Academic Integrity & Citation Management

Journalism Reading Room
Fall 2012
Can anyone name this person?

Can anyone name this person?

Photo credit: John Nowak/CNN.
Can anyone name this person?

Photo credit: Rex Features via AP Images
Elizabeth Flock
Blogger for the Washington Post. Took a significant amount of content from Discovery magazine without crediting. Resigned.

Fareed Zakaria
Writer for CNN/Time/the Washington Post. Took sections of an article in The New Yorker without credit. Suspended, then reinstated after investigation.

Jonah Lehrer
Academic Misconduct at UW
Definitions

The Dean of Students’ office defines academic misconduct as “an act in which a student:

- Seeks to claim credit for the work of others without authorization or citation;
- Uses unauthorized materials or fabricated data in any academic exercise;
- Forges or falsifies academic documents or records;
- Intentionally impedes or damages the academic work of others;
- Engages in conduct aimed at making false representation of a student’s academic performance; or
- Assists other students in any of these acts.”

1. Faculty/TA suspects student of academic misconduct and requests a face to face meeting with student.

2. Faculty meets with student to review allegation. Student accused is given an opportunity to respond to the allegation.

3a. Not Responsible. Faculty determines that academic misconduct DID NOT occur and notifies the student that no violation was found. Case closed.

3b. Responsible. Faculty determines that academic misconduct did occur and selects a sanction from Group A or B, and can recommend C under UWS Chapter 14. Faculty sends a written finding to student and the Dean of Student's Office.

4. Accused student has 10 days to request a formal hearing with a hearing panel or examiner.

5. Formal Hearing Held. Faculty member presents the rationale for their finding. Student responds to the allegation.

6. Hearing body decides case based upon information provided during hearing. Both faculty member and accused student are informed of decision.
So what?

Group A – Faculty
- An oral reprimand
- Written reprimand (presented only to student)
- Repeat work (graded on its merits)

Group B – Dean of Students
- Lower or failing grade on work
- Lower grade on course
- Failing grade on course
- Removal from course
- Written reprimand

Group C – Determined by DOS Office
- University disciplinary probation
- Suspension or expulsion
Plagiarism
CITING, PARAPHRASING, AND QUOTING
What is it?

**Fraud**
- Copying & pasting
- Buying a paper
- Using a friend’s paper

**Patchwriting**
- “Paraphrasing the source’s language too closely”

**Failure to cite, failure to quote**
- Omitting citations
- Citation mistakes


What to cite?

You need to cite:
- Another author’s specific words
- Another author’s ideas, even if you don’t use their words
- Any photos, images, media files you did not create
- Information that isn’t considered common knowledge

You don’t need to cite:
- Your own ideas, thoughts, experiences, or reflections
- Your own photos, drawings, or media files
- Information considered common knowledge (i.e. dates)
- Generally accepted facts
Paraphrasing

- Paraphrasing is taking material from an outside source and putting it in your own words.

- Why would you paraphrase instead of quote?
  - To keep from overusing quotes in a paper
  - To help understand the passage
“If there is one difference between journalists and academics that is almost universally recognized, it is that they tend to express themselves in different ways. Journalists are notoriously direct in their writing. They prefer everyday words and simple sentences. On the other hand, academics are known, sometimes unfairly, for their unnecessarily complex writing” (Camp, 2012, p. 252).
"If there is one difference between journalists and academics that is almost universally recognized, it is that they tend to express themselves in different ways. Journalists are notoriously direct in their writing. They prefer everyday words and simple sentences. On the other hand, academics are known, sometimes unfairly, for their unnecessarily complex writing" (Camp, 2012, p. 252).

Camp (2012) says that the difference between journalistic writing is that they tend to express themselves differently. While academics’ writing can be unnecessarily complex, journalists are notoriously direct and use common words and simple sentences.
If there is one difference between journalists and academics that is almost universally recognized, it is that they tend to express themselves in different ways. Journalists are notoriously direct in their writing. They prefer everyday words and simple sentences. On the other hand, academics are known, sometimes unfairly, for their unnecessarily complex writing. In his essay on the evolving role of journalism education, Camp (2012) explores the difference between traditional academic and journalistic writing. While academics “are known, sometimes unfairly, for their unnecessarily complex writing” (p. 252), journalistic writing tends towards common language and simple, direct structure. In the university setting, these disparate styles reflect a difference in orientation, audience, and purpose.
How to do it right

1. Read it, hide it
2. Take notes (tiny ones, no full sentences)
3. Change the structure, change the words

“Quotations”

- In academic writing, use sparingly
- From The Writing Center:
  - “To show that an authority supports your point
  - To present a position or argument to critique or comment on
  - To include especially moving or historically significant language
  - To present a particularly well stated passage whose meaning would be lost or changed if paraphrased or summarized”

May I introduce you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Signal the quote is coming using the author’s name and the date of the work</td>
<td>▪ Different citation styles (APA, MLA, AP) require different handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Make a statement about how the quote relates to your topic</td>
<td>▪ Purdue OWL: <a href="http://goo.gl/p9M7C">http://goo.gl/p9M7C</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>▪ The Writing Center: <a href="http://go.wisc.edu/z75e1s">http://go.wisc.edu/z75e1s</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citation Managers

- Keep your sources in order
- Format your in-text citations and bibliography
- Save time
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