

Chapter 6

The ethics of academic writing

Ethical Issues

- etiquette
- fraudulent publication
- Plagiarism
- duplicate publication
- authorship
- potential for conflict of interest

Why?

- information and knowledge are accurate and trustworthy
- Dishonesty
- To maintain High standards and ethical integrity when writing for publication.

Etiquette and Ethics

Misconduct in science means fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community for proposing, conducting or reporting research. It does not include honest error or honest differences in interpretation" (Public Health Service, 1989; p. 32449).

Ethics

- Trust – the data , the material present, measurements based on methodology and analyzed evidence etc should be true as possible – that 's meant no cheating
- Harm others- inappropriate authorship, plagiarism and theft of intellectual properties
- redundant publication- slight modification or send for many journals , conferences etc

fraud

Fraud or misconduct can occur for a variety of reasons, including human nature (status, power, fame) and circumstances of environment (competition, pressure to get ahead, inadequate supervision, grades in courses) (Chop & Silva, 1991; Clark, 1993; King et al., 1997).

Categories of Fraud

- **Fabrication:** making up own data (creating data), lying about procedures
- **Falsification:** manipulating data to get desired outcome (modifying data)
- **Plagiarism:** taking credit from someone else's work

PLAGIARISM

Definition

"Plagiarism is the representation of another person's words, ideas, or information as if they were one's own. You may use another person's words, ideas, or information, but to do so without acknowledgment constitutes plagiarism. This applies to both oral and written work." Bates College

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a significant violation of truthfulness and involves stealing intellectual property or taking credit for other individuals' work (Berg, 1990; Berk, 1991; King et al., 1997; Malone, 1998; Rogers, 1993).

Copy other people's work, idea, writing direct verbatim, data, techniques, product etc without acknowledgement and crediting the original source.

Cont.

Your own work when published is no longer yours. When you use the material that already published even though its your own work, it is also plagiarism (self-plagiarism)

Direct Plagiarism

- The plagiarized passage is an almost verbatim copy of the original source. The writer has compressed the author's opinions into fewer sentences by omitting several phrases and sentences. But this compression does not disguise the writer's reliance on this text for the concepts he passes off as his own.

Mosaic

- direct borrowings from the original source, all its ideas and opinions are lifted from it. The writer hides her dependency on the source by translating its academic terms into more credible language

Paraphrase

- He absorbed his source's concepts, re-phrased them, and made them simpler. But there is a one-to-one relationship between the development of ideas.

Insufficient Acknowledgement

- writer seemingly acknowledges his source--but not enough.

Self-plagiarism

- Copy or modifying own article or publication which is already published by the publisher. The article is no more belong to you. So when you copy or modify it , this is consider plagiarism

Multi-lingual

- You publish the same article in different language is considered as plagiarism

Duplicate publication

Also known as redundant publication, duplicate publication involves publishing the same material, in the same format, in more than one journal, book, or Internet resource (King et al., 1997; Malone, 1998; Sly, 1997).

Criteria consider as duplication

- Identical content
- Highly similar articles with slightly or minimal modification
- Several articles when one is enough
- Sequential articles about the development of work
- Similar articles of various decipline

Authorship issues

Authorship issues frequently arise when two or more authors are involved in a writing project and can be minimized by clearly delineating authorship roles *prior* to beginning the project.

"All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for it. Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions to: a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of data; b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on c) final approval of the version to be published. Conditions (a), (b), and (c) must all be met." (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors [ICMJE], 1988, p. 259).

Some solution for authorship

King and colleagues (1997) suggested five key areas of activity that will help to prevent or resolve almost any authorship issue (see Figure 5). They are (a) initial and ongoing communication among authors, (b) identification of authors' individual needs, preferences, and goals, (c) use of established authorship guidelines, (d) use of a systematic process of determining and implementing authorship, and (e) editorial intervention when necessary

Conflict of interest

Conflict of interest may arise when personal interests are compromised or have the appearance of compromising an author's ability to objectively perform duties

- Who should be an author?
- What constitutes authorship?
- When should authorship be decided?
- How should co-authorship be implemented?
- What are the rights and responsibilities of coauthors?
- When is the use of acknowledgement appropriate?
- How do publication practices of other disciplines influence nurses?
- What if contributions to a project change over time or participants do not meet their obligations?

The ethics of academic writing

- How to avoid plagiarism
- How to citing references
- How to present references

How to avoid plagiarism

- Declare intellectual debts
- Citation
- Acknowledgement
- Use ellipses (space and three periods) for a part of the quotation omitted
- Use brackets around added words
- Limit the use of direct quotes
- Attempt to rephrase the information or summarize from variety of sources

How to avoid plagiarism

Declare intellectual debts by proper attribution acknowledges. No doubt we should start with a vast knowledge from previous sources. There are two ways

- a reference or works cited list at the end of the document, giving precise information about how to find a source
- parenthetical citations immediately following the material you are citing.

You may describe Einstein's theory of relativity, but if you present it as your theory you are guilty of plagiarism

HOW?

1. By citing the sources
2. Acknowledge specific detailed assistance from friends, instructors, or others

So you are guilty of plagiarism if you do not cite your sources

ACKNOWLEDGMENT SHOULD BE MADE

not only for theories, interpretations, ideas, and language adopted from other sources, but also for nonverbal material such as artistic and musical works, illustrations, charts, and experiments. Indicate the sources of data, whether from reference works, computer data files, or your own efforts.

Remember! failure to acknowledge the source of a direct quotation or paraphrase is a plagiarism

WHY WE CITED?

1. Reason for intellectual honesty
2. To provide a means whereby another person may verify the accuracy of our use of sources.
3. To provide information other reader to seek further knowledge on our topic,
4. Careful citation helps us to know when we do have a new idea, or whether we have achieved a meaningful synthesis of other people's ideas.
5. The same idea might have occurred independently to others. By citing our sources we show how we arrived at it.

PROPER CITATION

1. Direct Quotation

- ❖ Quoted matter, from any source, should be distinctly set apart from other text in order to indicate that the language is not your own.
- ❖ Quotation marks are customarily used to mark the beginning and end of the quotation. In typewritten work, long quotations may be set apart by indenting and by single-spacing instead of double-spacing; when this is done, quotation marks are not used.
- ❖ Be careful not to alter any quoted language without acknowledging that you have done so.
- ❖ Your own remarks inserted into a quotation should be set apart from the quoted material. This is ordinarily done by enclosing them in square brackets.
- ❖ If a quotation is too long, you may wish to omit parts of it by using an ellipsis, a string of three periods (four at the end of a sentence), to indicate the words omitted.

EXAMPLE OF CITATION

According to Smith (1960),...
Smith (1960) demonstrated that...
...was demonstrated (Smith, 1960).

CON'T

2. Paraphrase

It is not true that only direct quotations must be acknowledged. Failure to acknowledge the source of an indirect quotation, or paraphrase, is also a form of plagiarism. The writer of a paraphrase must acknowledge that it is a paraphrase and must identify the source

CON'T

3. Information or Ideas

You should name the articles, books, and other sources you have used in preparing your paper, and give detailed credit (e.g., page or chapter reference) for information and ideas that come from one particular place within the source.

CON'T

4. Illustrations, Graphs, and Tables

- If illustrations, graphs, or tables are photocopied from a source, that source should be acknowledged precisely, e.g., by page or figure number.
- If a figure or a table is redrawn or otherwise altered, you should acknowledge the source and indicate the extent to which it was used, as in the following examples:

From Smith. [Implies minimal alteration.]

After Smith.

Modified after Smith.

Data from Smith and from Jones.

Some writers insert the year in parentheses following the name, thus: After Smith (1964)

SEVERAL WAYS OF CITATION

- ✓ A work with two or more authors is cited as "Smith and Jones (1960)" or as "Smith et al. (1960).
- ✓ If more than one person named Smith is included in your bibliography, specify "J. Smith (1960)."
- ✓ If Smith published more than one paper in the same year list them as "Smith (1960a)" and "Smith (1960b)," both in your text and in the bibliography.
- ✓ If you have quoted Smith directly, indicate the exact page, in the form "Smith (1960, p. 18)" or "Smith (1960: 18)." Page references (and, similarly, table or figure references) may be desirable in certain other instances as well. Page references to a multi-volume book may be in the form "Davis (1950, 2:125)" or else "Davis (1950, vol. 2, p. 125)."
- ✓ If the volumes are separately listed in the bibliography, they may be cited as, e.g., "Davis (1950b: 125)."

NOTES

Plagiarism may arise through lack of care in taking notes. When you are doing research, record the names of the sources from which you are deriving words, ideas, or information; you should usually record the page number or other specific reference to the place from which each piece of material is taken. In your notes, be certain to distinguish between direct quotations, paraphrases, general summaries, and your own comments. If you copy directly from the source, indicate (for example, with quotation marks) that what you have copied is a direct quotation, and should be designated as such if you reproduce this language in your own paper.

WHEN CITED THE WHOLE PARAGRAPH

Make sure you separate or identify (differentiate) the whole paragraph belong to other people's work. Sometime the second sentence or statement seemed to be like your comment if you don't cited properly. And this is likely to commit plagiarism

Use Turnitin to check similarity

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