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Legal liability for plagiarism of scientific works: How do major publishers protect their content

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Abstract. The increase in the number of scientific publications and the spread of legal liability for plagiarism testify to the high priority and relevance of the issue of content protection for large publishing houses in today's conditions. Thus, the purpose of the study was to establish the main mechanisms and approaches used by large publishers to combat plagiarism, namely in the legal context. To achieve this goal, the study used a number of methodological tools, i.e., functional and systematic approaches, the method of analysis and synthesis, the method of comparison, and the formal legal method. During the research, the concepts of "plagiarism", "scientific work", "content" were defined and their characteristics were described. In addition, various theoretical approaches to solving the problem of plagiarism in scientific works were considered. Based on this, the theoretical principles of copyright protection for scientific works were researched and substantiated. Also, during the research, the specifics of the application of modern legal methods of copyright protection in large publishing houses were revealed. As a result, the effectiveness of practical methods of combating plagiarism was identified and evaluated. It is also worth mentioning the development of practical recommendations for the authors of scientific works regarding the protection of their rights. The results obtained during the research can be used as methodological material for authors who wish to protect their scientific works from plagiarism, as well as for scientific editors, reviewers and other specialists who work with scientific texts

Keywords: scientific articles; copyright; intellectual property; plagiarism; science studies

Introduction

The study of the means of copyright protection is acquiring more and more popularity every day. This phenomenon is influenced by several factors, including the number and dynamics of scientific publications. In addition, the development of education and science pursues the goal of improving the quality of their objects, in particular, one of the main conditions is to avoid plagiarism in scientific papers. It should be determined that such a manifestation of impiety provokes legal liability for persons directly misusing publishers' content. Particular attention needs to be paid to the large organisations involved in scientific publishing, as they are constantly updating their methods and approaches to copyright protection, therefore using the most effective of them.

The most common of these tools are software products of various kinds, as they can provide reliable protection while also checking papers for plagiarism. In addition, this study establishes the technological capabilities of such software, the main features of the plagiarism detection process, and legal analysis of this type of illegal behaviour, as noted M. Zaher *et al.* (2020). Thus, the study of this issue will not only provide an analysis of various factors affecting the classification of types of plagiarism but will also allow forming a clear idea of the entire spectrum of possible plagiarism in scientific publications. In addition, such an approach would best characterise the possible preventive forms and methods for such publishers, which could in turn prevent the occurrence of this type of intellectual property infringement.

In the scientific doctrine, special attention is also devoted to this issue, and therefore researchers are actively studying it in various contexts. E. Ikonomi (2021) studied the mechanism of copyright protection in accordance with the provisions of the Albanian legislation. The conclusion described important court cases related to cases of wrongful attribution of someone else's authorship. At the same time, no recommendations were offered to improve this mechanism and increase its effectiveness in the conditions of digitalization. L. Shkurti *et al.* (2021) devoted their research to the study of the PlagAL system used to detect plagiarism in Albanian texts. In the conclusion, the researchers established that in order to work with such texts, it is necessary to carry out their preliminary processing, as well as normalization to identify text matches. At the same time, the research did not disclose the legal aspect of responsibility for plagiarism. A study by A. Kabashi (2021) partially explored the issue of plagiarism, namely the challenges faced by school librarians in implementing and following policies related to academic

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integrity and the fight against plagiarism. Thus, the conclusion described the specific situation in the international schools of Albania regarding the actual problems related to plagiarism in academic texts. However, this study did not reveal the specifics of copyright protection in large publishing houses. D. Kaçorri *et al.* (2024) investigated the mechanism of agglomerative hierarchical cluster analysis for plagiarism detection. In conclusion, it was proved that the filtering of stop words of the Albanian language is an effective tool to counter the spread of plagiarism among academic texts. At the same time, the specifics of the measures applied to copyright infringers were not revealed. A. Misini *et al.* (2023) conducted research on a model for the attribution of authorship of Albanian texts. In the conclusion, the researchers indicated the priority of using a machine-learning approach for automatic identification of the authorship of Albanian texts based on the analysis of linguistic features of the text. At the same time, the specifics of working with academic texts and content of large publishing houses are not taken into account.

The main purpose of the article was to analyse international intellectual property law, namely academic writings. In addition, it was important to establish effective methods used by large publishers to protect their academic works. For this purpose, the article fulfilled several tasks, namely: characterising the theoretical component of the issue under study, establishing its basic features and properties, examining the various laws and regulations, analysing the experience of well-known publishers, forming recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the tools used to protect copyrights.

Materials and methods

As the issue of how to protect intellectual property rights has become more prevalent in academic circles, the substantive scope of the issue has expanded accordingly. That is why, for its in-depth research, it is necessary to use a number of scientific methodological tools that will allow considering all its aspects. Thus, attention should be paid to the functional approach, as it has defined the purpose and objectives of the study and shaped the research design. In addition, the key aspects to be considered in the implementation of the Article were established through it. A systematic approach was used to ensure that all methods and approaches were interlinked in the study. As a result, the essence of all necessary timeframes was defined, and all set tasks were fulfilled.

As for the method of analysis and synthesis, their role is certainly important in the course of the study. In particular, through the first, the issue under study was divided into different elements, which in turn made it possible to analyse each of them. The synthesis method made it possible to connect them into one whole and establish a connection between them. In addition, the method of analysis and synthesis has uncovered the main legal ways of protecting intellectual property rights worldwide.

Since the field of research is legal, the formal-legal method is the main one, which allows considering various legal aspects of the researched topic. An important feature is that this method allows you to establish certain signs characteristic of this type of copyright infringement, namely plagiarism, which as a result provides a special value. Based on it, the provisions of the regulatory legal acts of foreign countries were studied, which made it possible to characterize their legal experience in the field of copyright protection and anti-plagiarism. Thus, the following acts were analysed: Civil Code of the Republic of Poland (2011), Copyright and Related Rights Act (1965), Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988), Copyright Law of the United States (1976), Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998), Law of Poland No. 1668 "On Higher Education and Science" (2018), Code of Copyright and Related Rights (1985), Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights (1992), Intellectual Property Code (2020).

One of the main methods used is a comparison as it was the basis for comparing the experiences of different well-known publishers. A comparison also revealed which methods and means are the most effective for copyright protection.

Results

The study of the most commonly used methods of protecting scientific works by well-known publishers is a rather complex phenomenon since it requires in-depth consideration of all its elements. Accordingly, to establish the level of their effectiveness, it is necessary to disclose the essential content of these tools and approaches, to characterise their types. It should be agreed that scientific papers are the object of copyright, therefore their author has non-property personal rights to them. Based on this, it can be established that if a person has certain rights, then, accordingly, they have the right to their protection. That is why persons violating these rights should be brought to legal responsibility, depending on the established norms in the legislation of the country concerned (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2021).

However, to analyse the process of bringing the violator to legal responsibility, it is necessary to consider the essence of the object of the offence, namely plagiarism. Thus, plagiarism should include the presentation of the result of someone else's work or idea as one's own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into one's scientific work without acknowledging the real author (Ali, 2021). Importantly, regardless of whether all scientific material is subject to copyright, whether it is published or unpublished, whether it is in handwritten, printed, or electronic form, all scientific material is subject to copyright. At the same time, plagiarism can manifest itself in various forms of expression of will, namely, it can be intentional, reckless, or unintentional, but it must be understood that the liability applies in all cases (Singh, 2020). As for the types of such misconduct in the copyright, their classification is extremely broad (Fig. 1).

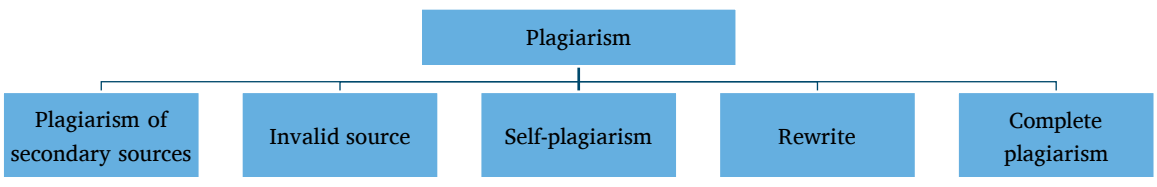

Figure 1. Types of plagiarism

Source: compiled by the author

There are several signs by which types of plagiarism should be distinguished, in particular, one of these is the level of danger, as well as prevalence. Thus, plagiarism of secondary sources is considered the least severe type. Its distinctive feature is that it levels the study while being rather difficult to determine, which accordingly requires the involvement of human labour, namely that of an expert. Another, fairly common, dangerous to the previous type, is Invalid Source, which involves the author listing materials that they have not actually used or that do not exist at all. Not so common is the type of self-plagiarism, which as the name suggests consists of the author not citing their own previous writings, which they use in their new paper. One of the most common types of plagiarism is rewriting, since this approach, as this approach usually allows authors to bypass technical checks on the text (Shymchenko & Levchenko, 2023). At the same time, the primary meaning is identical to the materials used by the author, so it can be established that this approach is creative as opposed to others but is still an offence because the author is publishing someone else's idea. The most dangerous type of plagiarism is Complete Plagiarism as it is direct use of the original source. The author presents the result of someone else's work as their own, without listing the necessary requisites. This type can be established by using websites and special software that checks academic papers for plagiarism (Dipongkor *et al.*, 2021).

Equally dangerous to copyright ownership relations in the context of scientific writings is Verbatim Plagiarism, as it consists in copying the original source in its entirety, i.e., the result of another author's work, without proper citation. Its essence can be revealed by dividing it into two types, namely: absolute copying of the text and the use of a separate quote without reference to the source. In addition, it must be established that the above qualification identifies specific types of plagiarism for which a person who has infringed the copyright of another person is legally liable. Having analysed the theoretical meaning and the main types of plagiarism, it would be useful to look at the phenomenon in a legal context. The concept of plagiarism is therefore to be understood as an arbitrary violation of the rights of the author of the original source, which, depending on the degree of public danger, is grounds for holding the offender liable. As a rule, responsibility for this type of illegal behaviour directly depends on its qualification and is divided into: civil, administrative or criminal (Pun, 2021).

As regards the regulations of different countries governing this area of social relations, their practice somewhat varies. According to the legislation of Poland, namely the Civil Code, one of the grounds for holding a person liable for copyright infringement of another person is the publication of the results of someone else's scientific work under their name without properly quoting the original source. In addition, there is a specific regulation in this country, namely the Higher Education and Science Act of 20 July 2018, which stipulates that there is a disciplinary liability for scientists for this type of illegal behaviour. However, this legislation makes a clear distinction between copyright objects, in particular, it does not consider the use of static data, research ideas, or findings used from another publication as plagiarism (Grudecki, 2021). Interestingly, in the United States of America, there are several important laws and regulations governing intellectual property, in particular rights infringed as a result of plagiarism. These include the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998). The act that a person commits in an attempt to circumvent technical means of copyright protection is punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years or a fine of up to USD 500,000, depending on the qualification of the act (Section 506(a) Copyright Law of the United States (1976)). However, academics may also be subject to disciplinary liability, consisting mainly of violation of ethnic norms. Section 1201 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998) prohibits the circumvention of technical means of copyright protection and imposes civil and criminal liability for such actions.

In the UK, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988), a person who infringes the copyright of another by distributing copies of a scientific work may be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 months or a fine (Article 107(1)). Liability may depend on several types of misconduct, namely reproducing (Article 16(1)) and publishing (Article 17) someone else's scientific work under one's name or pseudonym, either with or without the knowledge or consent of its original author. Another common type of plagiarism in this country is the co-opting of one's own and "borrowed" expressions from other's works without duly citing them in the list of references (Article 21(1)). In addition, under UK law, rewriting by which an author paraphrases the published work of a third party without reference to that person or publication may also be liable. Therefore, it is impossible to establish one type of liability that responds to all unlawful acts relating to copyright, so it is divided into administrative, criminal, and disciplinary (Pupovac, 2021).

In a country such as Germany, there is also a special law called the Copyright and Related Rights Act (1965), which provides for penalties of imprisonment of up to 3 years or a fine, for persons who unlawfully use copyrighted materials in their works (Article 106). Besides, the national legislation pays particular attention to citation, making it a prerequisite to cite the source, even if the material has been used in part or paraphrased (Article 51). At the same time, there are a number of established rules that must be observed by authors and publishers when they use other people's scientific materials, in particular on the citation format. Accordingly, legal liability is imposed for violation of this principle by a person (Min, 2020).

In Switzerland, there are several regulatory legal acts, namely federal laws regulating the area of public relations related to the protection of intellectual property (Federal Act on…, 1992). Therefore, the approach to the regulation of the issue under study in this country can be considered systemic, as it consists of civil law, criminal law, and criminal procedure. Thus, under the provisions of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, a person shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine for infringement of copyright (Article 67) (Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights, 1992). It is also stipulated that even the use of material that was necessary for the study or the examination of the subject, i.e., if it was not directly used in the work, is equated to plagiarism without proper acknowledgement in the references list (Yi *et al.*, 2020).

The process of bringing responsibility varies somewhat in these countries, in particular, in the United States of America (section 17) (Copyright Law of the United States, 1976), the case is initiated by the federal government or the state, in Germany (section 6) (Copyright and Related Rights Act, 1965), the case is considered within the framework

of civil law relations. In addition, a distinctive feature that affects the qualification of this type of offence is intent, because if it is present, the person is held criminally liable. The public interest factor has an important impact on the process of bringing a person to legal responsibility. Thus, if a person's wrongdoing does not affect them, the case is usually dealt with on the basis of the principles set out in private prosecution proceedings (Piddubnyi & Deineha, 2023). Consideration should also be given to France since there is a separate regulatory document, the Intellectual Property Code (2020), which fully covers the area of intellectual property and therefore copyright regulation. Thus, this document establishes several types of norms that can be applied to persons who commit plagiarism, including civil law, criminal law, and criminal procedure. This indicates the importance of this area of legal relations for society and the increased danger of such a phenomenon as plagiarism. Having established the main features of legal liability for this type of illegal actions, it would be useful to consider ways in which one can protect one's scientific works and copyright. That is why it is necessary to consider the most prominent publishers and determine their approaches and tools for the protection of scientific developments (Memon & Mavrinac, 2020; Mehregan, 2021). However, it is worth noting that online publishing is now more prevalent, so it would be worth considering the experience of not only text-based but also electronic methods of copyright protection. Accordingly, the output of both types of activities is subject to copyright, therefore books and articles in electronic form are equated in their legal status to text. At the same time, it should be noted that it is somewhat more difficult for electronic publishers to protect their scientific content since the openness and accessibility of such materials is higher than printed ones. This is one of the reasons why major publishers prefer to publish scientific work in print format, thereby protecting it from misuse and manipulation.

Publishers such as Pearson, Thomson Reuters, Penguin Random House, and Random House are certainly well worth reviewing (Perkins *et al.*, 2020). A common feature in their activities aimed at copyright protection is the integration of developed electronic tools and instruments for the successful development and publication of electronic intellectual property. The development of such technologies and tools is motivated by the low cost of duplication, the high speed of distribution and the short time it takes to get a publication to the consumer, especially through the Internet. Thus, it can be established that all the publishers listed above place a significant emphasis on protecting their scientific works from unlawful use by third parties. Accordingly, copyright is an important part of the intellectual property rights that such organisations are in turn vested with, in particular for their scientific content. Analysing the activities of each of these publishers, it can be established that they use various forms of protection of their intellectual property objects, including patent, copyright, trade secret, and trademark.

As for the first form, it mainly protects the invention directly implemented in real life. By comparing it to the publication activities of major publishers, it can be argued that the copyright they are endowed with is directly aimed at protecting original creations in a certain form and is accordingly targeted at its human perception, which is why it is commonly referred to as the written form. Therefore, the publisher represents the written academic work as copyright (Pun, 2021). However, this form of protection is not widespread enough among authors and publishers, since the process of obtaining a patent is quite complex and lengthy, which slows down the publication of materials. Another form of copyright protection is a trade secret, but it does not occur at all among the listed publishers. This is due to its focus on protecting commercial and unknown material to a wide range of people, which in turn is not inherent in academic papers. Also, a trademark is an insufficiently widespread form of protection because it is developed and assigned to protect the originality of goods and services confirmed by the trademark. This instrument is more intrinsic to goods or services because it directly protects the symbolism characteristic of a particular manufacturer (Eisa *et al.*, 2021).

In addition, by exploring approaches that are popular among major publishers, it is possible to highlight approaches such as the cooperation of intellectual objects of protection into comprehensive documents that implement self-protection by analysing not only the content of the material but also information about the actions and rights of users and the relevant rules that are central to the implementation of the object to be protected. Attention should also be paid to an equally important protection tool – a cryptographic transformation of research papers and materials to directly encrypt the content of an electronic publication from unauthorised users. Electronic publishers are now more often using original identification marks as special tools for computer steganography in their practices. Their main purpose in the context of copyright and therefore scientific content protection is to preserve hidden information about the content of materials and their letterheads (Zimba & Gasparyan, 2021). The result of this approach by a publisher is that, in the event of a dispute between several authors, or between an author and an infringer, it is possible to prove the fact of authorship and therefore to disclose the necessary information.

As regards checking scientific papers for plagiarism, it should be noted that such activities of special organisations and portals should be two-stage, including both the technical part and the expert part. In particular, when concluding about the presence of plagiarism in a work, it is necessary to consider not only the constructions of which it consists but also the content. Thus, through primary analysis, it is possible to identify borrowings used in the work of a third party without proper acknowledgement and citation. In turn, secondary analysis allows for additional research of scientific material and determines its originality. Therefore, involving experts, namely scientists from the relevant branch of science, who can verify the content of the scientific work, is a priority during the implementation of scientific content analysis. Furthermore, to increase the efficiency of such activities, which is therefore related to the issue of plagiarism, it would be advisable to improve the review process, i.e., the verification of papers. It is this approach that will allow the idea and value of the material to be fully explored.

Discussion

The study of the issue of legal protection of copyrights for scientific texts is relevant among scientists in connection with the challenges of the digital age. Accordingly, every day more and more tools and mechanisms appear that can contribute to the spread of plagiarism. That is why researchers are trying to determine effective approaches to counteract

this phenomenon, including in the legal sphere. In particular, T. Foltýnek *et al.* (2020) in their research tested and compared 5 different online tools and programs for detecting plagiarism: Turnitin, Ouriginal, Viperplag, Plagiarism Checker X and Plagiarism Detector. At the same time, within the framework of this study, the tools were also evaluated according to various aspects, namely, detection of exact matches, detection of paraphrasing, ease of use, pricing. According to the results of the researchers, Turnitin, Ouriginal and Plagiarism Checker X are the most effective, since these programs detected the most borrowings. This is in common with this study, as it was also found that some instruments may be better at detecting quotations, while others are better at detecting paraphrasing. It has been found that no tool is perfect, and therefore publishing editors must be aware of the limitations of these systems. The common conclusion between the studies is that in order to identify the borrowing of their own content, it is advisable for publishers to combine the use of anti-plagiarism programs with manual expert evaluation.

C.A. Pierson (2021) paid attention to the ethical problems faced by major publishing houses. The researcher studied the specifics of the activities of authors, reviewers and editors in the publication process and analysed the challenges they face. A similar thematic evaluation approach was used within this study to illustrate these problems and discuss their possible solutions. Both studies highlighted plagiarism as a major ethical problem that negatively affects the development of publishing houses. During the course of this research, it was found that it embodies the presentation of someone else's work as one's own without due credit. At the same time, the seriousness of plagiarism and its high risk for authors were emphasised. In this regard, there are common features between the two studies, which are expressed in their classification as research misconduct. It is worth emphasizing that such actions require an investigation for projects, especially those financed from the state budget. The common conclusion is that it is a priority to use software for timely detection of plagiarism and protection of publisher's copyright. At the same time, this tool is useful for both authors and editors to prevent infringement of their copyrights.

A. Ramalho and M.S. Silva (2020) studied the experience of Portugal in the field of combating plagiarism. The researchers found that it is appropriate to use Article 196 of the Code of Copyright and Related Rights (1985) as the legal basis for assessing plagiarism. Within this study, the experience of foreign countries was also analysed, including in the legal field. In this regard, it should be emphasised that the legislative framework provides greater clarity and consistency compared to the current, often subjective and vague approach to plagiarism in many academic institutions and publishing houses. The study also found that the sheer volume of work reviewed by plagiarism software makes it difficult to directly incorporate a legal test into the software itself. The researchers noted that although their research used Portuguese legislation as an example, the legal elements contained in it should be applied in other countries, even if plagiarism is not a crime there. Common to the studies is a rationale for using legal tools as a second step for reviewers to analyse potential plagiarism cases detected by the software. This can help eliminate software-defined false positives.

Reviewing the text after publication is a mandatory step to avoid plagiarism. This conclusion was reached by J.A. da Silva and Q.H. Vuong (2021), who found that flaws can be allowed even after a rigorous review process in authoritative journals. During this study, special attention was also paid not only to the stage of preparation of the text, but also to its publication and distribution. This is because some published studies, even in top journals, contain errors, misconduct or fraud, despite supposedly rigorous peer-review (Basiuk & Dobroskok, 2023). That is why large publishing houses to protect their copyright should monitor the number of text citations, even for retracted articles, which can increase their reputation. Common to the research findings is the view that publishers need to be more transparent about the limitations of peer review. In addition, in case of detection of plagiarism, they must hold the editors and persons who used the text without permission accountable for violating ethical standards and legal norms (Kieliszek, 2023).

The role of peer review in ensuring the credibility of published research was revealed by P. Chaddah (2021). The researcher established that before the research results (the direct text of the article) are accepted as knowledge, reviewers must anonymously check them and confirm their authenticity. Within the framework of this study, it was also emphasised that an important component of determining the level of originality of a text is the discovery of a new question in it, which is unknown to scientific doctrine. At the same time, it is possible to single out errors that can occur in this process, in particular, unintentional flaws in logic, data analysis, or experimental procedures. In addition, they may carry an intention expressed in the falsification of data or results. Common among the results is the identification of threats such as methodology falsification and data manipulation. As a result, both studies found that such actions undermine the integrity of the research and the validity of the knowledge. In addition, they can lead to a waste of publishing resources and hinder scientific progress in general (Sezonov & Sezonova, 2022).

Following C. Yali (2020), the widespread use of big data creates a conflict with copyright protection of databases, especially in the era of active development and spread of digital technologies. The researcher used the "five-star" model to determine the potential and specificity of big data processing, which is typical for publishing houses. During the course of this study, the contradictions between their use and copyright protection were also highlighted. At the same time, one of the most effective tools for combating plagiarism and unfair use of texts is the law itself. It is important to compare the experience and legislation of different countries in order to respond in time to modern challenges, including in the field of databases (Golubei, 2023). The conclusions of both studies indicated the need to balance copyright protection with public use.

Based on the above, it can be stated that the use of specific platforms and software is the most effective way to protect copyright, in particular when publishing electronic scientific works. In addition, this approach allows the publishing house not only to publish, but also to immediately create protected scientific content and, in case of their arbitrary use by third parties, to hold them accountable. At the same time, this approach was also mentioned in the analysed studies, which indicates its effectiveness and promise.

Conclusions

This study has established the main forms of copyright protection most commonly used by well-known publishers. Besides, the very concept of plagiarism has been examined and

its main types have been identified. Based on this classification, the main characteristics and, accordingly, the signs of such an illegal phenomenon were analysed. An important element in the study is the investigation of writings precisely in the context of intellectual property rights. Moreover, it is necessary to establish that the Article distinguished various scientific materials in accordance with their legal status.

A significant part of the study has been devoted to an analysis of the regulations of different countries and has focused on intellectual property rights protection. In particular, the study looked at the experiences of countries such as Poland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Switzerland. The approaches in these countries somewhat coincide as there is a strong emphasis on the protection of intellectual rights, indicating that they are a priority for society. Various types of legal liability, namely disciplinary, administrative, criminal and even civil liability, are imposed according to the infringement of the rights of the author and the misuse of other people's scientific material. An important factor influencing the qualification of such acts is undoubtedly their intent and the characteristics contained in academic writings.

Regarding the experience of major publishers, the Article mainly focuses on Pearson, Thomson Reuters, Penguin Random House, and Random House. It has been found that they most often use copyright as a form of scientific content protection. This approach makes it possible to defend one's interests such as copyright in court, in the event of its misuse by a third party. Future studies in this area should consider how to integrate the properties of artificial intelligence in countering plagiarism, with reference to tools for the protection of scientific material.

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Conflict of interest

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Юридична відповідальність за плагіат наукових робіт: як великі видавництва захищають свій контент

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Анотація. Збільшення кількості наукових публікацій та поширення юридичної відповідальності за плагіат свідчать про високу пріоритетність та актуальність питання захисту контенту для великих видавництв у сучасних умовах. Таким чином, метою дослідження було встановлення основних механізмів та підходів, що використовуються великими видавництвами для боротьби з плагіатом, зокрема в правовому контексті. Для досягнення поставленої мети в дослідженні використано низку методологічних інструментів, а саме: функціональний та системний підходи, метод аналізу та синтезу, метод порівняння, формально-юридичний метод. Під час дослідження було визначено поняття "плагіат", "науковий твір", "зміст" та описано їхні ознаки. Крім того, розглянуто різні теоретичні підходи до вирішення проблеми плагіату в наукових працях. На основі цього було досліджено та обґрунтовано теоретичні засади охорони авторського права на наукові твори. Також під час дослідження було виявлено специфіку застосування сучасних правових способів захисту авторських прав у великих видавництвах. В результаті було виявлено та оцінено ефективність практичних методів боротьби з плагіатом. Варто також відзначити розробку практичних рекомендацій для авторів наукових робіт щодо захисту своїх прав. Результати, отримані в ході дослідження, можуть бути використані як методичний матеріал для авторів, які бажають захистити свої наукові праці від плагіату, а також для наукових редакторів, рецензентів та інших фахівців, які працюють з науковими текстами

Ключові слова: наукові статті; авторське право; інтелектуальна власність; плагіат; наукознавство