

PLAGIARISM

28 march 2024

DEFINITION

what is defined as Plagiarism :

"1. appropriation, in whole or in part, of another's work, literary, artistic, and the like, which one wishes to pass off as one's own [...]. 2. In Roman law, criminal conduct of one who maliciously takes possession of or trades in another's free man or slave."

Or specifically:

"Transitive verb. To steal and pass off as one's own (another's ideas or words): To use (another's production) without mentioning the source. Intransitive verb. To commit literary theft: to present as new and original an idea or product deriving from an existing source."

UNINTENTIONAL PLAGIARISM

plagiarism

without realizing it:

summarizing or reporting as their own words, ideas or information found in a book or article without mentioning it. It is also in order to avoid plagiarism that authors of books and scientific articles fill their texts with dozens of references, indicating from time to time the sources of what they claim.

IS IT A CRIME?

in the Italian legal system

Law No. 475 of April 19, 1925 concerning rules on "Repression of the false attribution of others' work by aspirants to the conferment of degrees, diplomas, offices, titles and public dignities."

Copyright Law (L. 633/1941) as amended by Law 214/2023

In many countries plagiarism is seen as a violation of academic integrity, journalistic ethics, and social norms of learning, teaching, research, fairness, respect, and responsibility.

ITALIAN LAW ON COPYRIGHT

“Chapter I

Protected Works

Article 1. Intellectual works of a creative nature belonging to literature, music, figurative arts, architecture, theatre and cinematography, whatever their mode or form of expression, are protected under this law.

Computer programs are also protected as literary works within the meaning of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ratified and made enforceable by Law No. 399 of 20 June 1978, as well as databases that by their choice or arrangement of material constitute an intellectual creation of the author”

COPYRIGHT LAW/ PLAGIARISM

both terms may apply to a particular act, they are different concepts, and false claims of authorship are generally plagiarism, regardless of whether the material is copyrighted.

Copyright infringement is a violation of a copyright holder's rights when material whose use is restricted by copyright is used without permission. Plagiarism, on the other hand, is the unearned enhancement of the plagiarising author's reputation or the obtaining of academic credit through false claims of authorship. Plagiarism is therefore seen as a moral offence against the plagiarist's audience (e.g. a reader, listener or teacher).



ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Academic Integrity means acting honestly, fairly, respectfully and responsibly when you study and undertake academic work.

It means applying these values in your own work, and also when engaging with the work and contributions of others. These values are expected of both staff and students.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Improvements in information technology have created challenges to academic integrity, particularly in relation to increased plagiarism and the use of low quality sources found on the internet.

Technology has also increased opportunities for collaborative writing, raising issues of proper attribution of authorship.

There are also problems with hyper-authorship, selling authorship and undeserved authorship.

Sole 24 ore 25 August 2023

«IL SOLE 24 ORE» 25 AUGUST 2023

“Google bans the misleading use of AI-generated content, while OpenAI's explicitly forbids 'plagiarism', without providing a precise definition.

In Italy, the Italian Supreme Court ruled in 2018 that plagiarism of another person's work is not only triggered in the case of infringement of the protected work, but also in the case of so-called 'evolutionary plagiarism', such as in the case of reworkings of the Ai. With the result that the owner of the original work could then claim payment of the reproduction rights and damages.”

AND SPECIFICALLY

plagiarism refers more strictly to the author's inalienable right to the authorship of the work and exists even when the author's right to the economic exploitation of the work has not been infringed, for example because those rights have expired. In fact, according to Italian law, a person who appropriates representative and creative elements of another person's work in order to incorporate them in another work under his own name is guilty of copyright infringement.



INTERNATIONALLY AGREED PRINCIPLES

Many universities around the world have now adopted tools to encourage academic honesty and codes of behaviour with which students and teachers must comply with sanctions that can extend up to expulsion.

WHY ACADEMIC HONESTY IS IMPORTANT?

on an international level, starting from the codes of honour of the american universities, academic honesty is a very worthy value from which many resources are derived, in particular, critical thinking is stimulated through the identification of sources, the comparison between them and the theses proposed, in order to develop one's own thoughts and original ideas, which do not ignore the concepts proposed by those who have worked on the subject before, but directly from the foundations of them, in order to progress in knowledge.

HOW TO AVOID

example:

instructions given by the university of maryland (2013) to its students

“1. Always put quotations, i.e. copied sentences (or literal translations if the text is not in the language you are writing in), in quotation marks.

2. Use quotation marks even when copying just a few words, so that the reader can distinguish between expressions used by the author being quoted and those introduced by the writer.

3. Inverted commas are used to indicate that the phrases or expressions of another author are being quoted verbatim. But this is not enough. It is also necessary to indicate who and where it was written, with a reference to the author, the date (which serves to identify the text) and the pages from which the quotation is taken.”

THE FIVE PILLARS


Honesty

Trust

Fairness

Respect

Responsibility and Courage



According to the research by Guerrero-Dib, Portales and Heredia-Escorza, "Academic integrity does not simply consist of avoiding dishonest practices such as copying during exams, committing plagiarism or hiring a ghostwriter; it implies a commitment to learning and work that is well done, complete and focused on a single purpose: learning. It also requires using appropriate means, making genuine efforts and having good skills. Above all, it implies diligently taking advantage of all learning experiences' (International Journal for Educational Integrity, 2020).

IT'S YOUR FUTURE THAT MATTERS

There is no more powerful search engine than
critical thinking