



Plagiarism

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM
HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM



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Plagiarism

“The appropriation of foreign intellectual creation in an unethical, illegal manner”

(Institute of Modern Greek Studies - Manolis Triandaphyllidis Foundation, 1998)



Plagiarism is a form of cheating

Why?

Any literary writer/author/scientist (plagiarist) appropriates the ideas or academic works of another and presents them as his/her own



Plagiarism: When Does It Happen?

When a writer/author/scientist (intentionally or not)

- reuses ideas of others
- quotes full text (words, phrases, sentences) from another source
- cites full text (words, phrases, sentences), using quotation marks "...", from another source
- paraphrases text or ideas from another source
- summarizes ideas or results from another source
- translates and uses foreign language text
- uses facts, information, data from another source (unless these are common knowledge e.g. Pythagorean theorem)
- copy images, photos, etc. from the Internet

BUT he/she doesn't mention the sources!
That is, he/she does not cite the sources!



According to the Greek Law 2121/1993 “Copyright, Related Rights and Cultural Matters” Official Gazette A 25 1993, any intellectual works of the following are protected by Intellectual Property Rights:

- **Written or oral texts**
- **Musical compositions (with or without words)**
- **Theatrical works (accompanied or unaccompanied by music)**
- **Choreographies and pantomimes**
- **Audiovisual works**
- **Works of architecture and photographs, works of applied art, illustrations, maps and three-dimensional works relative to geography, topography, architecture or science**
- **Translations, adaptations, arrangements and other alterations of works or of expressions of folklore**
- **Encyclopedias, anthologies and databases**



Ways to avoid plagiarism:

«Paraphrasing what others say, summary of what others say, quotation»!!! AND, cite the sources

Follow these instructions:

- **Cite all the sources you used**
- **Schedule your work/research to find the time to make notes for citing your sources**
- **Do not make even minor changes to a piece of text without referencing the source (Paraphrasing what others say)**
- **Write your own ideas, using your own expressions (Summary of what others say)**
- **Put quotation marks when using other people's words and cite your sources in the bibliography section (Quotation)**
- **When using Internet sources cite the web address and date of access**
- **Follow the citation style rules indicated for your work/research**



If you are not sure whether you should refer or not:

Then, follow the rules:

1st: Any **information** directly **attributed** to another **author** must be accompanied by the corresponding **reference**. The opposite case constitutes **plagiarism**.

2nd: When an **opinion or idea** is held in common accepted truth or knowledge of science, then the reference **is unnecessary**.



Avoiding plagiarism means that:

- You have acquired an essential academic skill where as a writer/researcher/student you are able to use sources of information effectively without cheating.
- Higher education has helped you learn to conduct an independent research, develop critical thinking skills, improve theory and present your own work.

Plagiarism cannot help you get better grades/recognition of your work/research



See more information about plagiarism at:

- ✓ Read the relevant module about plagiarism at the Library's site section
- ✓ Get help at the following links:
 - HEAL-Link, Intellectual property issues (in Greek)
<https://legal.heal-link.gr/>
 - Hellenic Copyright Organization - (OPI)
<https://www.opi.gr/>

Presentation's bibliography

Institute of Modern Greek Studies (Manolis Triandaphyllidis Foundation) (in Greek), (1998). *Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek*.

