

III-Research Ethics and Academic Plagiarism.

1. Research Ethics (أخلاقيات البحث العلمي) ةة

- **Definition** : Research ethics refers to the guiding principles that ensure research is conducted honestly, responsibly, and with respect for the rights of participants and funding bodies.
- **Main Ethical Principles in scientific research:**

Ethical Principle	Detail and Application
Integrity and Objectivity النزاهة والموضوعية	<p>Researchers must report results honestly without fabrication (making up data) or falsification (manipulating data). Personal biases (subjectivity) must be kept out of the interpretation of findings.</p> <p>Not inventing experimental results to support an incorrect hypothesis.</p> <p>They should avoid allowing personal opinions or interests to influence their results.</p>
Respect for Participants احترام المشاركين	<p>Includes obtaining Informed Consent from all subjects, ensuring the privacy and confidentiality of their data, and protecting vulnerable populations</p> <p>In field studies, participants should be informed about the purpose of the research and their data kept confidential.</p>
Disclosure of Conflicts الفصاح عن تضارب المصالح	<p>Researchers must reveal any potential Conflict of Interest—such as funding sources or personal relationships—that could influence the research results or their presentation.</p> <p>Not hiding negative results about a product because the research is funded by the producing company.</p>

Ethical Principle	Detail and Application
Social Responsibility المسؤولية الاجتماعية	The research should offer value to society and avoid studies that could cause harm to the environment or the community.
Record Keeping حفظ السجلات	Maintaining clear, accurate, and organized records of all data, sources, and procedures to allow for auditing and replication of the study by others.
Responsible Publication النشر بمسؤولية	Avoiding Duplicate Publication (publishing the same study multiple times) and avoiding unnecessary fragmentation of results into many small papers.

2. Academic Plagiarism (السرقة العلمية) ☹

- **Definition** : Plagiarism is a severe violation of research ethics. It is defined as the **act of taking the ideas, words, data, or results of another person's work and presenting them as your own without proper attribution** (citation).
- **Type of plagiarism:** Plagiarism takes several critical forms:

Type of Plagiarism	Detail and Necessary Action
Direct Plagiarism	Copying a paragraph or sentence word-for-word without using quotation marks or citing the source. Action: Must be enclosed in quotation marks ("...") and properly cited.
Idea Plagiarism	Using a core concept, model, or hypothesis developed by another researcher and presenting it as an original thought, even if you rephrased the words. Action: The original developer of the idea must always be cited.

Type of Plagiarism	Detail and Necessary Action
Paraphrasing Without Attribution	Rewriting text by changing a few words or sentence structures while retaining the original core meaning and failing to cite the source. Action: Must be completely rephrased in your own voice and properly cited.
Self-Plagiarism	Reusing substantial portions of your own previously published work (e.g., a thesis or journal article) in a new publication without citing the original source. Action: You must cite your own previous work just as you would cite the work of others.
Data Fabrication/Falsification	Using others' data, results, or images as your own. Action: this data must be cited.

Why it's unethical:

- It violates academic integrity;
- It disrespects the original authors;
- It misleads readers about created the ideas;
- It can damage a researcher's reputation and lead to retraction of publications or loss of funding.

How to avoid plagiarism:

- Always cite your sources correctly;
- Use quotation marks when copying exact words;
- Paraphrase properly and still give credit;
- Use plagiarism detection tools (like iThenticate);
- Keep detailed notes of your references while writing.

Researchers must strictly adhere to a recognized citation style (such as **APA**, **MLA**, or **Chicago**) to properly credit all sources.

3. The Most common citation styles:

3.1. APA (American Psychological Association) Style 📖

- **Primary Use:** Social Sciences (Psychology, Education, Economics, Sociology).
- **Key Feature:** Uses the **author-date** method for in-text citations. It focuses heavily on the **date** of the work to emphasize how current the research is.
- **In-Text Citation Format:** (Author, Year, p./pp. XX)

Example: Recent studies show a rise in digital literacy (Smith, 2023, p. 45).

- **Reference List Format (Simplified):** Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of work*. Source.

3.2. MLA (Modern Language Association) Style 📖

- **Primary Use:** Humanities (Literature, Languages, Film Studies, Cultural Studies).
- **Key Feature:** Uses the **author-page number** method for in-text citations. It focuses on the **location** of the information within the source.
- **In-Text Citation Format:** (Author Page Number)

Example: The poem's central theme is freedom (Dickinson 12).

- **Works Cited Format (Simplified):** Author's Last Name, First Name. *Title of Work*. Publisher, Year.

3.3. Chicago Style (Chicago Manual of Style) 📖

- **Primary Use:** History, Fine Arts, and some Social Sciences.
- **Key Feature:** Chicago offers **two distinct systems**:
 1. **Notes and Bibliography:** Used mostly in the humanities (History, Arts). It requires footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations.
 2. **Author-Date:** Used in social sciences. Similar to APA.
- **Notes and Bibliography In-Text Format:** Superscript number linking to a footnote.

Example: The impact was immediate.¹

Footnote: 1. Jane Doe, *A History of the City* (New York: University Press, 2021), 25.

Summarize of different styles of citation:

Style	Field	In-Text Focus	In-Text Example
APA	Social Sciences	Author, Year, P.	(Johnson, 2020, P.23)
MLA	Humanities	Author, Page	(Johnson 52)
Chicago	History/Arts	Footnotes/Endnotes	The study confirms the trend. ¹

Example about a Journal Article formating in Different Styles

Imagine you are citing the following article:

- **Authors:** John D. Smith and Mary A. Jones
- **Year:** 2024
- **Article Title:** The Economic Impact of Digital Currencies on Local Markets
- **Journal Title:** Journal of Behavioral Economics
- **Volume:** 15
- **Issue:** 3
- **Page Numbers:** 112–135
- **DOI (Digital Object Identifier):** 10.1000/jbe.2024.15.3.112

1. 📖 APA (7th Edition)

Focus: Author and Date.

Reference List:

Smith, J. D., & Jones, M. A. (2024). The economic impact of digital currencies on local markets. *Journal of Behavioral Economics*, 15(3), 112–135.

<https://doi.org/10.1000/jbe.2024.15.3.112>

In-Text Citation:

(Smith & Jones, 2024, p. 115)

2. 📖 MLA (9th Edition)

Focus: Author, Title, and Container (Journal).

Works Cited:

Smith, John D., and Mary A. Jones. "The Economic Impact of Digital Currencies on Local Markets." *Journal of Behavioral Economics*, vol. 15, no. 3, 2024, pp. 112–135, doi:10.1000/jbe.2024.15.3.112.

In-Text Citation: (Smith and Jones 115)

3. Chicago (17th Edition)

Focus: Detailed bibliographic information in the bibliography; brevity in the footnote.

Footnote (First Instance):

1. John D. Smith and Mary A. Jones, "The Economic Impact of Digital Currencies on Local Markets," *Journal of Behavioral Economics* 15, no. 3 (2024): 115, <https://doi.org/10.1000/jbe.2024.15.3.112>.

Bibliography:

Smith, John D., and Mary A. Jones. "The Economic Impact of Digital Currencies on Local Markets." *Journal of Behavioral Economics* 15, no. 3 (2024): 112–35. <https://doi.org/10.1000/jbe.2024.15.3.112>.
