

Plagiarism

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Definition

Plagiarism (Latin *plagere*=kidnap, *plagiatum*=“stealing people”), means the act of appropriation or copying someone else's written, artistic or other creative work as your own, either in part or in whole, without specifying the source or authorship of the original.

Masic, I. Plagiarism in scientific research and publications and how to prevent it. *Mater Sociomed*, 26(2), 141-146.

Definition

The World Association of Medical Editors defines plagiarism as - “the use of others published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property) without attribution or permission, and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source

Kumar, P. M., Priya, N. S., Musalaiah, S., & Nagasree, M. Knowing and avoiding plagiarism during scientific writing. *Ann Med Health Sci Res*, 4(Suppl 3), S193-198.

- Plagiarism may be intentional or unintentional

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Types

- Direct form—Fully or partially copy the text, computer files, audio or video recordings without mentioning the primary source;
- Mosaic form—Borrowing ideas and opinions from the original source, a few words and phrases without citing the source;
- Self-plagiarism—Reuse own work without specifying the primary (own) sources.

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- According to data from WAME - World Association of Medical Editors, precise definition of plagiarism is when are copied six consecutive words or when seven to 11 words overlapping a set of 30 characters.

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Factors affecting the incidence

- The normalcy of plagiarism
- The lack of formal misconduct policies or operationally vague policies on plagiarism
- Difficulties in writing in English
- Unawareness about the ethical codes
- Increased competition or laziness among students
- competition or publish or perish attitude for promotion among young authors

Heitman, E., & Litewka, S. International perspectives on plagiarism and considerations for teaching international trainees. *Urol Oncol*, 29(1), 104-108.

Ghazinoory, S., Ghazinoori, S., & Azadegan-Mehr, M. Iranian academia: evolution after revolution and plagiarism as a disorder. *Sci Eng Ethics*, 17(2), 213-216.

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plagiarism is considered

- Presenting someone else's work as own;
- Copying words or ideas of another person without specifying the original authorship;
- Not using quotation marks;
- Giving incorrect information about the source that is cited;
- Changing words but copying the sentence structure of the source without specifying the source or authorship of the original;
- Copying so many words or ideas which eventually make most of the work, regardless of whether the source is acknowledged or not.

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ways to avoid plagiarism

- Paraphrasing - When information is found that is great for research, it is read and written with own words.
- Citing own material - If the author of the material used it in an earlier paper, he/she shall quote he/she self, because if this is not done, he/she plagiarized him/herself
- Quotation marks should be used if are copied more than six consecutive words;

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If the article has already been published in a scientific journal, the same article cannot be published in any other journal with a few minor adjustments, or without specifying the parts of the first article which is used in another article.

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Scientific institutions and universities should have a center for surveillance, security, promotion and development of quality research.

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Top 10 FREE Plagiarism Detection Tools (elearningindustry.com)

- [Anti-Plagiarism](#)
- [DupliChecker](#)
- [PaperRater](#)
- [Plagiarisma.net](#)
- [PlagiarismChecker](#)
- [Plagium](#)
- [PlagTracker](#)
- [Viper](#)
- [SeeSources](#)
- [Plagiarism Detector](#)

- www.plagscan.com
- eTBLAST