



### Chapter III

### Plagiarism and intellectual property

#### 1. Intellectual property

##### 1.1. Definition

According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), "intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce."

Intellectual property includes two main categories: literary and artistic property (such as copyright and database rights) and industrial property (protection of inventions and technical knowledge). It is governed by the French Intellectual Property Code, which recognises a right of ownership over intellectual or aesthetic works and technical inventions. It covers two areas: literary and artistic property, and industrial property:

##### a . Industrial property

Industrial property is used to protect more technical or industrial innovations or creations:

- Technical creations: patents, plant breeders' rights, topography of semi-conductor products, etc;
- Ornamental creations: designs and models;
- Distinctive signs: trademarks, company names, trade names,
- Domain name, Appellation of origin, Indications of source;
- Industrial designs.

Obtaining industrial property rights is subject to filing and registration with government bodies.

##### b . Literary and artistic property

Literary and artistic property protects works of the mind (any creation can constitute a work of the mind, on the sole condition that it is original, 'the imprint of the author's personality'), regardless of form, genre, merit or purpose. It covers: Literary and musical

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works, paintings, statues, cinematographic works Advertising creations, maps and technical drawingsm.....

### ❖ **Copyright:**

Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights of creators over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright include literary and musical works, paintings, sculptures and cinematographic works, as well as computer programmes, software, databases, advertising creations, maps and technical drawings.

### ❖ **Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries of copyright protection are all those who hold a right in the work. Generally speaking, those who have participated in the creation of the work in its original, translated, arranged or adapted form.

## **2. Plagiarism**

### **2.1. Definition**

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism means using someone else's ideas or creations whether words, concepts, or images without giving them proper credit. It is a violation of copyright and can be considered an act of fraud or intellectual deception. Plagiarism can take many forms, from copying a text or image in its entirety to adopting an idea without citing its true author.

### **2.2. Different types of plagiarism**

#### **2.2.1. Direct plagiarism**

Direct plagiarism is the most obvious form of plagiarism. It involves appropriating someone else's ideas or work without mentioning the original authors, presenting them as if they were your own. Even if you make minor deletions or changes, if the structure and majority of the terms remain the same, this is clearly plagiarism. This type of plagiarism includes

 **Cyberplagiarism**, which consists of copying and pasting information from the Web without indicating its sources; this is a modern form of plagiarism that has appeared with the development of resources available on the Internet.

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### **2.2.2. Patchwork plagiarism**

This type of plagiarism involves copying parts of text from different sources, often with minor changes. Even if the sentence has been changed, the idea or structure of the argument comes from someone else without attribution. It may be more subtle, but it is still a serious act of plagiarism, because the intention to appropriate someone else's work is clear.

### **2.2.3. Paraphrasing**

Depending on how it is used, paraphrasing can be considered plagiarism. If you reformulate an existing idea or text without citing your source, it constitutes indirect plagiarism.

### **2.2.4. Self-plagiarism**

This includes re-using your own work or parts of it without indicating that it has already been published elsewhere. Although this may seem less serious, there can be ethical and legal consequences, especially if it relates to academic or professional work. In academic circles, self-plagiarism is often seen as deception, where the author attempts to present their older work as original.

### **2.2.5. Source-based plagiarism**

Source-based plagiarism occurs when you attribute to secondary sources, even if they come from a primary source.

## **3. Penalties for plagiarism**

Plagiarism can seriously damage a student's future regardless of their level of study and ruin a researcher's career, university hospital teacher-researcher or permanent researcher involved, whatever their grade and/or the position they held when the plagiarism was discovered. Plagiarism can seriously destroy the reputation and career of its perpetrator, even if the act was committed decades before it came to light.

- **Case of students**

Article 35 of Order 933 of 28 July 2016 stipulates that 'any act of plagiarism relating to the scientific and pedagogical work required of students in bachelor's, master's, master's and doctoral dissertations, before or after their defense, exposes its author to the cancellation of the defense or the withdrawal of the title acquired'. The acquired title may be withdrawn

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even if the act of plagiarism was not discovered until several years after it was acquired. In this case, ‘any person who has suffered damage as a result of plagiarism that has been duly established may take legal action against the authors of the plagiarism’, regardless of any sanctions taken against them by the authorities of their employing organization.

Self-plagiarism in work carried out with a view to obtaining a diploma may, depending on its extent, lead to the cancellation of the work, the author may be refused permission to defend his dissertation or thesis, and may have his title or diploma withdrawn if the self-plagiarism was revealed once the title had been obtained.

If the plagiarism or self-plagiarism concerns work carried out during a course of study (such as practical work reports, presentation reports, work placement reports, etc.), the author's work will be rejected, a zero mark may be awarded for the work and disciplinary measures, up to and including exclusion, may be imposed.

- **Permanent teachers and researchers**

Executive Decree N°. 08-130 of 3 May 2008 on the special status of teacher-researchers, Chapter 8, Article 24, classifies ‘as a fourth-degree professional misconduct, the fact of teacher- researchers being authors or accomplices in any established act of plagiarism, falsification of results or fraud in scientific work claimed in doctoral theses or in the context of any other scientific or educational publications.

Article 36 of Order 933 of 28 July 2016 states that ‘any act of plagiarism [...] in relation to the scientific and teaching work claimed by the teacher-researcher, the university hospital teacher- researcher and the permanent researcher during teaching and scientific activities, magister theses and doctorate these and other research projects or university habilitation work, or any other scientific or teaching publication duly noted, during or after the defense, assessment or publication, exposes its author to the cancellation of the defense or the withdrawal of the title acquired or the cancellation or withdrawal of the publication. A person who commits plagiarism risks losing their academic titles and diplomas. They may be downgraded, dismissed, or permanently banned from professional roles. They may also face legal action from the original authors of the plagiarized work.

<https://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/fr/component/k2/item/1130-prevention-et-lutte-contre-le-plaolat>

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### **4. Ways of combating plagiarism at university level**

1. Make the university community of students and lecturers aware of the harm and consequences of plagiarism. This can be achieved through the participation of professors and students in forums and seminars specifically focusing on the profession's code of ethics, particularly with regard to literary theft.
2. Publish on the university's website all student and teacher work (theses, dissertations, articles, etc.) produced at university level.
3. Have authors sign an undertaking stipulating that they will not engage in literary theft in their work and that all sources and references have been correctly cited.
4. Use plagiarism detection software.

### **5. How to avoid plagiarism in your work?**

#### **5.1. Citing Sources**

Ensure the original author in the text and bibliography: Cite the original authors for any ideas you borrow from them to develop your own work.

#### **5.2. Using Anti-Plagiarism Tools**

Never re-use the same work (report, dissertation, master's thesis, doctoral dissertation) that you have previously written yourself and that has enabled you to obtain a mark in a subject and/or that you have defended to obtain a diploma (bachelor's degree, master's degree, engineering degree, master's degree, doctorate), to obtain a mark in another subject and/or to obtain another diploma (self-plagiarism).

#### **5.3. Use a plagiarism detector for students before handing in your work**

The most well-known plagiarism detectors are Turnitin and Ephorus. Turnitin is one of the most effective tools; it scans your document by comparing it to other theses, academic texts, and online sources. However, you can also perform this check yourself using online plagiarism detection software.

If you want to make sure you are not unintentionally plagiarizing, you can run your article or research paper through a plagiarism checker. Here are some free tools: Copyscape, Plagiarisma, Plagscan, Small SEO Tools. There are also paid options such as Turnitin,

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Compilatio, and others. Here are a few useful links:

<https://www.plagium.com/fr/detecteurdeplagiat>

<http://www.olaciscan.com/fr/>

<https://plagiarisma.net/fr/>

### 5.4. by citation:

Citation is defined in scientific research as that method by which the researcher increases his scientific content, by transferring from another scientific content, whether directly or indirectly, for the purpose of clarifying an idea or citing a scientific example.

#### 5.4.1. Forms of citation in scientific research

##### a. Direct citation:

In this type of citation, the researcher quotes information word-for-word and with the same meaning as in the original source. The quoted content is placed in quotation marks or brackets and introduced by a contextual phrase. For example: “*as stated in the research...*”

##### ❖ Texts cited

Textual quotations must be enclosed in inverted commas ‘...’ and introduced by a sentence that provides context. The source must be cited precisely and completely, leaving no ambiguity.

There are several citation styles:

- Footnotes at the bottom of the page
- References at the beginning or end of the document
- A complete reference list following academic standards

Let us consider a mechanical model of a beam as given in Fig. 1. Relations for Young's modulus and density of FG beam, as well as relations for the nonlocal strain gradient theory can be found in the Appendix of the paper [27].

✚ Reference number 27 in the bibliography at the end of this work

##### ❖ Inserting illustrations:

Lustrations such as drawings, images, diagrams, and tables must include a caption if taken from another author. The source should be cited either below the title or at the bottom of the page. These should not be listed in the references section but must appear in the bibliography with a reference number.

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**Table 1.** Organic fertilizers and amendments applied in the experimental orchard — *Fertilisants organiques et amendements appliqués dans le verger expérimental.*

Compound	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Mean
Compost 0.5% N (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )	30.0	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	7.9
Lin-waste 5/2/2 (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )	0.5	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
Patentkali (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )	2.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.3
Natural phosphate 50% (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )	1.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.2
Hydrated lime 50% (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nitrogen unit (u.N·ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	57.5	67.5	72.5	62.5	50.0	63.8	45.0	59.8
Ca <sup>b</sup>	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8
B, Mn, Zn <sup>b</sup>	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8

<sup>a</sup> Estimation of nitrogen availability for the compost used: 30% year 1, 20% year 2, 15% year 3 and for the lin-waste used: 50% year 1 and 50% year 2 — *Estimation de la disponibilité de l'azote fourni par le compost : 30 % l'année 1, 20 % l'année 2, 15 % l'année 3 et par le tourteau de lin : 50 % l'année 1 et 50 % l'année 2;* <sup>b</sup> Number of foliar treatments — *Nombre de traitements foliaires.*

Figure 14.3. Example of a table (Jamar, 2010).

### b. Indirect citation

#### ❖ Paraphrasing:

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

#### 📌 Original quote:

"Chemical toxicity remains a major handicap in organic synthesis and given its large volume in the reaction, the use of an organic solvent medium exacerbates this problem. The aqueous system as a substitute for the organic medium brings unexpected and impressive results".

#### 📌 Paraphrase:

The toxicity of chemicals remains a major obstacle in organic synthesis, and the use of organic solvents, due to their large quantity in reactions, aggravates this problem. The use of an aqueous system as an alternative to the organic medium gives surprising and impressive results. <sup>1</sup>

1. Lindström U.M., Organic reactions in water: principles, strategies and applications, Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, 2007.

#### ❖ Summarizing

The summary is a brief overview of a long text. The main objective is to give the reader an idea of the original text without reading it, to present the main idea of the text or article, i.e. to competently tell the most important meanings of the article

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 Original quote:

"Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants, algae, and some bacteria convert light energy, usually from the sun, into chemical energy stored in glucose. This process takes place in the chloroplasts of plant cells, using chlorophyll, water, and carbon dioxide. Oxygen is released as a by-product. Photosynthesis is essential for life on Earth as it provides the oxygen we breathe and is the basis of the food chain."

 Summarizing

Photosynthesis is a vital process in which plants use sunlight to create glucose and release oxygen, forming the foundation of Earth's food chain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Reece, J. B., Urry, L. A., Cain, M. L., Wasserman, S. A., Minorsky, P. V., & Jackson, R. B. (2014). *Campbell Biology* (10<sup>th</sup> ed.). Pearson Education.

### 5.4.2. in-text citations styles

What style of quotation do we use?

A citation style is a set of rules that define how to cite your sources in your academic productions (dissertations, theses, etc.).

In the past, each academic discipline had its own citation rules. Today, universities often choose a unique citation style.

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**Table:** Different style of citation styles

<b>Citation Style</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>Citation System in Text</b>
APA	Social Sciences	Author-date
Harvard	Economics	Author-date
Vancouver	Medicine	Numeric
Chicago A	Humanities	Footnotes
Chicago B	Humanities	Author-date
OSCOLA	Law	Footnotes
MLA	Humanities (Language Studies)	Author-page number
IEEE	Exact Sciences (Computer Science)	Numeric
Turabian	Humanities (Language Studies)	Footnotes
Turabian	Social Sciences	Author-date
AMA	Medicine	Numeric
ACS	Chemistry	Numeric, author-page number, footnotes
NLM	Medicine	Numeric
AAA	Social Studies	Numeric
APSA	Political Science	Author-date

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### Some examples of in-text citations

#### **a. Style: APA Standards**

The APA style is one of the most widely used formats in academic writing. It was developed by the American Psychological Association and was initially intended for use in psychology and the social sciences. Today, it is one of the most commonly used citation styles across various academic fields. APA style uses an author–date system for in-text citations, which allows readers to locate the full reference in the bibliography.

#### **example**

Suppose we want to cite a sentence from a book by Robert Lazarus published in 1993: "Social support significantly reduces the effects of stress on mental health."

You can cite it in two ways:

#### **a. Narrative citation (integrated into the sentence)**

According to Lazarus (1993), social support significantly reduces the effects of stress on mental health.

#### **b. Parenthetical citation (in parentheses)**

Social support significantly reduces the effects of stress on mental health (Lazarus, 1993).

#### **In the reference list**

Author, Initial(s). (Year). Title in italics. Place of publication:

Publisher: Lazarus, R. S. (1993). *Coping and emotion*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

#### **b. Style: Vancouver**

The Vancouver citation style was developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) and is mainly used in the field of medicine. Instead of an author-date system, Vancouver style uses a numerical citation system, where references are indicated by numbers in parentheses or superscript within the text.

example: Suppose you are quoting a sentence from a medical article:

"Vitamin D deficiency is linked to increased risk of cardiovascular disease."

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### **In the text (Vancouver style)**

Vitamin D deficiency is linked to increased risk of cardiovascular disease (1).

### **In the reference list**

1. Holick MF. Vitamin D deficiency. N Engl J Med. 2007 Jul 19;357(3):266-81.

### **c. Style: IEEE**

The IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) citation style is commonly used in technical fields such as computer science and electrical engineering. IEEE uses a numerical citation system enclosed in square brackets [x], with specific formats for different types of sources.

### **example**

Suppose you are quoting a sentence from a technical article:

"Machine learning algorithms have dramatically improved image recognition accuracy."

### **In the text (style IEEE)**

Machine learning algorithms have dramatically improved image recognition accuracy [1].

### **In the reference list**

[1] A. Smith, Introduction to Machine Learning, 2nd ed. New York, NY, USA: Springer, 2020.

## **6. Writing a bibliography**

### **6.1.The bibliography**

A bibliography lists all the sources you have consulted while conducting your research. It should bring together all the printed and digital sources that the researcher has used in the course of his or her work.

- ✓ It should be inserted at the end of the manuscript.
- ✓ It consists of the bibliographic references cited in the text, whatever their nature (reference works, books, periodical articles, studies, electronic and audiovisual documents, etc.).

### **6.2.Objective: Why write a bibliography?**

There are three main reasons why it is important to write a bibliography and include it at the end of your work:

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- ✓ Respect for authors: they have published reference works, they have been used on a set of texts, so they must be cited (copyright).
- ✓ To demonstrate the quality of your work and enable it to be checked by listing the documents you have used and therefore read.
- ✓ To clearly and precisely identify each document so that readers can easily locate it (provide the reader with sufficient identifying information to enable them to search for and locate it easily).

### 6.3. The bibliographic reference list

The bibliographic reference is the document's identity card, which is the set of data elements necessary for the identification of a document or part of a document of any type, on any medium (book, article, website, etc.). This varies according to the type of document used in the research: book, articles, conferences, website, CD, etc.). It therefore includes:

- ✓ Its intellectual description (author's name, title.)
- ✓ Its physical description (the number of pages)
- ✓ The writing of bibliographic references must be homogeneous, whether it is:
  - ✚ in terms of typography and layout
  - ✚ in terms of the order of the information (note that writing practices differ according to the disciplines)

### 6.4. How do you write a bibliography?

The bibliography appears at the end of the work in a separate section or chapter and is usually organized in alphabetical order by the authors' last names.

All documents that have been read and explicitly cited in the text must be included in the bibliography. Likewise, every reference listed in the bibliography must be cited in the text there should be no missing or extra sources.

### 6.5. Writing of bibliographic reference lists

Bibliographic references group together the documents cited in a text, according to precise presentation standards. These standards ensure clear identification of sources for readers. References are usually listed alphabetically by author, and then chronologically for each author. If a numbering system is used, references follow the order in which they appear in

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the text. It is essential not to mix the two systems:

✚ Examples of bibliographic formats:

#### **Book:**

Author's last name, first name. *Title of the book* (in italics). Publisher, year of publication, number of pages.

#### **example**

Smith, John. Introduction to Sociology. Pearson Education, 2020, 350 pages.