What is plagiarism?¹

“The complete or partial use of...

...results, hypotheses, interpretations, arguments, ideas, measurements, facts, pictures, plans, models, overviews, program codes, parts of texts or entire papers,...

... i.e. work products, any contents and texts, of other authors in your own work, without specifying the source and indicating clearly what exactly was taken from the source.

Such work gives readers the impression that the contents used are originally from you!”

A more detailed discussion in Fishman (2009: 5)² arrives at the following definition:

“Plagiarism occurs when someone

1. Uses words, ideas, or work products
2. Attributable to another identifiable person or source
3. Without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained
4. In a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship
5. In order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary”

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¹ The following information has been obtained from the pages of the project Plagiatsprävention – Refairenz; see https://www.plagiatspraevention.uni-konstanz.de/lehrmaterial/dozentenmaterial/: Projekt Plagiatsprävention – Refairenz: Präsentation Plagiatsvermeidung am Übergang vom Lesen zum Schreiben (90 Minuten). https://www.plagiatspraevention.uni-konstanz.de/typo3temp/secure_downloads/89992/0/869cb3b985b8c800442ca31ce26950cdee29c04b/Folien_Seminarsitzung_90_Minuten_Plagiatspraeventionpdf.pdf (05/20/2019).

² Fishman, Teddi. 2009. "We know it when we see it" is not good enough: Toward a standard definition of plagiarism that transcends theft, fraud, and copyright. Paper presented at the th Asia Pacific Conference on Educational Integrity (4APCEI), 28–30 September 2009 (https://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1037&context=apcei, 05/20/2019).