

What on earth is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is a highly-complex ethical issues scientists and scholars face in connection with publishing and publications. IEEE that is the world's largest technical professional organization for the advancement of technology, says "plagiarism in any form is unacceptable and is considered a serious breach of professional conduct, with potentially severe ethical and legal consequences" [1]

"**Plagiarism** is the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off **as one's own.**"
New Oxford American Dictionary

"**Plagiarism** means to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) **as one's own.**
To use (another's production) **without crediting the source.**"
Merriam-Webster Dictionary



Not to use other's work as your own.
When you want to use other's work, you have to use it **with credit.**

The guidelines identify five levels of plagiarism, according to severity.

Level 1 pertains to the uncredited verbatim copying of a full paper, or the verbatim copying of a major portion (>50%), or verbatim copying within more than one paper by the same author(s).

Level 2 pertains to the uncredited verbatim copying of a large portion (between 20% and 50%) or verbatim copying within more than one paper by the same author(s).

Level 3 pertains to the uncredited verbatim copying of individual elements (paragraph(s), sentence(s), illustration(s), etc.) resulting in a significant portion (<20%) within a paper.

Level 4 pertains to uncredited or improper paraphrasing of pages or paragraphs.

Level 5 pertains to the credited verbatim copying of a major portion of a paper without clear delineation (e.g., quotes or indents). [2]

When should I quote?

- When language is particularly vivid or expressive.
- When exact wording is needed for technical accuracy.
- When the words of an important authority lend weight to an argument. [3]

The most important effort is "Suspecting what you writing may be PLAGIARISM"

How do I show I am quoting?

- Name the source in an introductory phrase.
- Use quotation marks or indent long quotations.
- Cite the source appropriately.

If you fail to do this, it is **plagiarism.** [3]

Figure / Illustration / Picture

Authors lean to trust any figure or illustration got from the Internet may be freely used in publications.

Actually, almost all of those images and pictures are copyrighted, in spite of the fact that they are widely used without reference. Journals often require an individual confirmation of copyright for every figure in an article.

Depending on the publisher's contract, authors may be able to acquire an official permission for reprinting their own materials [4]

The most important effort is "Suspecting what you adopted may be PLAGIARISM"

Identifying the copyright owner of a figure, and, even in the case where images are downloaded from the Internet, ask for a written permission from the source and insert appropriate credits in the caption. [4]

[1] IEEE Publications, IEEE Publication Services and Products Board Operations Manual. (2012)[Online]. Available <http://www.ieee.org>

[2] IEEE Publications, A Plagiarism FAQ. (2012)[Online]. Available: http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/rights/plagiarism_FAQ.html

[3] Academic Integrity in MIT; HP: <https://integrity.mit.edu/handbook/academic-writing/avoiding-plagiarism-quoting> (11th Sep 2021)

[4] Plagiarism and Ethical Issues Pitfalls of Publications: On the Sensitive Issue of Plagiarism; HP: <https://www.ieee-ras.org/publications/plagiarism-and-ethical-issues> (11th Sep 2021)