

Researchers ensure appropriate authorship and citation!
(cf. ECoC 2017, p.5)

Description and background

This learning unit:

Introduces researchers to academic writing

Challenges researchers to learn rules in academic writing

Emphasises how important honesty in academic writing is

Role Model

Keywords

*Academic Writing; Quotation;
Paraphrasing; Summarising*

This unit has been prepared for disciplinary learning groups.

Learning Objectives

- 1** *Explain the importance of citation*
- 2** *Weigh criteria for good academic writing*
- 3** *Prioritise appropriate academic writing*

Learning Stages

- 1** *Introduce the topic*
- 2** *Motivate by presenting an interesting story*
- 3** *Compare citations and prioritise appropriate academic writing*
- 4** *Engage in storytelling about rules for appropriate citation*

“Quote about Publication and Dissemination”



1 Introduce the topic:

Homework (before the unit starts) or reading session

Read the definition of the Glossary for Academic Integrity by Tauginiene et al. from 2018, who describe plagiarism as the presentation of works / contents / ideas from other sources without proper recognition or accurate reference to the sources:

Find a codex for academic writing for your discipline, read it and bring it with you to class. Discuss the meanings of any unknown words.

Glossary for Academic Integrity: plagiarism

2 Motivate by introducing an interesting story:

Read or recall together Hannah's story and briefly flesh out what happened in the conferencing meeting. Now imagine the story continues as follows:

Yesterday during a seminar, Hannah's lecturer had informed them that students' final papers would be subjected to a plagiarism test, as incidents of misconduct had been increasing. Hannah didn't believe she was guilty of plagiarism, but when the lecturer mentioned correct quoting and references, as well as acknowledging important work and intellectual contribution of others, Hannah began to feel nervous. *What exactly is appropriate citation?*, she wondered.

Write Ethically from Start to Finish:

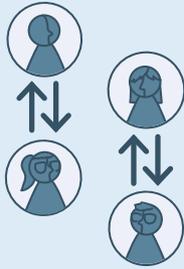
3 Compare citations and prioritise appropriate academic writing:

Hannah once heard that **40% of students' submissions was content was taken from other sources. Take your time and think about this. Does it count as plagiarism if the student refers to a text and...**

- copies word for word with no quotations, references or in-text citations.....? yes no not sure
- copies word for word with no quotations or in-text citations, but includes references.....? yes no not sure
- copies word for word with no quotations, but includes references and in-text citations.....? yes no not sure
- uses short phrases from multiple sources with no quotations, references or in-text citations....? yes no not sure
- uses short phrases from multiple sources with quotations, references and in-text citations...? yes no not sure
- changes the wording and uses no quotations, references or in-text citations.....? yes no not sure
- changes the wording and uses no quotations or in-text citations, but does include references? yes no not sure
- changes the wording and uses no quotations, but includes references and in-text citations..? yes no not sure

Discuss your choices in class. Why is it so important to cite correctly?

This exercise is taken in modified form from Glendinning, I (2011), adapted by Dlabolová, D; Foltýnek, T; Schäfer, A (2016): Where is the borderline between poor academic practice and plagiarism? 2018-06-21. <http://www.academicintegrity.eu/wp/all-materials>



Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism:



4 Engage in storytelling about rules for appropriate citation:

In groups of 3 or 4, imagine you are tutoring Hannah. She has written you an email asking for tips on academic writing.

Before you answer her, discuss the specifics of your discipline:

- Which codex of academic writing do you use?
- What are the most important academic writing rules?
- What citation style do you use?

How to quote directly
 Use someone's text (or image, chart, table etc.) word-for-word, stating the source and original author. Indicate where the original text starts and ends by enclosing the quoted section in quotation marks. Add a reference at the end of the quote.

How to paraphrase
 Take a statement, idea or text of somebody else and tell it in your own words. Acknowledge the original source by using a reference at the end of the paraphrased section.

How to summarise
 Describe the basic idea of a piece of work in your own words. State the original source of the summarised ideas.

European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity:



Pick one important sentence from the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity and quote it correctly. Use this example in your email to Hannah to exemplify which academic writing rules are important.

Let each group member check the email, and especially the quote. If you all agree that the email you have written is both informative and correct, send it to Hannah@path2integrity.uni-kiel.de (voluntary task).