



The word plagiarism comes from the Latin word *plagiarius* that literally means "the kidnapper". In the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek. (1998) is pointed out that:

"Plagiarism: the appropriation of someone else's intellectual property in an unethical, illegal way: A literary artist / writer / scientist has been accused of plagiarism."

Plagiarist: one who unethically, illegally appropriates someone else's intellectual property: While presenting himself as a great writer / scientist / literary artist, he turned out to be a great plagiarist."

In the academic environment and in research, in generally, plagiarism is considered the appropriation of ideas or texts of others without citing the sources.

In the case of not citing sources, whether intentionally or not, the author/researcher/student has committed plagiarism. In order to protect the researcher from the act of plagiarism, it is recommended to use bibliographic references, in cases when (A.T.E.I. Thessaloniki, 2009; Cyprus University of Technology, 2024):

- 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.

Any work protected by copyright law must be cited when and where it is used. Any original intellectual work of speech, art or science, in any form, is considered an intellectual work (Official Gazette, 1993). According to the aforementioned Greek law "Copyright, Related Rights and Cultural Matters" the exclusive rights of intellectual creators (that is, authors, journalists, composers, directors, programmers, inventors or trademark owners, etc.) in their work "last as long as life of the creator and seventy years after his death." These forms of Intellectual Works are:

- 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

Tips for avoiding plagiarism:

- ✓ Quoting a passage, e.g. using the words of an author in quotation marks and mentioning the source,
- ✓ Summarising, e.g. briefly use the words of an author and cite the source and finally,
- ✓ Paraphrasing means say something in other words and cite to the source.

If you, as a researcher/writer/student, are not always sure whether you should cite or not, there are two basic rules. Rule 1: information directly attributable to another author must be accompanied by the corresponding citation. Otherwise, it constitutes plagiarism. Rule 2: where an opinion or idea establishes commonly accepted truth or knowledge of science, citation is unnecessary.



Instructions on the way and rules for citing sources can be found in the Library's section *Bibliographical references*



In order to avoid plagiarism when writing a paper, article, research, etc., follow the guidelines:

- ✓ 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

More information on plagiarism and copyright can be found at the following links:

- logoklopi, <http://logoklopi.weebly.com/index.html>
- Plagiarism.org, <http://www.plagiarism.org/>
- Hellenic Copyright Organization, <https://www.opi.gr/>

Online plagiarism detection system:

Turnitin, Access from the Library at:

<https://www.lib.unipi.gr/iguana/www.main.cls?surl=turnitin>

References

A.T.E.I. of Thessaloniki Library (2009). *Orion (in Greek)*. Access at:

<http://orion.lib.teithe.gr/index.php?page=plagiarism-intro> [Access 14 February 2024].

Greek Parliament. (1993). *Official Government Gazette: Law No. 2121*. Athens: National Printing Office.

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

Cyprus University of Technology (2024). Plagiarism. Access at: <https://library.cut.ac.cy/en/plagiarism> [Access 14 February 20242024].