ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Why is this important?

Why should I care?

In the following presentation, you will find out information about **plagiarism**:

- **What it is**
- **How to avoid it**
- **Get help citing your sources**

You will be required to answer some questions along the way.

INTRODUCTION

Research Resources. http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_what_is_plagiarism.html, 5/31/05

Academic integrity governs the way in which you **research** and **write.**

It is founded on the principles of **respect** for:

WHAT IS ACEDEMIC INTEGRITY?

- **Knowledge**
- **Truth**
- **Scholarship**
- **Acting with honesty**

These principles and values are the foundation of academia.

- Stealing another person's **words and/or ideas** and passing them off as your own.

- Using another person's words or ideas **without crediting** the source.

- Presenting as new or original an idea that you read in another source.

- **Buying a paper** online or "borrowing" from a friend and turning it in as your own.
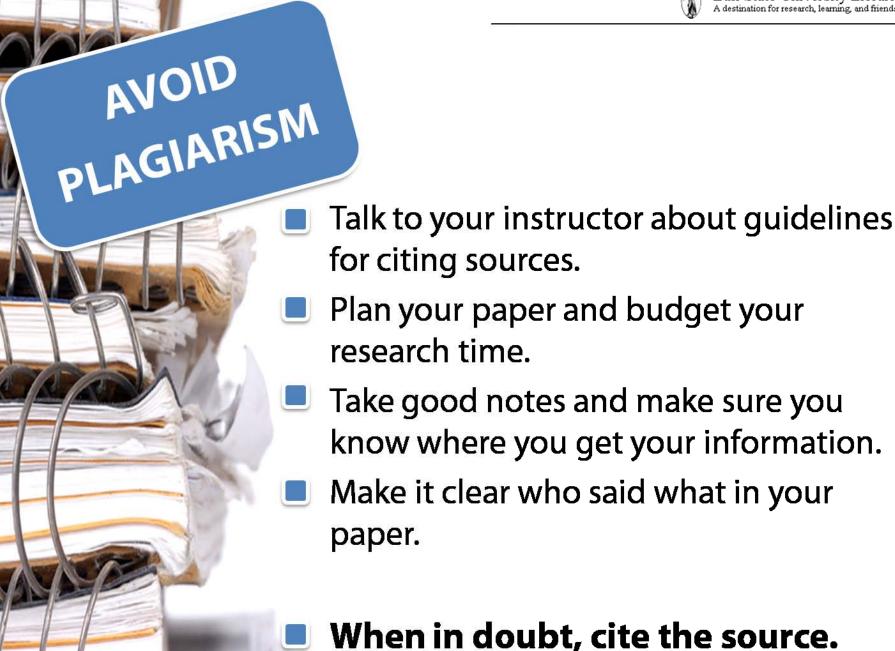
THEFT

PLAGIARISM IS...

- **Plagiarism is fraud. It is stealing.**
- Your academic integrity will be questioned if you plagiarize.
- If you plagiarize, you don't give yourself the opportunity to learn what your assignment is designed to teach you.
- It isn't fair to your classmates who have done the work.

WHAT IS THE BIG DEAL?

STEALING

PLAGIARISM CAN BE UNINTENTIONAL SO…

- Correctly cite your sources.

- Be sure to know what to cite in the first place.

- Remember where you got pieces of information.

- Know what is common knowledge and what is new information.

- **You are still responsible for following up on any and all of these points.**

AVOID PLAGIARISM

- Talk to your instructor about guidelines for citing sources.

- Plan your paper and budget your research time.

- Take good notes and make sure you know where you get your information.

- Make it clear who said what in your paper.

- **When in doubt, cite the source.**

- You do not need to cite facts that are common knowledge. The difficulty is knowing what constitutes common knowledge.

- **When you are in doubt about common knowledge type information, cite your source.**

COMMON KNOWLEDGE & PLAGIARISM

EXAMPLES OF COMMON KNOWLEDGE

- July 4th is a holiday in the United States.

- George Washington was the first president of the United States.

- Kurt Vonnegut wrote the book, *Slaughterhouse Five*.

- Mercury is the closest planet to the sun in the solar system.

LET'S PRACTICE

Original paragraph from the article "Family Communication on Prime-time Television" by Mary Strom Larson (page 357):

In the Huxtable family, there was more parent/child, child/parent, and spouse communication and far less sibling interaction than expected. This is a very child/parent-oriented family, and suggests open lines of communication between parents and children. Further, even though it may be related to the number of characters in the program, there is not a great deal of spousal interaction. In the Simpson family, while parent/child and child/parent communication predominated, there was less communication than expected in those dyads and significantly more communication between spouses.

You decide if the following examples are acceptable or not.....

DO YOU THINK THIS THIS IS A CORRECT PARAPHRASE?

- According to Larson, the television family the Huxtables from the Cosby Show display more parent/child and child/parent communication while the Simpson family displays a higher instance of communication between spouses.

ANSWER:
INCORRECT

- According to Larson, the television family the Huxtables from the Cosby Show display more parent/child and child/parent communication while the Simpson family displays a higher instance of communication between spouses **(357).**

- **This is incorrect because no page number is given.**

TRY ANOTHER EXAMPLE

- While the television family the Simpsons demonstrates parent/child and child/parent communication, it has far more examples of spousal communication than any other kind (Larson 357).

ANSWER:
ACCEPTABLE

While the television family the Simpsons demonstrates parent/child and child/parent communication, it has far more examples of spousal communication than any other kind (Larson 357).

IS THIS A CORRECT EXAMPLE OF USING DIRECT QUOTES?

- Larson states that "In the Huxtable family, there was more parent/child, child/parent, and spouse communication and far less sibling interaction than expected."

ANSWER:
INCORRECT

- Larson states that "In the Huxtable family, there was more parent/child, child/parent, and spouse communication and far less sibling interaction than expected" **(357).**

- **This is incorrect because no page number is cited.**

IS THIS A CORRECT EXAMPLE OF USING DIRECT QUOTES?

- The Huxtable family, from the television show The Cosby Show, demonstrates many levels of communication, "…and suggests open lines of communication between parents and children" (Larson 357).

ANSWER:
ACCEPTABLE

The Huxtable family, from the television show The Cosby Show, demonstrates many levels of communication, "…and suggests open lines of communication between parents and children" (Larson 357).

This is an acceptable example of using both, paraphrasing and direct quotes. Notice the punctuation.

If you are found guilty of plagiarism:

- Your instructor can **fail** you
- You can be **suspended**
- You can be **expelled**
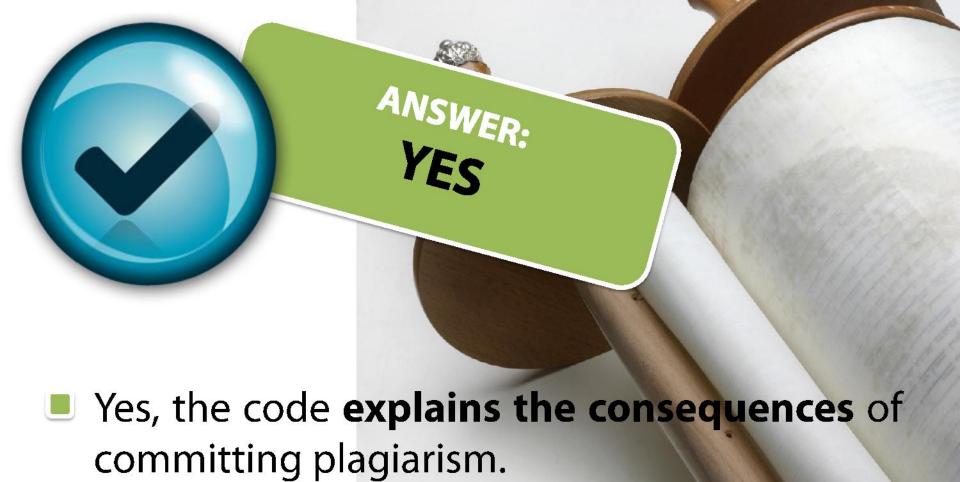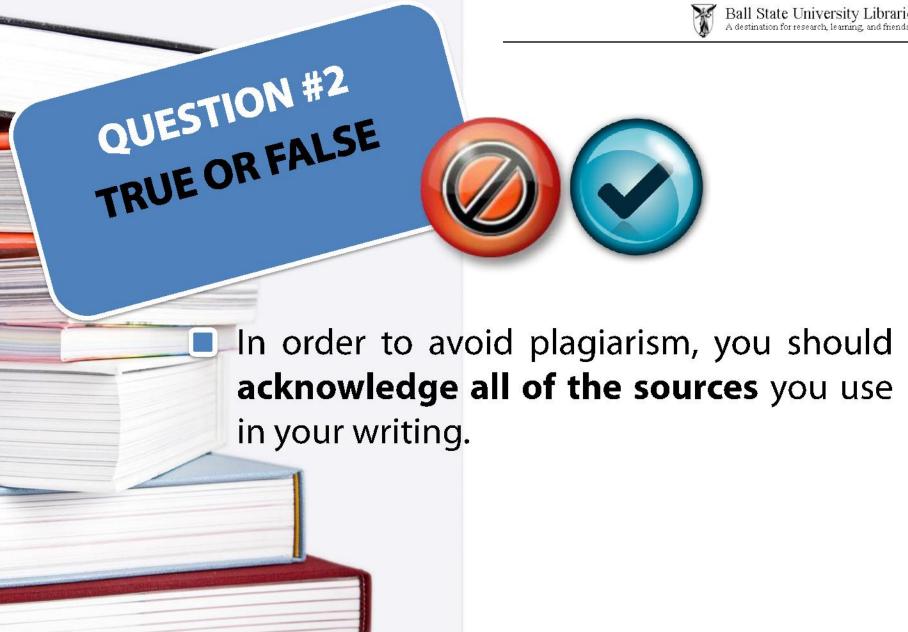- **Your degree can be revoked**

See the Student Code of Conduct for more information:

http://www.bsu.edu/sa/dean/stucode/

(Choose Student Academic Ethics Policy)

CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

■ Answer the following questions to see if you know enough to **avoid plagiarism.**

TEST YOURSELF
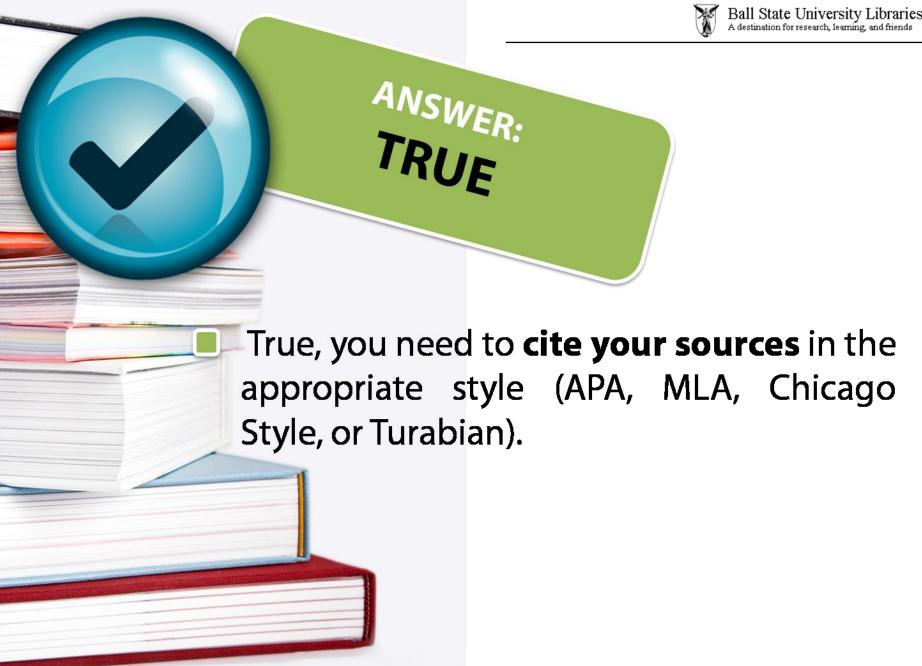
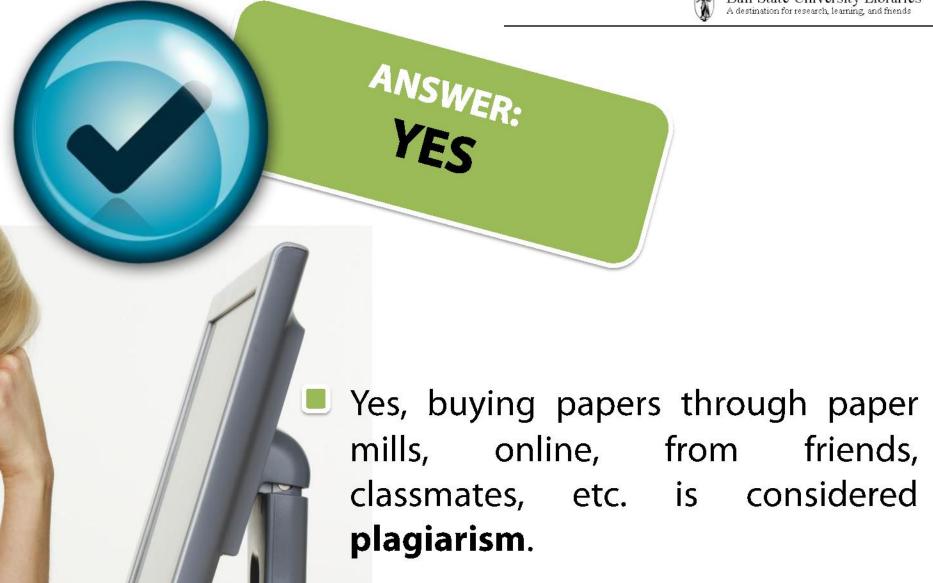Does the BSU Student **Code of Conduct** explain the consequences of plagiarism?

Yes, the code **explains the consequences** of committing plagiarism.

**QUESTION #2
TRUE OR FALSE**

In order to avoid plagiarism, you should **acknowledge all of the sources** you use in your writing.

ANSWER:
TRUE

True, you need to **cite your sources** in the appropriate style (APA, MLA, Chicago Style, or Turabian).

QUESTION #3
YES OR NO

Is **buying a paper online** and turning it in as your own considered plagiarism?

ANSWER:
YES

Yes, buying papers through paper mills, online, from friends, classmates, etc. is considered **plagiarism**.

QUESTION #4
TRUE OR FALSE

You can avoid plagiarism by **planning your paper** and **budgeting your time.**

ANSWER: TRUE

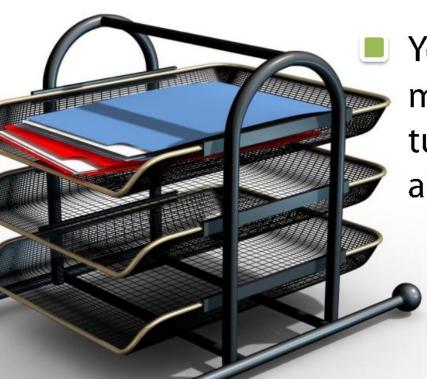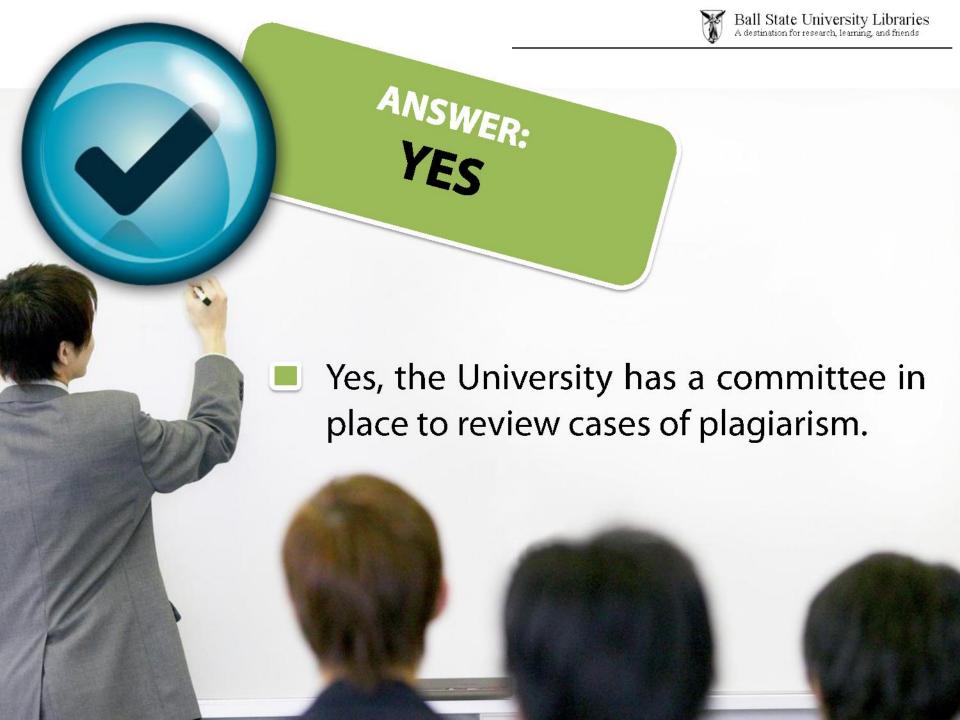True. **Planning and budgeting** your time will give you the opportunity to learn and experience the writing process.

QUESTION #5
YES OR NO

Do you need your faculty member's permission to use a paper you wrote from another class a second time?

ANSWER:
YES

Yes, you need the faculty member's permission **BEFORE** turning in a paper you have already used in another class.

QUESTION #6
YES OR NO

Is there a **University Academic Ethics Committee** made up of faculty members and students to review issues of academic dishonesty?

ANSWER: YES

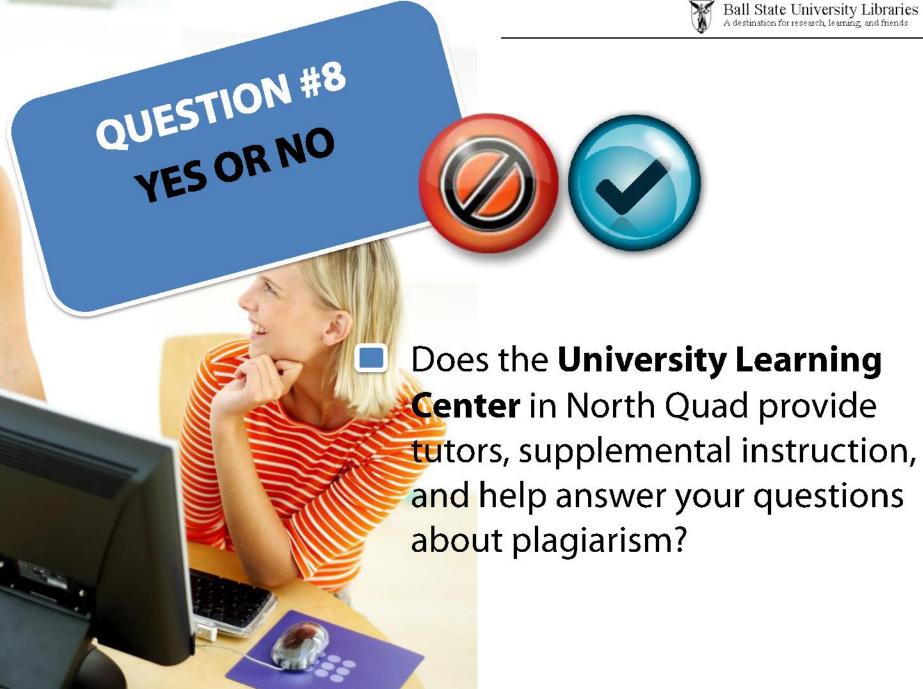Yes, the University has a committee in place to review cases of plagiarism.

Can the **University Learning Center** or the **Writing Center** (RB 291) assist you with editing skills, grammar and mechanics, and other writing help?

ANSWER:
YES

Yes, both the **Writing Center** and the **University Learning Center** are available to help you with your writing.

QUESTION #8

YES OR NO

Does the **University Learning Center** in North Quad provide tutors, supplemental instruction, and help answer your questions about plagiarism?

ANSWER:
YES

☐ Yes, the **University Learning Center** provides tutors for a variety of classes and supplemental instruction. You should be in touch with them for help.

"Copyright laws exist to protect our intellectual property. They make it illegal to reproduce someone else's expression of ideas or information with permission. This can include music, images, written words, video, and a variety of other media."
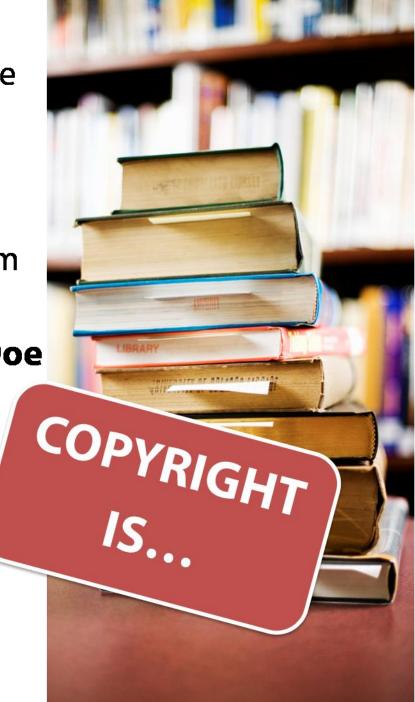
http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_faqs.html. Research Resources. 5/31/05

- Protection of the product for the person creating it.
- Usually designated by the © symbol.
- Includes a date of when the item was produced.
- **Example: © 2005 by John Doe**

COPYRIGHT IS...

- A work that is created (fixed in tangible form for the first time) on or after January 1, 1978, is automatically protected from the moment of its **creation + author's life + 70 years**.

- For a work by two or more authors the term **lasts for 70 years after the last surviving author's death**.

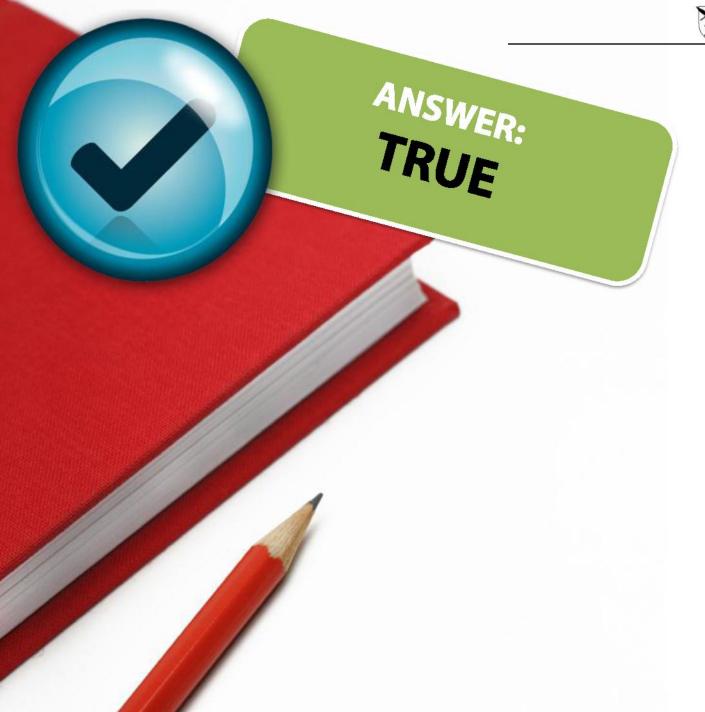Source: http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ1.html#hlc

A GENERAL RULE FOR COPYRIGHT

QUESTION #9
TRUE OR FALSE

Copyright protects the creator of a work.

ANSWER:
TRUE

QUESTION #10
TRUE OR FALSE

A person's work is protected after the author's death.

ANSWER:
TRUE

FOR HELP WITH COPYRIGHT AT BALL STATE VISIT:

- University Copyright Center

- http://www.bsu.edu/library/collections/copyright/
  - Visit this site for introductory videos, information on copyright compliance, and tutorials

SOURCES TO USE FOR CITING:

- Turabian style: *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*

- MLA style: *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*

- APA style: *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*

- Chicago style: *The Chicago Manual of Style*

- Online sources:

  http://www.bsu.edu/library/electronicresources/referenceshelf/
  Ball State's Online Reference Shelf, click on Citation Style Guides.

FOR MORE INFO AND EXAMPLES GO TO:

- http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_faqs.html
  See this site for specific examples of plagiarism.

- http://www.copyright.gov/
  This site provides in-depth information about copyright.

- http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html
  See this site for guidance on documentation.

FOR MORE INFO ON BALL STATE'S POLICIES GO TO:

- http://www.bsu.edu/sa/dean/stucode/
and choose **STUDENT ACADEMIC ETHICS POLICY**

SOURCES USED FOR THIS PRESENTATION

http://www.turnitin.com/research_site/e_faqs.html. Research Resources.

http://www.copyright.gov/. Copyright. United States Copyright Office. 21 June 2005.

Hanson, Brian. "Combating Plagiarism: Is the Internet Causing More Students to Copy?" *CQ Research*, 19 Sept. 2003. 13:32, p. 790.

Arendall-Salvetti, Thomas and Katherine Harris. http://www.bsu.edu/libraries/viewpage.aspx?src=./collections/instsvs/eric/avoid.html ERIC: An Online Tutorial. 18 July 2005.

http://www.newcastle.edu.au/services/library/tutorials/infoskills/glossary.html InfoSkills: Information Literacy and Academic Integrity Tutorial. 21 Sept. 2005.

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