

# WHAT GPIS STUDENTS NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

*Presented By:*

Tyler Fortman, Ph.D.

Assistant Director, Office of Student Conduct &  
Academic Integrity

*Created By:*

Michael DeBowes, Ed.S.

Director, Office of Student Conduct & Academic  
Integrity



# CHALLENGES & CONTRADICTIONS



- According to The Purdue University Online Writing Lab (2008), “American teachers often instruct students to:
  - ▣ Develop a topic based on what has already been said and written **but** write something new and original
  - ▣ Rely on opinions of experts and authorities on a topic **but** improve upon and/or disagree with those same opinions
  - ▣ Give credit to researchers who have come before you **but** make your own significant contribution
  - ▣ Improve your English or fit into a discourse community by building upon what you hear and read **but** use your own words and your own voice” (Intellectual Challenges in American Academic Writing section, para. 1-2).

# BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ACADEMIC HONESTY



- According to Charles Lipson, author of *Doing Honest Work in College*, “Academic honesty boils down to three simple but powerful principles:
  - When you say you did the work yourself, you actually did it.
  - When you rely on someone else’s work, you cite it. When you use their words, you quote them openly and accurately, and you cite them, too.
  - When you present research materials, you present them fairly and truthfully. That’s true whether the research involves data, documents, or the writings of other scholars” (Lipson, 2004, p. 3).

# WHY CITE?



- Consider this statement:
  - “As scholars, we have a responsibility to our **sources** (to acknowledge our indebtedness to them), to our **readers** (to let them know what our sources were and how they informed us), and to **ourselves** (to declare our own contributions)” (Lipson and Reindl, 2003, p. 9, emphasis added).

# CITATION 101

- Citation involves two basic elements - documentation (in-text/references) and quotation marks (for verbatim reproductions)
- Referencing sources generally occurs in one of three ways:

Method	Content of Source Text	Scope of Original	Length	Quotes?	Attribution Required?
Quoting	Exact phrasing	Narrow	Identical	Y	Y
Paraphrasing	Select passage IYOW	Broad	Shorter	N	Y
Summarizing	Main ideas IYOW	Broadest	Shortest	N	Y

(The Purdue University Online Writing Lab, 2009)

# CITATION 101 (CONT.)



- Words and ideas of other scholars are to be cited using an appropriate citation style, such as APA, MLA, Chicago. Some disciplines also have specific citation styles (consult your faculty for course or discipline-specific citation requirements).
- Some citation styles may be found online at:  
<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/> and  
<http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/> though it is recommended you purchase citation manuals pursuant to required formats



# Academic Integrity Violations

# WHAT IS CHEATING?



- Using unauthorized assistance, materials, study aids, or other information in any academic exercise
  
- Examples of cheating include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - ▣ using unapproved resources or assistance to complete an assignment, paper,
  - ▣ project, quiz or exam; collaborating in violation of a faculty member's instructions; and
  - ▣ submitting the same, or substantially the same, paper to more than one course for
  - ▣ academic credit without first obtaining the approval of faculty).



# WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?



- Using someone else's language, ideas, or other original material without acknowledging its source in any academic exercise.
- Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - submitting a research paper obtained from a commercial research service, the Internet, or from another student as if it were original work;
  - **making simple changes to borrowed materials while leaving the organization, content, or phraseology intact.**
  - Plagiarism also occurs in a group project if one or more of the members of the group does none of the group's work and participates in none of the group's activities, but attempts to take credit for the work of the group.

# AN EXAMPLE OF PLAGIARISM...

- An example of plagiarism, as provided by Lipson (2008, p. 61):
  - **Correct** short quote (includes citation and quotation marks):
    - "A PhD dissertation on the Second World War can assume its audience is more sophisticated than a sophomore paper on the same subject." citation
  - **Incorrect** short quote (citation supplied, but lacks quotation marks):
    - A PhD dissertation on the Second World War can assume its audience is more sophisticated than a sophomore paper on the same subject. citation
  - **Incorrect** short quote (lacks citation and quotation marks):
    - A PhD dissertation on the Second World War can assume its audience is more sophisticated than a sophomore paper on the same subject.

# BE AWARE OF “PATCHWRITING”



- Patchwriting is “copying from a source text and then deleting some words, altering grammatical structures, or plugging in one-for-one synonym-substitutes” (Howard, 1993, p. 233).
- Patchwriting is not quality academic writing and may be referred to Student Conduct & Academic Integrity as a suspected case of plagiarism.

# EXAMPLES OF "PATCHWRITING"

- An example of patchwriting, as provided by Howard (1993, p. 234):
  - Text as it appears in the **original source**, Davidson's *Genesis 1-11*
    - Such 'story myths' are not told for their entertainment value. They provide answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live (Davidson 10).
  - **Incorrect paraphrase:**
    - Specifically, story myths are not for entertainment purposes, rather they serve as answers to questions people ask about life, about society and about the world in which they live [Student 3].
  - **Another incorrect paraphrase:**
    - Davidson explains that story myths answer questions people ask about life, about society and about the world that we live in [Student 5].

# SO HOW CAN I PARAPHRASE?

- The following is an example of how to cite a long quotation (usually more than 40 words). I've selected this quote to illustrate a "block quotation" as well as to provide you with some advice to avoid paraphrasing errors. The quotation is from *Succeeding as an International Student in the United States and Canada*. Note the APA formatted citation at the end of the block quote:

Set aside the other author's text and think about the point *you* want to get across. Write it down in your own words (with a citation) and then compare your sentence to the author's original. If they contain several identical words or merely substitute a couple of synonyms, rewrite yours. Try to put aside the other author's distinctive language and rhythm as you write. That's sometimes hard, because the original sticks in your mind or seems just right. Still, you have to try. Your sentences and paragraphs should look and sound different from anyone you want to cite. (Lipson, 2008, p. 67)

Should be double spaced for APA 6th

# SO HOW CAN I PARAPHRASE?

- Not only does this block quotation provide valuable advice, it also shows you how to distinguish large sections of text that are directly quoted from an original author. Block quotes are indented and do not require quotation marks. Lipson's advice is continued below as a block quotation since I am using Lipson's words directly (verbatim)...

If you have trouble rephrasing an idea in your own words, jot down a brief note to yourself stating the point you want to make. Then back away, wait a little while, and try again. When you begin rewriting, look at your brief note but *don't look at the author's original sentence*. Once you have finished, check your new sentence against the author's original. You may have to try several times to get it right. Don't keep using the same words again and again. Approach the sentence from a fresh angle. If you still can't solve the problem, give up and use a direct quote (perhaps a whole sentence, perhaps only a few key words.). It should either be a direct quote or your distinctive rephrasing. It cannot be lip-synching. (Lipson, 2008, p. 67)

# PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER...

## **The original passage:**

Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. [Lester, James D. *Writing Research Papers*. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47.]

## **A legitimate paraphrase:**

In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

## **An acceptable summary:**

Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).

## **A plagiarized version:**

Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

(Slide text taken verbatim from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/563/02/>)

# WHAT IS FABRICATION?



- Inventing, altering or falsifying any data, citation or information in any academic exercise.
  
- Examples of fabrication include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - ▣ citation of a primary source which the student actually obtained from a secondary source
  - ▣ invention or alteration of experimental data without appropriate documentation (such as statistical outliers).



# WHAT IS FACILITATION?



- Helping another student commit, or attempt to commit, any Academic Integrity violation, or failure to report suspected Academic Integrity violations to a faculty member.
- An example of facilitation may include circulating course materials when the faculty member has not explicitly authorized their use.

# CONSEQUENCES OF ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

- Sanctions
  - Conduct Probation
  - Required educational sanctions/participation in educational activities
  - Grade sanction (usually an F on the assignment/exam or an F in the course, or both)
  - Academic Dishonesty notation on academic transcript
  - Conduct Suspension
  - Conduct Expulsion
- Strained relationships with peers/faculty/family/friends
- Sense of loss/disappointment/embarrassment/shame/guilt
- Past/Future academic work may be regarded as suspect (reputation)
- Department/Program/School consequences (continuance, assistantships)
- GPA / academic continuance (may not use grade forgiveness)
- Student conduct record/notation on transcript may limit future opportunities (jobs/continued education)

# Avoiding Academic Dishonesty

# TIPS FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM



- When reviewing your paper, ask yourself this question:  
*“How will my readers know what words and ideas are my own as opposed to the words or ideas of other scholars?”*
- Take careful notes when researching so as to not inadvertently confuse your words/ideas with the words/ideas of others
- Follow the citation style supplied by your faculty member. If one is not provided, ask if one is preferred or recommended and follow it meticulously
- Double-check your work to ensure any citations appearing in your paper also appear in your references (and vice-versa)

# TIPS FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM



- When paraphrasing other authors, compare your paraphrased passage to the original to ensure it does not resemble the original too closely (i.e. it is not patchwritten)
- Do not turn in a rough draft by mistake; what you submit is what will be evaluated (both for a grade as well as potential plagiarism/academic dishonesty)
- Educate yourself on the rules of citation. Ignorance is not an acceptable excuse for not citing properly, and you will still be held accountable in the student conduct system

# TIPS FOR AVOIDING ACADEMIC DISHONESTY



- Collaborate only within the proscribed limits of your instructors; if you have any doubt, ASK!
- Do not assume a faculty member's failure to prohibit conduct means they endorse it
- Seek help with your writing if needed (a good starting point is the Graduate Writing Assistance Program:  
<http://al.odu.edu/gwap/>)
- Do not wait until the last minute to complete your work, as you are more likely to make unintentional errors or make decisions which do not align with your values or institutional standards

# REFERENCES

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Questions?