

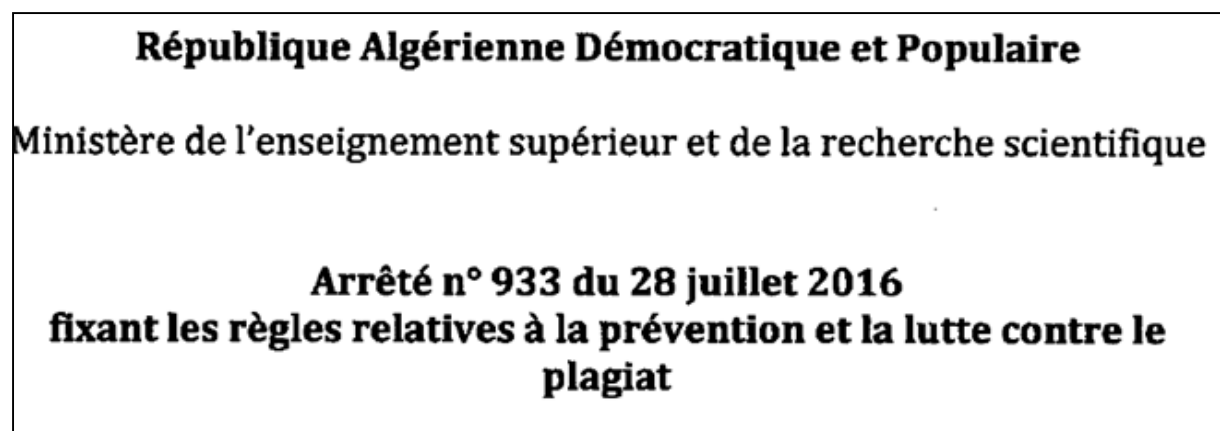
SECTION 9

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

9. HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

9.1. Introduction

According to decree no. 933 of July 28, 2016 laying down the rules for preventing and combating plagiarism, plagiarism is understood to mean any work drawn up by the student, teacher-researcher, hospital-university teacher-researcher, permanent researcher or who conque participates in an act of falsification of results or fraud claimed in scientific work or in any other scientific or educational publication.



9.2. What is plagiarism?

This is the illegitimate appropriation of the work, ideas or works of others without citing their sources. It concerns text extracts, data, images, diagrams, figures, etc. Plagiarism is intellectual fraud and punishable by law.

9.3. Types of plagiarism?

There are several types of plagiarism:

- Total or partial quotation or reformulation of ideas or information, text, paragraph, extract from a published article, or extract from a book, magazine, study, report or website without mentioning their sources and authors.
- Quoting extracts from a document without placing them in brackets and without mentioning their sources and authors.
- Use of specific data without specifying the source and its authors.
- Use of an argument or reference without mentioning its source and authors.

- Publication of a text, article, report or mimeo produced by an institution or establishment and treating it as one's own work.
- Use of images, graphs, statistical tables or diagrams in a text or article without reference to its origin, source and authors.
- Complete or partial translation from one language into the language used by the student, without reference to the translator and source.
- Inclusion of the student's name in a research paper or other scientific work without participation in its preparation.
- The inclusion by the principal investigator of the name of another researcher of scientific renown without having participated in the realization of the work, with or without his authorization, in order to assist in the publication of the work. Entrusting students or other persons with the realization of scientific work in order to adopt them in a research project or for the realization of a scientific book, an educational publication or a scientific report.

9.4. How to avoid plagiarism

Plagiarism is often unintentional and can be avoided by adopting certain working methods.

- Specify sources: put other people's words in quotation marks and mention the source by adding a bibliographical reference.
- Referencing illustrations: explicitly indicate the author of the idea that has been reformulated or summarized.
- Paraphrasing statements and summarizing texts: cite the source.
- Refer to the bibliography: Organize references in a bibliography.

9.4.1. The quotation

A quotation is the exact reproduction of a phrase, sentence or part of a text. A quotation must obey precise rules:

- Begins and ends with quotation marks;
- Must be correctly referenced;
- Must be accurate, including punctuation;
- Deletions must be identified by suspension points in square brackets [. . .] ;

- Modifications required by syntax must be placed in square brackets;
- Must be quoted in the original language, with the translation given as a note;

9.4.2.Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is the act of summarizing and reformulating an idea from another author. It is not a quotation, since only the idea remains, not the original text. In research work, paraphrasing is necessary.

9.4.3.9.4.3 Indicate the complete bibliographical reference

The bibliography lists all books, documents, papers and scientific articles relating to a given subject, whether or not they were consulted during the bibliographic search.