

Copyright, plagiarism

Exercise 1 How to copyright an idea. Put the events in the order you hear in the film.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nblfTkUSuGc>

- A Make a payment of copyright fee to the register of copyrights.
- B You cannot copyright certain items (e.g. slogans).
- C To register your copyright visit the library of Congress and fill in a form.
- D You can copyright the ideas which have the tangible form (e.g. a CD).
- E If you want your copyright to last for a longer period than 70 years after your death you can fill in a form to renew your copyright.
- F When the work is created copyright is automatically secured.

Exercise 2 In the film in Exercise 1 you hear the following phrases, identify them by matching the words from the two columns.

wyłączne prawo, rozproszczać materiał, nagrania dźwiękowe, znane symbole, automatycznie zabezpieczane, rejestr publiczny, proces o naruszenie praw, odnowić prawa autorskie

exclusive	material
public	right
renew	recordings
familiar	record
automatically	secured
distribute	symbols
infringement	suit
sound	copyright

Exercise 3 Read the text defining plagiarism and infringement and choose the right word from the list.

<https://www.plagiarismtoday.com/2013/10/07/difference-copyright-infringement-plagiarism/>

violate / images / permission / distribute / creator / own / committed

The Difference Between Copyright Infringement and Plagiarism

Defining Copyright Infringement

Copyright infringement is simply any infringement up on the rights of a copyright holder.

Copyright law gives a copyright holder (usually the [1] of the work) a set of rights that they and they alone can exploit legally . Those rights include:

- The right to reproduce (copy) a work.
- The right to create derivative works based upon it.
- The right to [2] copies of the work to the public.
- The right to publicly display or perform the work.

This means a wide variety of activities can be copyright infringing including performing a copyrighted play without [3], writing an unauthorized sequel to a work or simply making copies of the work.

In short, copyright infringement is a very broad term, rooted in the law, that covers a wide range of unlawful activities that [4] the rights (granted by the law) to copyright holders.

Defining Plagiarism

But where copyright infringement is a construct of the law, plagiarism is a construct of ethics.

Most broadly, plagiarism is defined as the taking the original work or works of another and presenting it as your [5].

The definition of “work” can include a variety of things including ideas, words, [6], etc. Anything that is seen as an unethical and unattributed use of another’s original creation can be defined as plagiarism.

However, the definition of plagiarism is not always consistent. Different industries, for example, have different standards. A lawyer, for example, is held to different standards than a poet, which is different than a speechwriter and different from a musician.

Because of this, as with copyright infringement, many cases of plagiarism are divisive as to whether or not a violation was [7].

Exercise 4 Read the text explaining the similarities and differences between plagiarism and copyright infringement and choose the right word from the list.

damages / protection / lawsuits / committing / removed / domain / purchased / plagiarize

The Similarities

On the surface, plagiarism and copyright both have a great deal in common. Most things that can be plagiarized could be copyrighted. After all, most plagiarism deals with either creative or academic work and those types of works, typically, qualify for copyright [1] when they are new.

More importantly though, many plagiarisms are copyright infringements. Plagiarizing a blog post on a new site, copying an encyclopedia article without attribution for a book report or submitting a photograph someone else took under your name to a magazine are all examples of both plagiarism and copyright infringement.

As such, many plagiarisms are actually addressed through the legal framework provided by copyright law. Plagiarized content posted online is often [2] with takedown notices, commercial plagiarisms, for example in advertisements, are often dealt with through [3] and so forth.

The Differences

The key difference between plagiarism and copyright infringement is that not all plagiarisms are infringements and not all infringements are plagiarisms.

For one, a person can [4] almost anything, including works that are not protected by copyright. If you were to claim to have written “Hamlet”, for example, it would be a plagiarism but not a copyright infringement because the play is in the public [5] and is not protected by copyright.

Also, plagiarism often covers things that are not covered by copyright. Ideas, facts and general plot elements are all things that can be plagiarized, at least in certain situations, but generally don't qualify for copyright protection.

It's also worth noting that getting permission to use a work makes the use non-infringing though it might still be a plagiarism. For example, getting permission to submit a [6] essay means that the use is not an infringement, but it is still a plagiarism as the work is not originally yours.

To make matters more confusing, most copyright infringements don't really hinge on whether or not a use is attributed. For example, if you passed out copies of a play without permission, it's most likely an infringement whether or not you tried to take credit for it. While plagiarism may have an impact on [7] awarded if a lawsuit is filed, attribution generally doesn't make an infringing action legal.

In short, it's possible to infringe a work without plagiarizing it and it's equally possible to plagiarize something without [8] copyright infringement.