



Plagiarism

General

Plagiarism in any form (see below) constitutes serious misconduct and violates basic principles of scientific ethics and ethics in general. Paying our debts to those whose writings or ideas have advanced our thinking and made us better understand the questions posed in our research is primarily a matter of scientific honesty and dignity. Plagiarism indicates that the author(s) of the paper in question have not adequately met the learning requirements of a seminar or other research work. Proven plagiarism can have serious consequences for the professional career of a scientist to the extent that his or her credibility is actively tested.

What exactly is plagiarism?

1. Use of quotations from the work of others that are not credited to the author. Quotations should be fully distinguishable by the use of quotation marks. It should in any case be clear to the reader what belongs to the author of a paper and what belongs to other scholars.
2. Paraphrase. This is the improper use of other scholars' formulations slightly altered (e.g. by changing the order of the terms of a sentence), so as to give the false impression that the text is the product of our personal work. References to the pages of the study we use should be accurate. In any case it is preferable to give the outline of other scholars' views in summary form and of course refer to them. A faithful summary testifies that the positions of the scholars with whom we are conversing have been thoroughly understood.
3. Copy-paste from the internet. The internet offers the modern researcher a huge wealth of databases and familiarising students with electronic media should be an integral part of the teaching process. However, it should be made clear that the use of material drawn from the internet is regulated by copyright rules. This means that we are obliged to attribute the texts we draw from there to their author and also to cite the site we used in the bibliography. It should be noted here that despite the many facilities that the internet provides today's researcher, the material available is often of dubious scientific validity. Paper authors should therefore check the reliability of the websites they use by checking with the academic supervisor of their work.
4. Cooperation. Unauthorized collaboration of students in the preparation of a written assignment or the assignment of the writing of a written assignment to a third party is clearly an unfair practice.

5. Indirect references. In general, indirect citations, i.e. referring to X's work through Ps, should be avoided. However, in cases where it is completely impossible to have direct access to the sources we use (i.e. X's work), we should explicitly state the source that cites the work we are quoting (e.g. "as quoted by Ps commenting on X").
6. Double submission of work. It is understood that submitting the same work (even if it is a small part of it) in order to meet the needs of a new seminar is u n f a i r .
7. If we have received help from a third party (and not from the lecturer) during our research, we should explicitly mention this in the preface of our paper. In any case, it is essential that our debts be credited to those who accepted to express their judgment on our work before final submission.