



# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (PLK10103/PLS10103 & KLK10103/KLS10103)

## 2.0 Academy Integrity and Intellectual Property

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# 01 Introduction to courses

1. This course must be taken by postgraduate students to ensure they can graduate completely.
2. Class attendance must comply with 80% of total attendance.
3. Lecture topics are 8 topics in 11 weeks (Lesson plan/ RPP04)
4. Completing all assignments is mandatory.





02

## Get to know the research

Research is a process of **systematic inquiry** that entails **collection of data**; **documentation** of critical information; and **analysis and interpretation** of that data/information, in accordance with suitable **methodologies** set by specific professional fields and **academic disciplines**.

### Research is conducted to;

- Evaluate the validity of a hypothesis or an interpretive framework.
- To assemble a body of substantive knowledge and findings for sharing them in appropriate manners.
- To help generate questions for further inquiries.

## 1.1 Overview and objectives

Acting with honesty and ethics in your academic life. Never represent the work or ideas of others as your own (Theodore Norvell)



03

## Academy integrity

**Acting with the values of honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility in learning, teaching and research.**

(Universities Australia, 2017)

Academic  
integrity



Professional  
integrity



Personal  
integrity

# Any writing/ assignments/ articles that you hand in should be done by you alone:

- ✓ All sources used should be cited
- ✓ The ideas you present should be your own or should be credited with citation.
- ✓ The expression of ideas should be your own or should be quoted and cited.
- ✓ Computer code should be original or should be properly credited and cited.

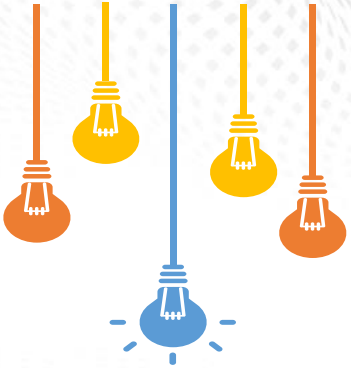




In research;


- ✓ Results and ideas presented by you must be your own or must be credited to their originator.
- ✓ Experimental results must be reported honestly.
- ✓ Academic honesty is one of the important aspects of the ethical standard that students are held to.

*“All students should act with personal integrity respect other students’ dignity rights and property and help create and maintain an environment in which all can succeed through the fruits of their efforts”.*



# How to demonstrate academic integrity in research




Be honest about which ideas were derived from others 

Honesty


Fair

 Act fairly by not taking credit for others' work

Take responsibility by finding out what is required of you and how you should carry it out 

Responsible

Respect

 Show respect for others by acknowledging the part they have played in building your knowledge and understanding



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## The objectives of academic integrity in research



Avoidance of cheating



Say no to Plagiarism



Avoidance of contract cheating

✓ Maintenance of academic standards; honesty and rigor in research and academic publishing

# 04 Plagiarism

Plagiarism is "The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit." Plagiarism is just one form of academic misconduct; plagiarism and cheating are perhaps the most commonly practiced.





The most prevalent form of plagiarism occurs when;

- A writer neglects to credit the author textual sources in a term paper or writing assignment.
- Plagiarism applies to written or electronic text found in books, journals, magazines, newspapers, web sites, etc.
- However, it also pertains to visual documents such as photographs, charts, graphs, drawings, statistics and material taken from lectures, interviews or television programs. In other words, it covers all created sources.

# PLAGIARISM

Less experienced writers may commit plagiarism as a result of;



Inexperienced writers may also be unsure of the difference between direct quotation, paraphrasing, and summary.



An incomplete or poor knowledge of citation and documentation standards or because they are incorporating standards from one field or culture inappropriately into another



Poor notetaking habits may also lead to plagiarism.





It is your responsibility as an author, and yours alone, to acknowledge and document your sources. In other words, if you use another person's ideas or words, you must tell the reader which words or ideas you borrowed, from whom, and where he or she might find the text you used.

What are the Different Kinds of Plagiarism?

## 1. Direct Plagiarism:

- Copying another writer's work with no attempt to acknowledge that the material was found in an external source is considered direct plagiarism.
- Verbatim plagiarism, also called direct plagiarism, means copying and pasting text into your own work without attribution. If the structure and the majority of the words are the same as in the original, then it is verbatim plagiarism, even if you delete or change a couple of words here and there

Work  
HARD

- **Mosaic Plagiarism:**

Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. "This type of plagiarism is frequently called patchwriting and it most frequently occurs when students fail to paraphrase correctly. This is a combination of CTRL-C and Find-Replace plagiarism by Turnitin.

- What is the difference between plagiarism and paraphrasing?

Plagiarism means using someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as your own. Paraphrasing means putting someone else's ideas as in your own words. While paraphrasing is plagiarism if your text is too close to the original wording (even if you cite the source).



## Self-Plagiarism:

Self plagiarism is defined as a type of plagiarism in which the writer republishes a work in its entirety or reuses portions of a previously written text while authoring a new work.



a few types of self-plagiarism:

- Republishing the same paper that is published elsewhere without notifying the reader nor publisher of the journal
- Publishing a significant study as smaller studies to increase the number of publications rather than publishing one large study
- Reusing portions of a previously written (published or unpublished text)





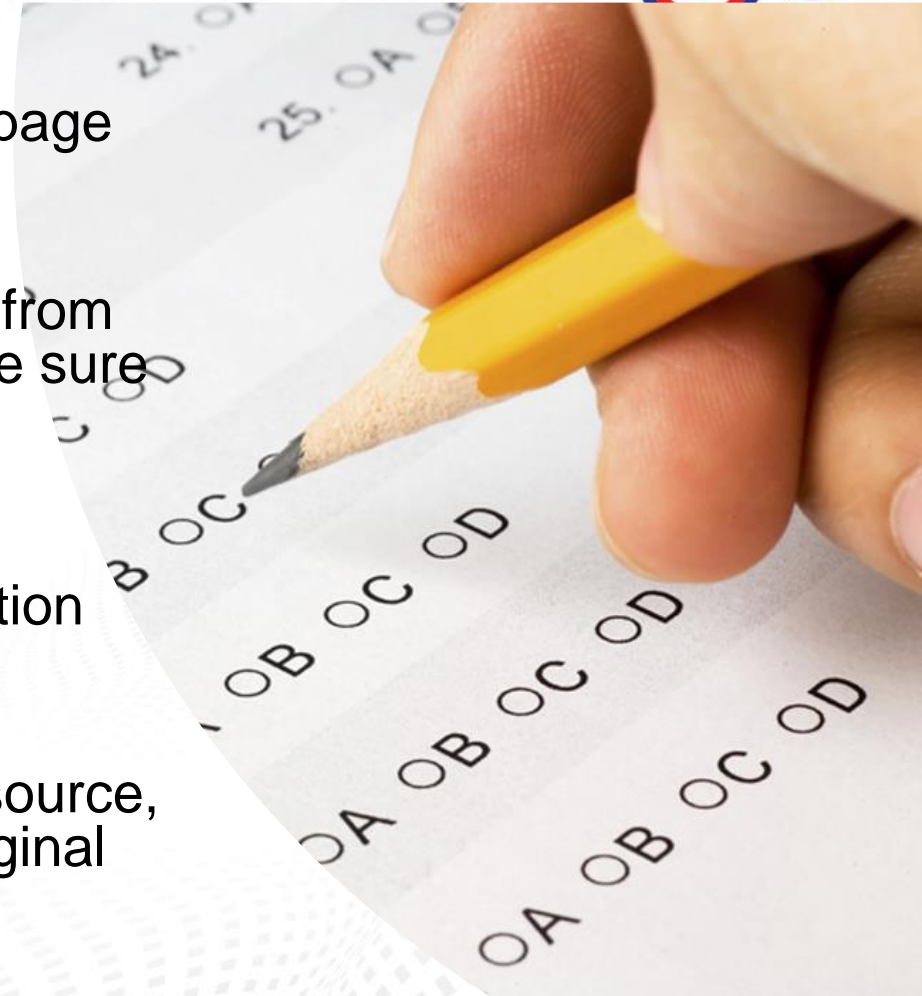
Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution.

- ✓ Students must learn how to cite their sources and to take careful and accurate notes when doing research.
- ✓ Lack of intent does not absolve the student of responsibility for plagiarism.
- ✓ Cases of accidental plagiarism are taken as seriously as any other plagiarism and are subject to the same range of consequences as other types of plagiarism.

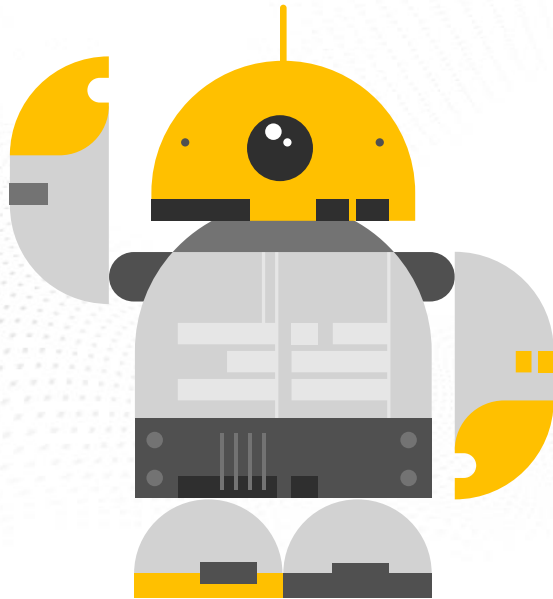


# Techniques to Avoid Plagiarism

- Record relevant documentation information (i.e. author, page number, etc.) in your notes accurately and completely.
- Indicate in your notes which *ideas (emphasis)* are taken from sources and which are your own thoughts or insights. Be sure to keep this distinction clear in your paper.
- Put all words borrowed from sources inside quotation marks. In your notes, you might want to circle the quotation marks so you'll be sure to include them in your paper.
- When paraphrasing or summarizing information from a source, use different words and sentence structures than the original text. Remember - a citation is still required!



# Writing Tips:



1. Reread your source until you understand it.
2. Write your paraphrase or summary without looking at the original text, using your own words and phrasing.
3. Next, check your version with the original.
4. Make corrections for clarity, accuracy, and mistakenly borrowed phrases.

*\* Remember to provide citations to paraphrased (as well as directly quoted) materials!*

# When to quote

## ❑ The original paper says:

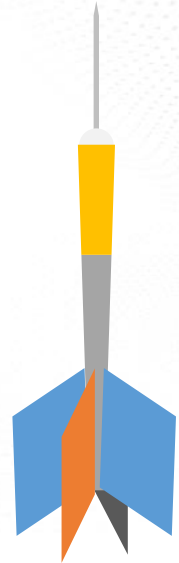
“In order to carry out my pursuits successfully, I had purchased a house with above a quarter of an acre of ground in a very quiet locality.”

## ❑ Incorrect

“ In order to carry out his pursuits successfully, Babbage had purchased a house with above a quarter of an acre of ground in a very quiet locality. [Babbage 1864]

## ❑ Why?

- Most of this sentence is in the words of Babbage. By not quoting, I am misrepresenting his words as my own.



## How to quote

- For quotations of less than about 25 words, quotation may be in-line
  - Babbage had “purchased a house with above a quarter of an acre of ground in a very quiet locality.” [Babbage 1864]
- For quotations of more than about 25 words, quotation should be in a block

In his *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher* Babbage says:

The difficulty did not consist so much in the more or less complexity of the contrivance as in the reduction of the *time* required to effect the carriage[...] At last I came to the conclusion that I had exhausted the principle of successive carriage. I concluded also that nothing but teaching the Engine to foresee and then to act upon that foresight could ever lead me to the object I desired, namely, to make the whole of any unlimited number of carriages in one unit of time. [Babbage 1864]

# When to Cite



- Citations indicate where an idea, quotation, or illustration came from.
  - Each quotation should be accompanied by a citation.
  - Any paraphrasing should be accompanied by a citation.
  - Any reference to an idea presented elsewhere (even by you!) should be accompanied by a citation.
  - Illustrations based on illustrations by others should be accompanied by a citation.

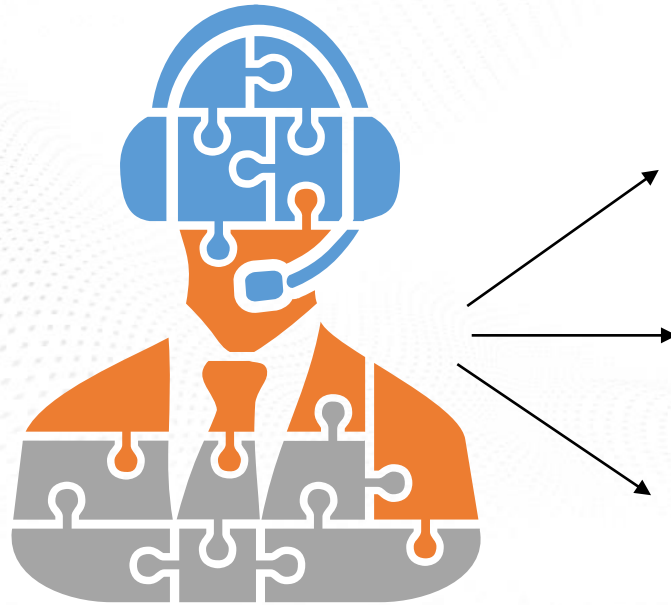
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# Aside on Bibliographies and the Internet

- ❑ If you consult a source that is solely on the Internet:
  - i. Cite the full URL or, if that is not stable, a stable URL from which the source can be found.
  - ii. If possible use the DOI (digital object identifier).E.g.  
<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/947923.947931>
  - iii. Include Author and Year information if possible.
  
- ❑ If you consult a source that can be found both on and off the internet:
  - Give the non-Internet information and a note that it can also be found on the Internet at a given (stable) URL.

Plagiarism and academic dishonesty can take different forms. Here are a few examples:

...



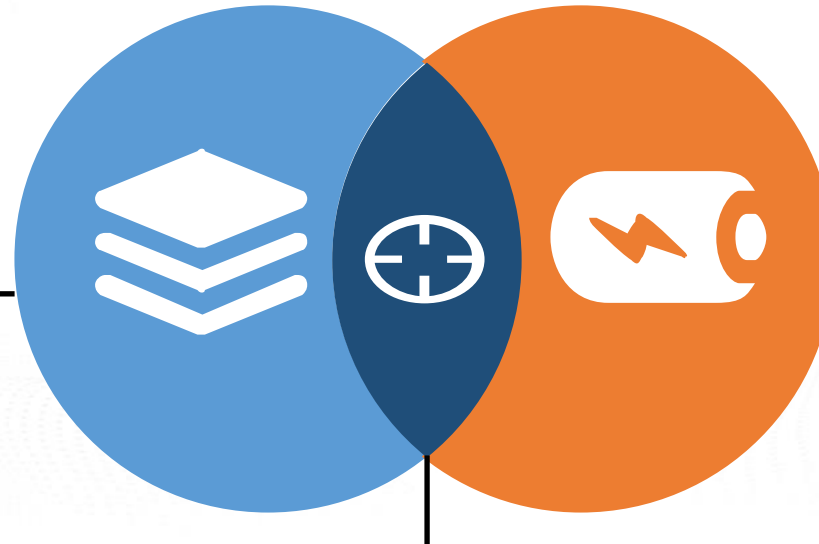
1. Buying a term paper from a paper mill or research service.
2. Copying, in whole or in part, from a free term paper site or other web site.
3. Copying from a fellow student, with or without his/her knowledge.
4. Having a fellow student write a paper for you.
5. Copying information from a source without acknowledgement.
6. Copying exactly from a text, citing that text but neglecting to put it in quotation marks.
7. Paraphrasing without documenting a source.
8. Using information generated by a tutoring service for exercises or exams.



# Consequences of Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty

- Failing the course (indicates that course was failed due to academic dishonesty and student cannot graduate until they have it removed by going through remediation)

- Failing the assignment
- Receiving a reduced grade in the course



Redoing the assignment

- Counseling or recommending remediation for the student
- Dismissing the student from the University
- Having a record that indicates you committed an act of academic dishonesty

## What is Intellectual Property?

Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. IP is protected in law by, for example, patents, copyright and trademarks,

which enable people to earn recognition or financial benefit from what they invent or create. By striking the right balance between the interests of innovators and the wider public interest, the IP system aims to foster an environment in which creativity and innovation can flourish.

## Copyright

Copyright (or author's right) is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings.



## Patents

A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application.





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## Trademarks

A trademark is a sign capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises. Trademarks are protected by intellectual property rights.



## Why is it important to adhere to ethical norms in research?

- They promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error

• They help to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public. They also help to build public support for research

They include other important moral and social values, such as social responsibility, human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, health and safety

Professional researchers are responsible to their employers and funders for complying with codes and policies relating to research ethics

# References

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*Thank you*



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