



**A. ELHAFIDH BOUSSOUF CENTER UNIVERSITY**

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGIE**

**1ST YEAR ST**



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# **METHODOLOGY OF PRESENTATION**

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**MÉTHODOLOGIE DE PRÉSENTATION**



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## CHAPTER III: PLAGIARISM AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

### **III.1. 1.PLAGIARISM:**

#### **III.1.1.1 DEFINITION:**

Plagiarism is the unauthorized appropriation of literary content (text, image, table, chart...) in whole or in part without informing the main author or even without citing the source, whether it is a scientific article, a dissertation a thesis, or even a simple report. The ease of using internet sites has reduced the danger of using the 'copy/paste' feature; hence, students often forget that plagiarism or intellectual theft is a matter of intellectual dishonesty and fraud, for which plagiarist bear disciplinary penalties that could lead to the cancellation of a thesis or a dissertation."

#### **III.1.1.2. DIFFERENT FORMS OF PLAGIARISM:**

Plagiarism can take several forms, all of which involve using someone else's work without proper attribution. Here are some common forms of plagiarism with references:

##### **III.1.1.2.1. ACCIDENTAL PLAGIARISM:**

According to plagiarists, the reasons for this type of theft are due to their lack of knowledge of laws and rules. However, these excuses are unjustifiable and are uglier than the offense itself; it is not permissible for a student or researcher not to search for laws and rules for any reason, which are unacceptable reasons such as lack of time, lack of experience, lack of confidence in creativity and its negativity, or misunderstanding of instructions.

##### **III.1.1.2.2. INTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM:**

In this case, the writer deliberately attributes the work of others to themselves, knowing the source and references without mentioning them.

##### **III.1.1.2.3. CYBER-PLAGIARISM:**

It involves copying and pasting information from web sources without citing the source. This is a recent type of literary theft that emerged with the development of websites and sources on the internet. It includes downloading and copying content without any changes.

**III.1.1.2.4. SELF-PLAGIARISM:**

" It is giving a copy of the same work to several professors" or submitting the same work in different courses. (Committee on Ethics in Science and Technology Youth, 2005 CEST-Jeunesse, 2005 Commission de l'éthique en science et en technologie Jeunesse).

**III.1.2. SANCTION OF PLAGIARISM:**

The consequences of plagiarism are severe on the future of the student regardless of their academic level, and on the life of any academic researcher or clinical researcher. In this case, the researcher becomes a criminal regardless of their rank, exposing their reputation and professional honor to suspicion in all national and international forums if the plagiarism is discovered.

***If the plagiarist is a student:***

- Article 35 of Decision No. 933 issued on July 28, 2016 states: "Any act of plagiarism reported in a report or academic work of a student in bachelor's, master's, or doctoral theses, before or after the defense, may result in the cancellation of the defense or withdrawal of the acquired rank." (<http://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/component/k2/item/1130-prevention-et-lutte-contre-le-plaolat>)
- In the case of self-plagiarism of work completed during their academic career (such as practical work reports, research reports, internship reports...), the work is canceled, and the student is automatically given a zero grade with disciplinary penalties that may lead to expulsion.

***If the plagiarist is a permanent professor or researcher:***

- Executive Decree No. 08-130 dated May 3, 2008, concerning the special status of research professors, Chapter 8, Article 24, classifies "as a fourth-degree professional offense, if proven, the involvement of research professors in literary theft or forgery in scientific work in the preparation of a doctoral thesis or publication of scientific or pedagogical articles" (<http://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/component/k2/item/1130-prevention-et-lutte-contre-le-plaolat>)
- Article 36 of Decision No. 933 dated July 28, 2016 states: "Any act of literary theft related to scientific or pedagogical works by a research professor, clinical professor, or

permanent researcher during their pedagogical and scientific activities, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, research projects, or academic qualifications, or any scientific and pedagogical articles, may result in the cancellation of the defense or withdrawal of the acquired rank or the cancellation and withdrawal of the article."

(<https://ilsservices.mesrs.dz/DEJA/fichiers%20sommaire%20des%20textes/137%20FR.PDF>)

- The perpetrator of plagiarism may be subjected to the cancellation of the certificate or acquired rank due to plagiarism, or their expulsion and removal from the positions they hold, and the worst scenario is facing legal action from the original authors of the stolen work.

### **III.1.3. WAYS TO COMBAT PLAGIARISM:**

1. Raising awareness in the academic community among students and professors about the harms and consequences of plagiarism. This can be achieved through professors and students participating in forums and seminars specifically focused on the code of ethics in the profession, particularly regarding literary theft.
2. Publishing on the university's website all works of students and professors (theses, dissertations, articles, etc.) completed at the university level.
3. Having authors sign a commitment stating that they will not engage in literary theft in their work and that all sources and references have been properly cited.
4. Using applications that detect plagiarism.

### **III.1.4. DETECTION OF PLAGIARISM:**

#### **III.1.4.1. USING FREE APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET:**

- The internet offers free applications that do not require user engagement or registration. Type "Plagiarism Checker" in the Google search engine, and you will find many available applications. Simply copy and paste the text and then click on the "Check" button. The program will provide you with all matching texts found on the internet.
- If the texts are in PDF format, you first need to convert them to Word text because PDF texts are considered as images, not texts.
- There are good programs that allow text comparison and help you identify plagiarized sentences. You may notice some differences in how the applications are used, but they

all operate on the same principle. After inputting the texts and clicking the "Check" button, you can see plagiarized portions highlighted. This allows you to determine if the entire work is plagiarized or only some parts.

Some free applications are *Copyscape, Plagiarisma, Plagscan, Small SEO*, while non-free applications include *Turnitin, Grammarly, Quill-bot and Compilatio*.

### **III.1.4.2. HOW YOU CAN DETECT PLAGIARISM BY SIGHT OR HEARING:**

- Look for sudden changes in language or complex and unfamiliar phrases.
- Look for content that does not align with the sequence of ideas.
- Notice changes in writing style.
- Be observant of how words are written, such as font type, boldness, or spacing between lines.

### **III.1.5. PROCEDURES TO AVOID UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM:**

During the preparation of a thesis or a dissertation, both students and professors may face pressures due to time constraints or special circumstances, leaving them little room to present or improve results. To avoid literary theft, we can quote by taking the text as is and using quotation marks «...» or rephrasing it in our own words. In both cases, the source must be cited.

#### **III.1.5.1. THROUGH QUOTATION:**

##### **III.1.5.1.1. QUOTING TEXTS:**

The textual quotation must be between quotation marks “.....”, preceded by an introductory sentence. The source must be accurately and fully cited, without any ambiguity. There are many options, such as using footnotes at the end of the page, at the

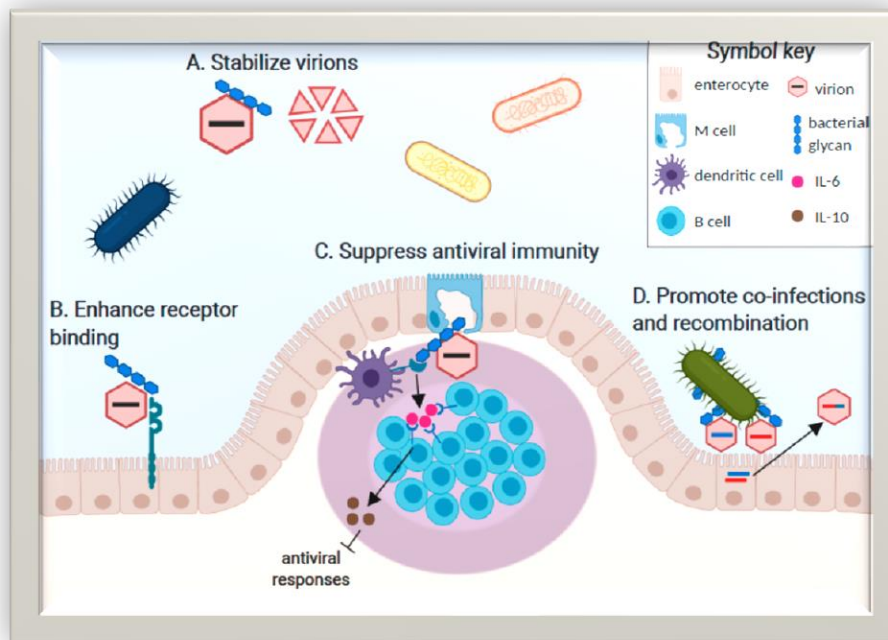
and of the document, or compiling all references used in accordance with standards in a reference list.

The theory of relativity, as proposed by Albert Einstein, revolutionized our understanding of space and time. In his seminal work 'On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies,' Einstein stated, “The laws of physics are the same for all observers in uniform motion relative to one another” (Einstein, 1905).

1. Einstein, A. (1905). On the motion of small particles suspended in liquids at rest required by the molecular-kinetic theory of heat. *Annalen der physik*, (1905). 17(549-560), 208.

### III.1.5.1.2. INSERTING ILLUSTRATIONS:

Illustrations are drawings, pictures, diagrams, tables, etc., which must be accompanied by a caption if drawn by another author. The source should be indicated under the title or at the bottom of the page and should not be mentioned in the references list but in the bibliography at the end, with the reference number.



**Figure 1.** Commensal bacteria enhance enteric virus infections in multiple ways [23].

23. Roth AN, Grau KR, Karst SM. Diverse Mechanisms Underlie Enhancement of Enteric Viruses by the Mammalian Intestinal Microbiota. *Viruses*. 2019; 11(8):760.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/v11080760>

**III.1.5.1.3. THROUGH PARAPHRASING:**

Paraphrasing is rewriting the text in your own style while citing the source, similar to quoting. Either mention the reference at the bottom of the page or index it with a numbered reference in the bibliography.

**Original sentence:** "The study found that children who were exposed to a second language before the age of six exhibited higher cognitive abilities later in life."

**Paraphrased sentence:** According to the research, children who had early exposure to a second language, before six years old, demonstrated enhanced cognitive skills in their later years<sup>1</sup>.

1. Smith, J., & Johnson, A. (2020). The Impact of Early Second Language Exposure on Cognitive Abilities: A Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Child Development*, 45(3), 123-135.

**III.1.6. WRITING A BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

The bibliography is a list of references or sources of information used in the research. It allows us to refer back to the original work and delve deeper into it. Mentioning every used source in any research work, whether written or oral, is an intellectual responsibility. Therefore, any author writing any research work should accurately mention the source and follow the applicable standards, respecting copyright and the effort put in by other authors.

When writing a reference list, start from the first day of research. Always accurately record the source of information, even if those sources are later deleted (digital sources). This saves you effort and time when you need to gather those sources later. Follow these steps:

1. In a notebook or on a page in your research notebook, accurately record the sources that interest you and that may help you in your research project.
2. Arrange those sources logically to make it easier for you to refer to them whenever needed, so you don't waste time searching (alphabetically, by topic, type of source, etc.).
3. When citing the source, adhere to the standards so you don't have to rewrite it again.

Here are the formats:

- For books: Author's name, surname, book title (*in italics*), publisher, year of publication, number of pages.

- For a part, chapter, or volume of a book: Author's name, surname, book title (*in italics*), publisher, year of publication, part or chapter number, page numbers (whether it's a single page like p. 15 or multiple pages like pp. 23-27).
- For an article in a journal: Author's name, surname, "Article Title," journal or magazine name (*in italics* or underlined), issue number, date, page numbers.
- Audiovisual recording: Author's name, surname, "Title," publisher, date, duration.
- Geographic map: Specify the scale of the map accurately.
- Website: Author's name, surname, title, [website address], (access date or download date)

## III.2. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS:

### III.2.1. INTRODUCTION:

Creativity that is not protected becomes susceptible to theft easily, which is why there is a need for legal protection, and this is where intellectual property rights come into play. These rights allow creators who have taken risks and invested time and money in producing a work or invention to reap the benefits of their success in a legitimate way, which is an ethical recognition.

### III.2.2. DEFINITION:

According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), "Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names, and images used in commerce." Intellectual property encompasses literary and artistic property on one hand and industrial property on the other.

#### III.2.2.1. INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY:

Industrial property refers to a set of privileges that have a common characteristic of granting exclusive rights legally protected, similar to legitimate monopolies. These rights are divided into two groups:

- ❖ Those related to trademarks.



- ❖ Those related to industrial creations, primarily patents and industrial designs.

**III.2.2.1. LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY:**

These include the rights of the author, aiming to protect literary and artistic works such as novels, poems, plays, musical compositions, and artistic works like drawings, paintings, photographs, and sculptures, as well as architectural creations.