Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

1. The action or practice of taking someone else's work, idea, etc., and passing it off as one's own; literary theft.
2. A particular idea, piece of writing, design, etc., which has been plagiarized; an act or product of plagiary.

"plagiarism, n." OED Online, Oxford University Press, December 2021, ww.oed.com/view/Entry/144939. Accessed 17 February 2022.

Some common examples

- Using any forms of information (e.g., text, image, data, research findings) from anywhere (including the Internet, lectures, radios, TVs) without citing the source
- Giving incorrect/insufficient information about a source
- Paraphrasing a source without acknowledging it
- Paraphrasing a source, but only changing or rearranging a few words
- Failing to cite, believing the info is "common knowledge"

Some real-life examples

◦ Secondhand books:
the murky world of literary plagiarism

◦ From speeches to Ph.D's:
Politicians called out for copying

◦ The most famous accusations of
musical plagiarism

How to avoid plagiarism?

◦ Avoid plagiarism by quoting, paraphrasing/summarizing, and citing
◦ Use detection software to avoid content similarity, e.g.,

◦ Turnitin

◦ iThenticate (for CityU staff)

◦ Grammarly Premium

◦ Refer to CityU Library Research Guide -
Preventing Plagiarism

Citing Sources of Information

Why Cite Sources in Our Writing?

When you find some ideas on the Internet and want to use them in your writing, you need to let your readers know the sources of these ideas, i.e., provide proper reference to each source that you have used, because:

• it is an ethical practice and is part of academic honesty;
• using the ideas of others without acknowledging the authors is plagiarism;
• the credit belongs to the authors or creators of the sources;
• this will enable readers to locate the sources that they might look to test, explore, and extend your conclusions;
• it shows your effort in finding and exploring the sources and, in turn, provides credibility and justification to your arguments.

How to Cite Online Media in APA Style?

A reference list provides a good way for readers to identify and locate the works cited in a paper. Please refer to the samples below for citing information.

Webpage on a Website   YouTube Video   Instagram

For details, please refer to our Library Research Guides - Citing Sources of Information

How to Prevent Copyright Infringement in Cyberspace?

Copyright protection gives author of a work the right to:

• reproduce the work;

• prepare derivative works based on the copyright work; and

• to distribute the work publicly, including but not limited to publishing, displaying and performing.

Generally speaking, copyright is infringed when the work is copied without the consent of the copyright owner.

In the cyberspace

• It is easy to replicate unlimited copies of a work without degrading its condition, thus making it difficult to actually trace the copyright owner.

• It is easy to transmit different dimensions of a copyright work across the world in a minimal amount of time.

In other words, copyright infringement or misuse of copyright works takes place more frequently on the Internet and its related applications such as websites and social media.

Did you know this?

In a real world and in cyber world, the legal standards are the same regarding the following:

• The definition of copyright and the purpose of copyright protection.

• The requirement for copyright protection.

• What constitutes copyright infringement.

How to Prevent Copyright Infringement in Cyberspace?

To follow this guideline √

To avoid this practice ×

Check the terms of use before downloading and using images. Ensure to comply with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the copyright statement.

Download and use images without checking the license. Some "free download" images only allow personal use or non-commercial use. For some paid images, the price for private and public use may not be the same.

Quote and cite the original work instead of re-distributing the whole piece.

Reprint, reproduce, distribute contents without seeking prior approval of copyright owner.

Seek permission of the original author before adapting and posting the work.

Unauthorized adaptations of graphics or music, as sharing them through social media may infringe copyright.

Independently record and stream the same sports events may be acceptable, unless there is a copyrighted subject matter in the event itself, such as music.

Recording a performance of a song. Transmitting a copyrighted broadcast of a professional sports.

Always remember:

- Hard work of the original author must be given recognition.
- Copyright owners should feel secured from piracy usage.
- Ensure you can differentiate copyright and non-copyright works in the cyberspace.
- The use of copyright materials by any person should provide adequate compensation to the owner.

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3. Mantri, K. (2020, June 17). Copyright issues in cyberspace. Linkedin. https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/copyright-issues-cyberspace-keshav-mantri
4. Pink, S. (2017). Using and protecting works in an online and mobile world. In David A. Einhorn (Ed.), Intellectual property law in cyberspace (3rd ed., pp. 157-258). Bloomberg BNA.

CYBER ETHICS & LAW

Keep your manners when travelling in the cyber world:

DOs

1. Respect others and treat others the way you'd like to be treated.
2. Maintain a balance between social media and your real life.
3. Follow the rules and regulations of the online platform you are using.
4. Think about the potential consequences before you press "ENTER".
5. Keep the evidence if cyberbullying occurs.
6. Talk to someone you trust when you feel you are a victim of cyberbullying.

DON'Ts

1. Do not use rude or offensive language.
2. Do not post things to make others feel uncomfortable.
3. Do not disengage yourself from reality.
4. Do not harass, threaten or stalk other users.
5. Do not take revenge. Think about the potential consequences.
6. Do not trust strangers easily.

Many by-standers have bad manners when travelling in the cyber world.
They destroy the cyber-joy in many occasions.
Which ethic or characteristic do you think those by-standers do not have?
Which is the most important ethic in the cyber-joy world?
Let's discuss and share your views with us.

For more details,
please go to
Cyber-Joy Enjoy Lab's webpage
on "Cyber Ethics & Law" at:
https://www.cityu.edu.hk/
cyber-joy-enjoy-lab/
cyber-ethics-law/
current-laws-
and-regulations

The amendments made to the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap 486) ("PDPO") have come into effect since 8 October 2021.

How does it affect us?

❖ What is doxxing?

Doxxing is "a form of cyberbullying that uses sensitive or secret information, statements, or records for the harassment, exposure, financial harm, or other exploitation of targeted individuals" (Fortinet, 2021).

❖ The act of doxxing is criminalized with two-tier offences

- **1st tier offence:** A person commits an offence if he/ she discloses any personal data without the data subject's consent, with an intent to cause any specified harm, or being reckless as to whether any specified harm would cause, to the data subject or any family member of the data subject (see sections 64(3A) and (3B) of the PDPO).
- **2nd tier offence:** In addition to the elements in the first tier offence, the second tier offence requires "the disclosure causes any specified harm to the data subject or any family member of the data subject" (see sections 64(3C) and (3D) of the PDPO).

❖ The Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("the Commissioner") is granted with investigative and prosecution powers

- **Power to investigate:** If the Commissioner reasonably suspects that a person has/ may have any material which is relevant or helpful to an investigation, the Commissioner may give that person a written notice and require him to provide certain materials relevant to an investigation, attend before the Commissioner and answer questions, and give the Commissioner all the assistance that is reasonably required (see sections 66D(1) and (2) of the PDPO).
- **Power to prosecute:** The Commissioner may prosecute certain offences before a magistrate (see section 64C of the PDPO).

❖ The Commissioner is granted with the power to serve cessation notices

- If the Commissioner has reasonable ground to believe that a message (in our case, in electronic form) contains doxxing content, he may serve a written notice on the person or the service provider, directing them to take the cessation action (see sections 66J-66M of the PDPO).
- A cessation action requires the individual or an entity such as an operator of an overseas social media platform to remove doxxing content in the message (in our case, in electronic form), so as to avoid or minimize the harm that may be caused to the data subject and his/her family member (see section 66L of the PDPO).

Reference

Fortinet

Hong Kong e-Legislation

Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021 Implementation Guideline

Passengers Travel with You

When travelling to the cyber world, you will meet different types of people including victims. They have many irrational beliefs causing them difficulties in enjoying the cyber world. You may want to know more about them from our YouTube channel:
https://youtu.be/eBzmvDiMsvs

Characteristics of Aggressive Victim
Irrational beliefs and behaviour

Irrational beliefs	Behaviour
It is a must to punish those who did bad things in drastic ways.	The victim would be very angry and fight back when they were being bullied by others.
It is believed that misfortune of person is attributed to external factors, the person does not have the ability to change the situation.	"I hurt someone because of being provoked, I have no choice."
My present and future are affected by the past.	"After the first time of being punched by someone, he/she must punch me next time, so I need to beware of them."
I will feel distressed because of being affected by others, I am not able to control and handle my emotion.	When someone makes fun of him/her, he/she will lose his/her temper.

Characteristics of Pure Victim
Irrational beliefs and behaviour

Irrational beliefs	Behaviour
Whenever I encounter any situation, being passive would be happier than being active.	"Being proactive face to the problem of being bullied will distress me."
I always need to memorize the things that I feel worried.	"Everyday when I go to school, other students would bully me, I don't know how they will bully me the next day."
It would be better for me to escape rather than facing the problem.	"When I go back to school, I must be careful, avoiding the classmates so they won't be able to find me."
My present and future are always affected by my past.	"The bullies will bully me continuously after the first time of bullying me."

As a Resilient Traveler in the Cyber World, please be:

- Adaptable to unpredictable situation online, e.g. misunderstanding or aggressive responses from others.
- Able to cope with emotional stress from crisis and adversity.
- Able to calm down and be mindful of self when you encounter anything unpleasant online.
- Able to recover quickly from hardship and challenges.

Automatic Thoughts that May Trap You in the Journey:

- All-or-nothing thinking
- Over generalization
- Personalization
- Catastrophizing
- Mind reading
- Emotional reasoning
- Disqualifying or discounting the positive
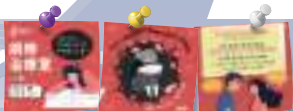- Magnification or minimization
- Tunnel vision

Cyber-Joy Enjoy Tips

Case: WhatsApp Group
Wondering why you were not added in group?
Keep your communication with friends in the real world

Case: Trust and Love
Feeling doubtful about the relationship and yourself?
Let's face it together with your partner!
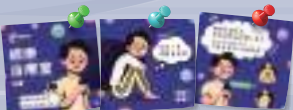
Case: Friendship
Worrying about your friendship status?
Try not to define your friendship mainly by a social media function

Case: Close Friends on Instagram
Not on others' close friend list?
Try a positive way - Add Them First :)

Please find more information here and be aware of your automatic thoughts:

Case: Forum
Do I have to follow others' view?
Be respectful is the key!

Passengers Travel with You

When travelling to the cyber world, you will meet different types of people, especially those aggressors who destroy cyber joy. You may want to know more about them from our YouTube channel:
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4C5pO7lNU1uuU1qFPz0g1Q

Proactive Aggressor

- ① Encoding of social cues
- ② Interpretation of social cues
- ③ Clarification of goals — Instrumental and self-enhancing goals
- ④ Response access or construction
- ⑤ Response decision — Expect positive outcome for aggression and feel confident to perform aggressive acts
- ⑥ Behavioral enactment

Aggression (Instrumental or personal goals)

Social Information Processing (SIP) Model
(Crick & Dodge,1996; Dodge, 1986)

Reactive Aggressor

- ① Encoding of social cues
- ② Interpretation of social cues — Hostile attributional biases to ambiguous provocation situations
- ③ Clarification of goals
- ④ Response access or construction
- ⑤ Response decision
- ⑥ Behavioral enactment

Aggression (Retaliation or defense)

Impulsivity

ATTENTION PLEASE !

Impulsivity may harm you in the cyber world!

Impulsivity means preference for immediate rewards, difficulties in delaying gratification, and risky behaviors that are rarely planned and usually result in undesirable outcomes. High impulsivity is a robust risk factor for violence and offence. In the cyber world, impulsivity is related to the problematic use of the Internet as an under controlled and continued use of the Internet regardless of its negative consequences and preoccupation.

As a responsible cyber world traveler, please be aware of your own action and avoid impulsivity when enjoying the cyber joy.

Think Before You Act

Whatever you do in the cyber world, it will affect your real life! Have you ever thought of the consequences when you click "post"? Let's read more about how others "Think Before Act".

"You are responsible for everything you TWEET and RETWEET."
—Germany Kent

"We fail to say the right words, because we choose to say the wrong words! We choose to say the wrong words, because we fail to think about the right words!"
—Ernest Agyemang Yeboah

"Everything you do in every moment matters. A single thought can change your world."
—Anthon St. Maarten

"Avoid blind compliance. Ask questions."
—Mimi Ikonn
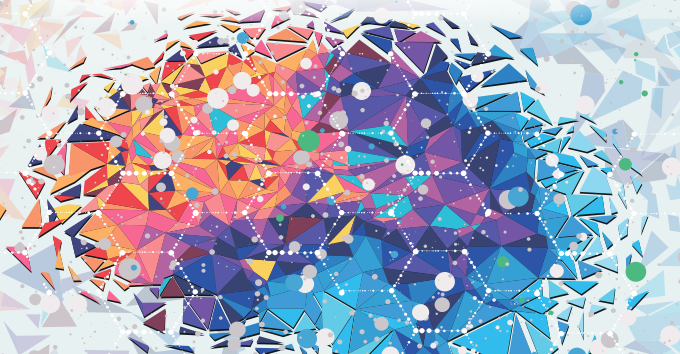
Ways to Reduce Your Impulsivity

Gain Perspective

Gaining perspective allows you to step back in order to see the bigger picture. When you read something online that may trigger your emotion or reaction, learn to understand your own emotion, i.e. why you are reacting in this way. It will help you to get the perspective and determine your best response.

Practice not to give in to the impulses

1. Delay your responses and actions

   Wait for ten seconds before you do something. Not only will this give you some time to calm down and think about the situation, but it will also teach your brain that not everything requires an immediate reaction.

2. Become an observer instead of an actor

   Sit down in front of the monitor and notice what's going on around the cyber world. The most important thing here is to observe and let go of any impulse to act.

Use Empathy

Cyber world provides convenient channels for gathering like-minded individuals and groups, but at the same time, it may limit our access to opposite views. We easily make assumptions about others in an online environment and make snap judgments. Empathy can help you better understand others and imagine how someone else feels, that can ease the emotion and impulsivity triggered by other netizens of different views.

Consider the Possible Outcomes

Consider the possible outcomes of our responses or reaction to others in the cyber world, imagine what will come next. It can help us prevent impulsive or rash responses when interacting with others in the cyber world.

Fight or Flight? Choose Flight

When dealing with anger in the online world, no matter your anger or anger from others, more often than not the most effective way is to walk away. This allows you to decide what you see and control your state of mind.

De-stressing every now and then

When your stress level is high, your brain is running in turbo mode. Everything is fired up, you are feeling antsy and extremely reactive to anything that happens or what is being said. These are the perfect conditions for acting without thought. If you are stressed out, take some time to calm down and relax. It could be good to take a break if you feel tired of traveling in the cyber world for too long.

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Maintaining Cyber Joy in Your Trip

Empathy Matters
Meta-analyses distinguish a negative relationship between aggressive behavior and empathy. The lack of empathy that comes with online interactions means we are seeing more aggression in the cyber world such as on social media platforms and every type of online discussion.

Why?
Empathy allows people to build social connections with others, while having a great deal of empathy makes you concerned for the well-being and happiness of others, which also enhance your capacity to regulate your own emotions. Empathy promotes cyber joy and prevents unwanted behaviour online, let's be kind to others in the online world.

Enjoy the Cyber World Yourself	VS	Enjoy the Cyber World with Everyone
Expressing your own views with no feedback.	VS	Expressing your own views while gaining insights from others' perspectives. Learnt new knowledge!
Travelling around the cyber world alone.	VS	Travelling around the cyber world with companion. Happy sharing!
Your partner ignores you because of Mirror, you are unhappy in real life. You browse the Internet/IG to escape or to enjoy yourself instead.	VS	Joining 我老婆嫁左比Mirror傷致婚姻破裂關注組and sharing funny/ sad things you come across in real life with other group members. Group members can comfort one another online.

Tips for Practicing Empathy in the Cyber World
- Try to understand others' point of view when you read the comments online, even when you don't agree with them.
- Clarify or ask for more information when necessary but not interpreting.
- "Listen" to others in our social media stream and practice writing responses.
- Imagine yourself in others' situation when you want to respond, think but not judge.
- Share kind and encourage messages on social media, instead of being mean behind the screen.
- Mind our language when expressing ourselves online, consider others' feeling.
- When you sense others' emotions, show empathic responses to others online. Simply an emoji to show your understanding or support would mean a lot to people who are suffering.
- Avoid victim-blaming.
- Use the web to branch out of your comfort zone, to see life from the perspective of strangers and offer a chance to reflect on shared experiences. For example, follow people on social media with different backgrounds (different race, religion or political persuasion)

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