTS

Plant Physiol. 2015 Jul; 166(3):385-395.  
Published online 2015 May 25. doi: 10.1104/plv.115.222024  
PMCID: PMC4741343  
PMID: 26052224

Lipid Peroxide-Derived Short-Chain Carbonyls Mediate Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced and Salt-Induced Programmed Cell Death in Plants [OPEN]  
Md. Sankar Biswas<sup>1</sup> and Ujjwal Mano<sup>2</sup>  
[View references](#) | [Author information](#) | [Cited by](#) | [Leave a reference](#) | [Post comment](#)

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

**ADS | RACI |** **Print | PDF | Email |**

Lipid peroxide-derived toxic 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 tabacum*) Bright Yellow 2 (BY2) cells were exposed to hydrogen peroxide, several species of short-chain oxylipin carbonyls (7-hydroxy-(E)-2-nonenal and 9-hydroxy-9-octenoate) accumulated and the cells underwent programmed cell death (PCD), as judged based on DNA fragmentation, an increase in terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT) nick-end labeling-positive nuclei, and cytoplasmic vacuoles. These oxylipin carbonyls caused PCD in BY2 cells and roots of tobacco and Arabidopsis (*Arabidopsis thaliana*). To test the possibility that oxylipin carbonyls mediate an oxidative-growth PCD, we performed pharmacological and genetic experiments. Camostat and hydralazine, having distinct chemistries for scavenging carbonyls, significantly suppressed the increase in oxylipin carbonyls and blocked PCD in BY2 cells and Arabidopsis roots, but they did not affect the levels of ROS and lipid peroxide. A transgenic tobacco line that over-expresses 7-hydroxy-9-octenoate reductase, an Arabidopsis enzyme to detoxify o-hydroxylated carbonyls, suffered less PCD in root epidermal cells after hydrogen peroxide or salt treatment than did the wild type, whereas the ROS level increases due to heat stress treatment were not different between the lines. These results indicate 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 BY2 cells revealed that arachidic and 7-hydroxy-(E)-2-nonenal are the most potent carbonyls. The physiological relevance and possible mechanisms of the 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).

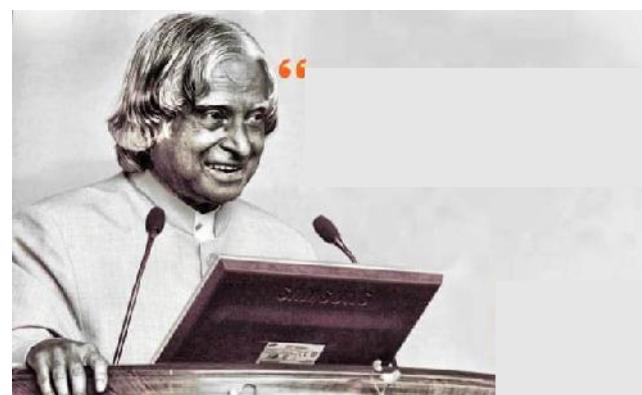
TGK2 signaling in response to reactive electrophilic species is not dependent on oxylipin metabolism at TGK2. [Liu et al., 2015]  
Aldehydes dehydrogenases may modulate signaling by lipid peroxidation-derived lipid-derived aldehydes. [Liu et al., 2015]  
Plant Oxoylate/Cuconic Semialdehyde Reductases: Comparative Biochemical Profile. [Fernandes et al., 2017]  
Aldehydes Oxidase 2-Like Protein in Leafy Sprouts. [Fernandes et al., 2017]  
Role of heat-shock and ethylene genes during drought stress in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). [Dolech, 2013]

## 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.

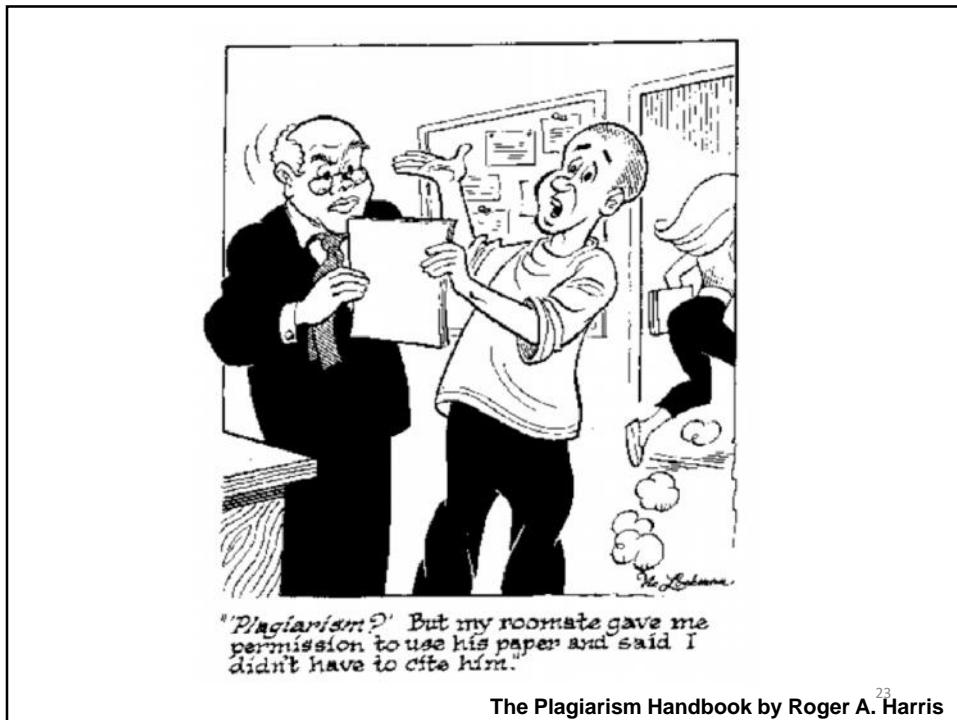
21

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



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

22



### 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.**



24

### 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.

25

### 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.

26

## Remember!

**WHEN IN DOUBT, USE A CITATION!**



27

## HOW TO CITE

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

≡ Google Scholar Lipid Peroxide-Derived Short-Chain Carbons Mediate Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced Cell Death in Plants

Articles	5 results (0.00 sec.)	X	Cite
Any time			MLA Biswas, Md Sanullah, and Jun'ichi Mano. "Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3-like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants." <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> 57.7 (2015): 1430-1442.
Since 2013			APA Biswas, M. S., & Mano, J. I. (2015). 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.
Since 2017			Chicago Biswas, Md Sanullah, and Jun'ichi 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.
Since 2011			Harvard Biswas, M.S. and Mano, J.I. 2015. 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.
Custom range...			Vancouver Biswas, M.S., Mano, J.I. 2015. Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. <i>Plant and Cell Physiology</i> . 2016 Apr;57(7):1432-1442.
Sort by relevance			
Sort by date			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include patents			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include citations			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Create alert			

Biswas, Md Sanullah, and Jun'ichi Mano. "Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3-like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants." *Plant and Cell Physiology* 57.7 (2015): 1430-1442.

Biswas, M. S., & Mano, J. I. (2015). Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 57(7), 1432-1442.

Biswas, Md Sanullah, and Jun'ichi Mano. "Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants." *Plant and Cell Physiology* 57.7 (2016): 1432-1442.

Biswas, M.S. and Mano, J.I. 2015. Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 57(7), pp 1432-1442.

Biswas, M.S., Mano, J.I. 2015. Reactive carbonyl species activate caspase-3 like protease to initiate programmed cell death in plants. *Plant and Cell Physiology*. 2016 Apr;57(7):1432-1442.

28

## 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

100%

30

The screenshot shows the Small SEO Tools website with the "Plagiarism Checker" tool selected. The interface includes a text area for pasting text, a file upload section for "Upload Document (optional)", and a results table. The results table shows the following data:

Original Content	Copied Content	Percentage Checked	Percentage Plagiarism	Unique Length
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100% Checked	0% Plagiarism	100% Unique
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	-	-	-

31

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

32



33



**Searching of Scientific Information**

34



### 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?

35

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

36

## 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

37

## 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

38

## 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

39



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; sugimok@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, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh; sanaullahbiswas@gmail.com

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

Plants (2017) 245:255–264

DOI 10.3390/plants1603048

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

the plant journal

The Plant Journal (2017) 100, 538–548

S E B

doi:10.1111/plj.14456

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

Acrolein-detoxifying isozymes of glutathione t-

Md. Sanaullah Biswas\*, Koichi Sugimoto, Jun'ichi Mano and Asami Ishibashi\*

<sup>1</sup> Graduate School of Agriculture, Tohoku University, Kawauchi-Chu-Monzen 4-1-1, Taito-ku 960-0046, Japan;<sup>2</sup> Department of Horticulture, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh;<sup>3</sup> Department of Biology, Graduate School of Sciences, Kose University, Rokkodai 1-1, Nada-ku, Kobe 657-8501, Japan;<sup>4</sup> Institute of Plant Science and Resources, Okayama University, Chuo 2-29 T. Kurayoshi 700-0046, Japan;<sup>5</sup> Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University, Yoshida 1677-1, Yamaguchi 753-8518, Japan;<sup>6</sup> Graduate School of Science and Technologies for Innovation, Yamaguchi University, Yoshida 1677-1, Yamaguchi 753-8518, Japan

## Chapter 11

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

Jun'ichi Mano and Md. Sanaullah Biswas

40

## 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**

41

## 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

42

## Impact Factor (IF)

*the plant journal*



Edited By: Lee Sweetlove

Impact factor: 5.726

CiteScore: 5.91

ISI Journal Citation Reports © Ranking: 2018: 1/1228 (Plant Sciences)

CiteScore Ranking: 2018: 11/404 (Plant Science)

Online ISSN: 1365-313X

© John Wiley & Sons Ltd



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.

43

## 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.

44

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="https://scholar.google.com">scholar.google.com</a>	All	<a href="https://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>

45

#### 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.



46



<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

47

#### 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*

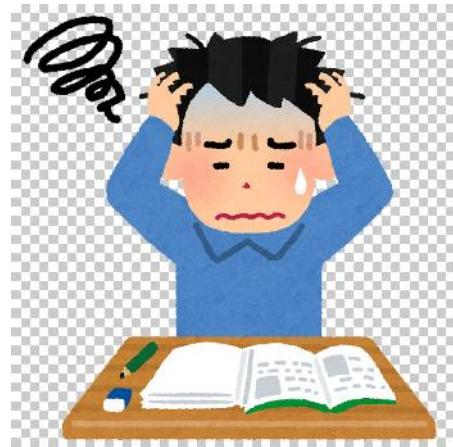
S E B

The Plant Journal (2019) 100, 538–548

doi: 10.1111/tpj.14456

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

48



Thank You

49