WRITING AND RESEARCH IN THE MISST PROGRAM

February 19th, 2014

A QUICK SURVEY

What is the most difficult part of writing a paper?

(Schulz, 1980)

Submit your answer in the chat box.

BEFORE WE START

* Need help from a librarian?
* We are available in person, over the phone, or through chat from:
  * Monday-Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.
  * Friday: 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
  * Sunday: 1:00 p.m.-9:30 p.m. (Note: On some Sundays, we are only available until 7:30 p.m.)

  Questions? Contact me at kcole@muskingum.edu or 826-8015

WHAT THE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR YOU

- Order books through OhioLINK. You can pick them up at any OhioLINK library. Just let us know where in your request.

- Help you access articles electronically through approximately 150 research databases.

- Request books and articles from other libraries through Interlibrary Loan.

- Help you with your research and citation questions.

DO YOU HAVE A QUESTION AND YOU'RE NOT SURE WHO TO ASK?

I have a question about…	Contact Person	Contact info
Checking books in and out, picking up OhioLINK books, renewing books, patron accounts fines, getting a library account	Kate Hoefler, Circulation Supervisor	Phone: 826-8152 E-mail: katew@muskingum.edu
Research help, citation questions, database access issues, find an OhioLINK book	Reference Librarians: Kristin Cole Nicole Arnold Linda Hatfield Holly White	Contact info: 826-8152 (ask to be transferred to the reference desk.) E-mail: library@muskingum.edu
Requesting a book or article from Interlibrary Loan, questions about interlibrary loan.	Nicole Arnold, Reference-Instruction, ILL	Phone: 826-8154 E-mail: nicoler@muskingum.edu

YOUR STUDENT I.D.

* Required for checking books out
* Required for accessing library databases from off campus.
* Questions about your i.d.? Contact Janeen Eno at janeene@muskingum.edu

THE LIBRARY HOMEPAGE

URL: http://www.muskingum.edu/library/index.html

COURSE GUIDES AND SUBJECT GUIDES

- Course guides are created to help students conduct research for a specific assignment for a specific course. (i.e. IDIS 150, EDUC 650)

- Subject guides are more general guides developed for specific subject areas. (i.e. Education, Biology, Computer Science)

- The guide for this workshop is located in the Subject Guides under MISST or visit: http://libguides.muskingum.edu/misst

Part 1

THE BASICS OF WRITING AN ACADEMIC PAPER

WHAT IS ACADEMIC WRITING?

* Written by scholars for scholars.
* Uses a formal tone
* Uses the third person (the reader, the author) instead of the first person (I, me).
* Proposes and answers a research question.
* Uses a style guide to determine how to format the paper.

PARTS OF A RESEARCH PAPER

* Introduction
* Thesis Statement
* Body Paragraphs
* Conclusion
* References
* (Note: This is just the basic structure. A paper in APA format requires a few other parts.)

TOPICS VS. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Topics are broad – too broad for most academic papers.

Examples:

Marijuana and crime

Assisted suicide and terminally ill patients

Healthcare

Death penalty and the law

WHAT IS A RESEARCH QUESTION

TOPIC

* Very general
* Usually just a few words
* Doesn't present an argument or ask a question.
* Cannot be proven or disproven.

RESEARCH QUESTION

* Narrow
* Asks a specific question
* Can be proven or disproven
* Can find research to answer the research question.

EXAMPLE:

Topic:

The death penalty in the U.S.

Research Question:

Are there political, religious, educational or other similarities among Americans who believe the death penalty should be abolished?

TOPICS VS. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

"Marijuana and crime"

✖ There are many different directions you could take with this topic.

  ✶ Does early marijuana use lead to an increase in drug arrests later on in life?

  ✶ Do areas with legalized medical marijuana see an increase in crime rates?

  ✶ Do countries with legalized recreational use of marijuana see a decrease in the number of arrests for other drugs?

  ✶ Are teens who use marijuana more likely to commit crimes?

TOPICS VS. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- As you start to narrow down your topic, ask:
  - Who?
  - What?
  - Where?
  - When?
  - Why?

  Answering these questions can help you develop a research question.

TOPICS VS. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

"Marijuana and crime"

- ✖ Who? (teens, teen boys, preteens, adult women, mothers, fathers, elderly men, elderly women, Caucasian males, African American women, etc.)
- ✖ What? (marijuana use, marijuana laws, legalization, sobriety, medical marijuana, etc.)
  - ✖ Marijuana use among pregnant women
  - ✖ Medical marijuana legislation and the elderly
- ✖ Where? (The U.S., Ohio, urban neighborhoods, surburbs, rural areas.)
- ✖ When? (Now? In the past? In the past ten years?)
- ✖ Why? (What question are you trying to answer?)
  - ✖ Are preteen boys more likely to smoke marijuana if they live in state where medical marijuana has been legalized?

ACTIVITY

Take the following topics and create a narrow, focused research question for each:

- How small businesses use social media
- Using blogs as a training tool

THE MOST IMPORTANT SENTENCE IN YOUR PAPER

The thesis statement:

- Makes an **argumentative assertion** about a topic; it states the **conclusions that you have reached** about your topic.
- Makes a promise to the reader about the **scope**, **purpose**, and **direction** of your paper.
- Is **focused** and **specific** enough to be "proven" within the boundaries of your paper.
- Is generally located **near the end of the introduction**; sometimes, in a long paper, the thesis will be expressed in several sentences.
- Identifies the **relationships between the pieces of evidence** that you are using to support your argument.

HOW TO WRITE A THESIS STATEMENT

* Look for trends in your research.
  + For example, if all of your research shows that social media is a beneficial tool for marketing the small business, don't write a paper about how social media is useless for marketing.

HOW TO WRITE A THESIS STATEMENT

- Compose a purpose statement that answers your research question.
  - One or more sentences
  - Can be used just to get you started
  - Announces your topic
  - Indicates the structure of the paper
  - Does not state the conclusions you have drawn

HOW TO WRITE A THESIS STATEMENT

+ Research question: Did the North and South fight the Civil War for different reasons.
+ Purpose statement: I plan to show that the North fought the Civil War for moral reasons, and the South fought the Civil War to preserve their own institutions.

To turn this into a thesis statement, you would need to:
+ Identify what those reasons were.
+ Identify what those institutions were.
+ Draw a conclusion.

CREATE A WORKING THESIS

+ A working thesis is not your final thesis. This is the thesis statement that you will use as a roadmap while you are writing your paper.

+ You may have to add or delete items as you write.

+ You may decide that the working thesis is too vague.

+ You may discover that the research doesn't support the working thesis.

+ Be flexible!

YOUR FINAL THESIS SHOULD:

- Tell your reader the content and structure of the paper.
- Set forth your argument.
- Give an idea of how you will interpret the evidence.
  - For example, there are many reasons for the Civil War, and scholars may read the same evidence and come to a different conclusion. You are showing your reader what your interpretation is, based on your research.

YOUR FINAL THESIS SHOULD NOT:

+ Use "I" or other casual, informal language.
+ Replicate the purpose statement.
+ Introduce ideas that you don't cover in your paper. (Conversely, your paper should not introduce new information that is not hinted at in your thesis statement.)

THE STRUCTURE OF A PAPER

Tips and Tricks:

+ Use topic sentences at the beginning of each paragraph. This connects your reader back to the thesis statement, and it tells your reader what to expect in the rest of the paragraph.

+ Use quotes and paraphrases wisely. Your professors want to hear from you. They don't want to read a series of quotations from several different sources.

+ Do not repeat your introduction in your conclusion.

+ Do not rely on spell check and grammar check to catch your mistakes. Reread your paper out loud to make sure it makes sense.

A GOOD INTRODUCTION...

 + Should be written last. Write your thesis first, then the rest of the paper, then your introduction and conclusion.

 + Should not be a replica of your conclusion.

 + May begin with a quote, an example, or other piece of information that grabs the reader's attention.

 + End with the thesis statement.

 + Should be approximately one-third to one-half of your first page.

A GOOD CONCLUSION...

 + Restates your thesis (not word for word).
 + Summarizes your evidence.
 + Does not add new information that doesn't relate to the thesis.
 + Depending on the assignment, can include a call to action.

Part 2

USING LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH

WHY SHOULD I USE A DATABASE?

* Accessible from off-campus.

* More authoritative information than what is found in Google.

* Fulfills the requirement for "scholarly articles"

* Easy to search…once you know a few tricks.

* Can be general or subject-specific

* Provides access to full-text articles that are otherwise unavailable through any other source.

WHAT ABOUT GOOGLE SCHOLAR?

- [Google Scholar](#) often does not provide access to full text.

- Often takes you to the publisher's page, which requires payment to access.

- Difficult to weed through all of Google's results.

- Results that do not have full text available often can be found in the library databases…with the full text.

GETTING STARTED...

FINDING THE DATABASES

- Use a subject guide or course guide, found on the library homepage.
- Access the full database list from the articles tab on the catalog.

EBSCO Databases

TIPS & TRICKS

ALL EBSCO DATABASES USE THE SAME USER INTERFACE. ONCE YOU LEARN ONE, YOU CAN NAVIGATE ALL OF THEM.

KEY FEATURES

* Simple and advanced search
* Limit search to author, article title, journal title
* Limit to a range of publication years
* Limit by type of source
* HTML or PDF full text
* Find It button
* Email or save articles

JSTOR

TIPS & TRICKS

KEY FEATURES

* Browse by discipline
* Advanced search
* Search author name, title, abstract, caption
* Limit to available articles
* Narrow by item type
* Narrow by publication date
* Narrow by discipline

JSTOR USES A DIFFERENT INTERFACE THAN EBSCO DATABASES, BUT IT HAS MANY OF THE SAME FEATURES

Web of Knowledge/Web of Science

TIPS & TRICKS

KEY FEATURES

* Search by topic, author, title, publication name, etc.
* Limit search to a range of years
* Choose how results are sorted (i.e. relevance, publication date, number of times cited.)
* Limit to a certain subject area.
* Limit to a certain document type (article, review, meeting, clinical trial)
* Citation mapping

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE OFFERS UNIQUE FEATURES LIKE CITATION MAPPING FOR FINDING ARTICLES.

Part 3

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- Plagiarism is the act of using someone else's words, sentences, or ideas and passing them off as your own without giving proper credit to the original source. Cutting and pasting is so easy that many people plagiarize without meaning to.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

You have a big history paper due in a few days. You google "civil war papers" and find a service that sells papers for $50. You give them your credit card number, and an hour later, you receive an email with the paper attached. You type your name at the top and turn it in.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

YES!

Buying a paper off the Internet is a serious offense. Turning in someone else's work as your own is definitely plagiarism.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

You have to write a paper on the Holocaust. You find a few websites with a lot of good information. You rewrite the content in your own words.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

Maybe

If you cited your source correctly, then it is not plagiarism. Paraphrasing someone else's work still needs a citation.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

You create a PowerPoint slideshow for your speech class. You find a few images in Google images to make your PowerPoint more interesting.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

YES!

Taking an image without permission and using it in a slideshow is a violation of the image owner's copyright. It also is considered plagiarism because you are representing the image as your own work.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

You are writing a paper on women in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. You spend weeks researching and writing the paper. You try to keep all of your sources organized, but one of your in-text citations uses the incorrect page number.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

YES!

Even though you cited the work, errors in your in-text citations or your reference page count as plagiarism. This type of accidental plagiarism is the most common among college students.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

You write a paper on euthanasia for your composition class. A few semesters later, you realize that your old paper also fits the assignment requirements for your ethics class. You change the date and a few sentences and turn the paper in.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

YES!

Reusing all or part of a paper from a previous class without your professor's permission is plagiarism.

IS PLAGIARISM A PROBLEM?

* Estimates state that 75-80% of students commit plagiarism at some point in their college career.
* An article published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* in 2010 that some of the most frequent users of paper mills were students in law school, seminary school, and nursing or other medical programs.
* Graduate students and undergraduate students commit plagiarism.
* The biggest problem is unintentional plagiarism.

ACADEMIC DISHONESTY POLICY

Review Muskingum's Undergraduate
Course Catalog's Academic Dishonesty policy.

× Penalties
  + Minimum of a failing grade for the assignment
  + Maximum of a failing grade for the course
  + Second offense could result in suspension or expulsion from the College.

× Faculty decides penalties
  + Review your course materials to see your Professor's guidelines on Academic Dishonesty and the penalties

EXAMPLES OF PLAGIARISM

* Buying a paper from a papermill, website, or other source.

* Copying sentences, phrases, paragraphs, or even ideas from someone else's work, published or unpublished, without giving the original author credit.

* Replace select words from a passage without giving the original author credit.

* Copying any type of multimedia, images, graphs, or charts from someone else's work without giving the original creator credit.

* Cutting and pasting together phrases, ideas, and sentences from a variety of sources to write an essay.

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

QUOTING AND PARAPHRASING

- Quoting
  - Using someone else's *exact* words. Requires quotation marks and an in text citation
- Paraphrasing
  - Putting someone else's words or ideas into your own words. Requires an in text citation
- Common Mistake
  - Paraphrasing incorrectly and failing to give the original author credit. Even you are using your own words, the ideas are still taken from someone else and must be cited.

PARAPHRASING

- Paraphrasing is not rearranging or rewording an original passage.

- Paraphrasing consists of reading the original passage, understanding what the original author is saying, synthesizing (putting together) the information, and then expressing your understanding of these ideas in your own words.

- Paraphrasing properly not only keeps you from plagiarizing, it helps you really learn and understand the original source material. It also can make you a more skilled writer.

PARAPHRASING EXAMPLE

When you use an exact key phrase from the original passage, but paraphrase the rest, the key phrase, or original words, needs to be in quotation marks. For example, the original passage below is from the following book (cited in MLA format):

Original Passage:

The horror genre has become increasingly concerned with the relative and fragile nature of existence.

Acceptable Paraphrase (with in-text citation to the exact page of the book):

Horror films often examine the "relative and fragile nature" of humanity and what it means to exist (Arnold 291).

DIRECT QUOTES

* You can quote an author, but you must give proper credit by using quotation marks and an in-text citation to give the author credit.

* Use direct quotes and paraphrasing to support your own ideas, not replace them — and be sure you always give the original author credit by using a citation.

* You make citations correctly by following a citation style that tells exactly what information you need to include about the original source and how to arrange it .

IN-TEXT CITATIONS

* In-text citations follow a paraphrased sentence and include the author's last name and the page number of the original work.

* In text citations need a corresponding citation on your work's cited page.

* In text citations vary somewhat depending upon the style that you are using.

  + Check the library's website for specific examples of each style's in-text citation formats.

HOW CAN I AVOID PLAGIARISM?

* Get to know your citation style guide. (MLA, APA, ACS, CBE, Chicago Style Manual, Turabian)

* Use citations when you quote and cite phrases, sentences, and paragraphs taken directly from the original source.

* Use citations when you quote and cite statistics, charts, graphs, and drawings taken directly from the original source.

* When you use a direct quote, paraphrase or summarize, give credit to the original author.

CITATIONS, CITATIONS, CITATIONS!!!!

* Make sure you know which style your professor uses
* Do not use citation creators….yes, we can tell when you use them.
* Never underestimate your Professors
  + They know if you are using your words or not
  + They check citations. (If they can't find your cited source, they know there are problems)
  + There are computerized plagiarism detectors and they work very well.
* Last but not least GO TO THE LIBRARY PAGE.
  + Click on the "Cite" link on the left hand side.
    * Find links to all the citation styles and examples.

A NOTE ABOUT CITATION MACHINES

* Using an online citation creator without your instructor's permission is plagiarism.

* Citation machines often format citations incorrectly. There may be errors in capitalization, spacing and punctuation.

* Copying and pasting citations from an Internet source can lead to formatting issues in Microsoft Word.

Part 4

WHAT IS APA FORMAT?

MUSKINGUM LIBRARY CITATION GUIDES

SECTIONS OF AN APA PAPER

- Title Page
  - Running Head
- Abstract
- Body
- References

Running head: THE PURDUE OWL'S AWESOME EXAMPLE OF AN APA PAPER   1

The Purdue OWL's Awesome Example

of an APA Paper

Purdue Pete

Purdue University
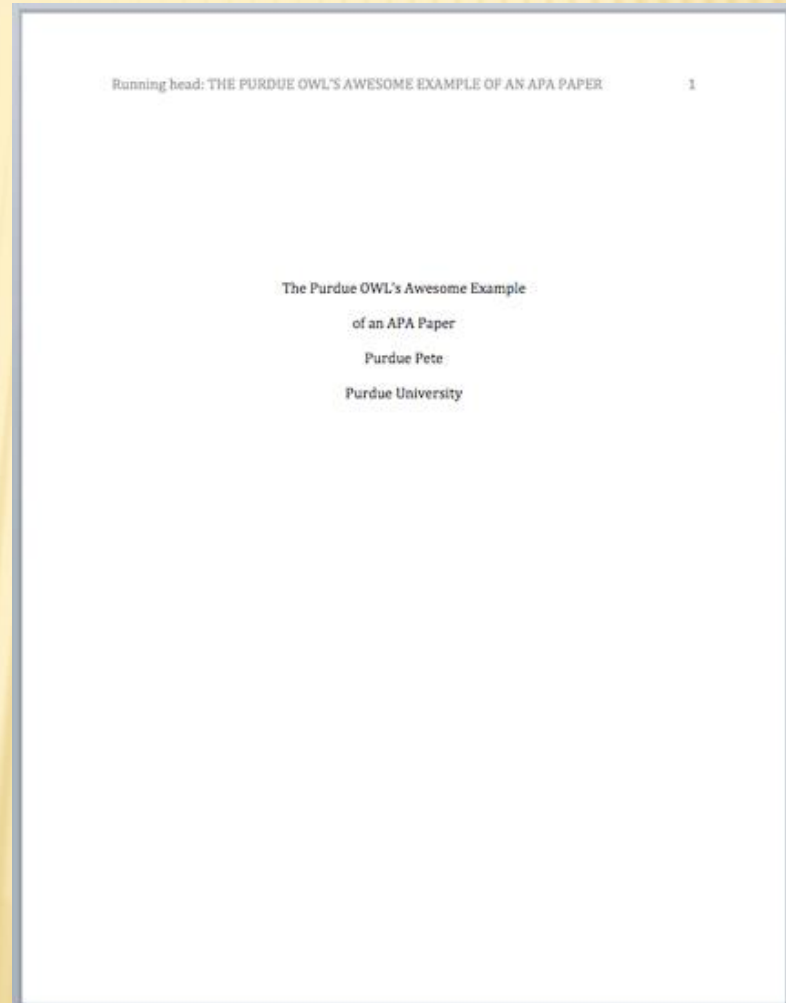
IN-TEXT CITATIONS

* For every work you use, it goes in references.

* Every time that work is used in the body of your paper, you cite it in-text (parenthetical reference).

* Similar to "tagging" your References

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Network
Last Up

Basic I
Sex:
Relation
Looking
Birthday

WHEN TO CITE

- When you quote: must include page numbers too
- When you paraphrase
- Any work or idea that is not your own

WHEN NOT TO CITE

* Undisputed facts
* Common knowledge
* Your original thoughts/work

IN-TEXT: TWO FORMS

Parenthesis:

According to a recent survey, Muskingum students prefer books to e-books (Robinson & McLaughlin, 2009).

Signal Phrase:

Robinson and McLaughlin's (2009) survey suggested that students prefer books to e-books.

Note: And vs. &

IN-TEXT: AUTHORS

2 Authors

(Wegener & Petty, 1994)

3-5 Authors

(Kernis, Cornell, Sun, Berry, & Harlow, 1993)

(Kernis et al., 1993)

6 or more Authors

(Harris et al., 2001)

Signal phrase example

Harris et al. (2001) argued...

THE 'REFERENCES' PAGE

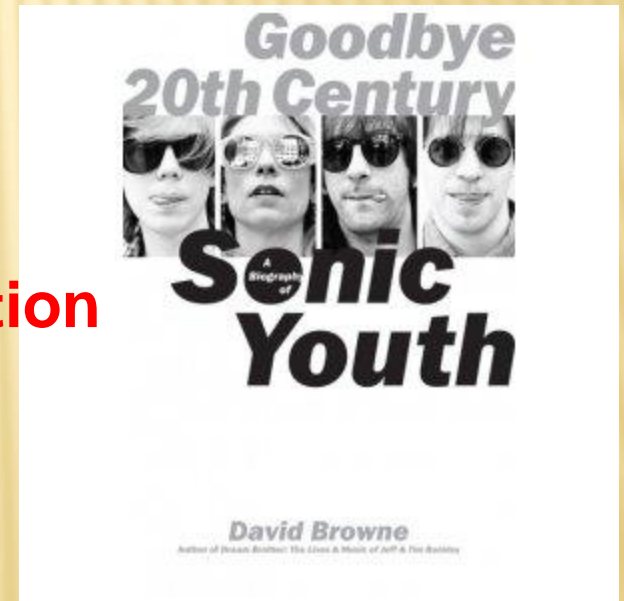* Still gets a running head and page number
* Still gets double spaced

THE BOOK

Browne, D. (2008). *Goodbye 20th century: A biography of Sonic Youth*. Cambridge, MA:
Da Capo Press.

Note: Author name, italics, capitalization

ELECTRONIC JOURNAL ARTICLES

Sutherland, M. B. (2000). Problems of diversity in policy and practice: Celtic languages in the United Kingdom. *Comparative Education*, *36*(2), 199-209. doi:10.1080/03050060050045363

Sutherland, M. B. (2000). Problems of diversity in policy and practice: Celtic languages in the United Kingdom. *Comparative Education*, *36*(2), 199-209.

Sutherland, M. B. (2000). Problems of diversity in policy and practice: Celtic languages in the United Kingdom. *Comparative Education*, *36*(2), 199-209. Retrieved from http://tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/03050068.asp

Note: DOI, Print versions, URLs

WEBSITES

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Date of publication). *Title of document*. Retrieved from http://Web address

Hanna, J. (2013, January 27) *Exhibits at the Columbus Zoo.* Retrieved from http://www.columbuszoo.com/exhibits

If there is no date:
Hanna, J. (n.d.) *Exhibits at the Columbus Zoo.* Retrieved from http://www.columbuszoo.com/exhibits

If there is no author:
Exhibits at the Columbus Zoo. (2013, January 27) Retrieved from http://www.columbuszoo.com/exhibits

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN....?

You can't figure out how to cite a particular source.

× Solution: Ask a librarian. We can help you figure out what is the closest match.

You can't find all of the information that you need for the citation.

× If there's no date, use n.d.

× If there's no author, look for an organization or corporate author. If you still can't find the information, leave it out of the citation.

LOTS OF REFERENCE TYPES

Magazines

News

Journals

Books

Reference Books

Government Documents

Theses, Dissertations

Meetings

Reviews

Data or Software
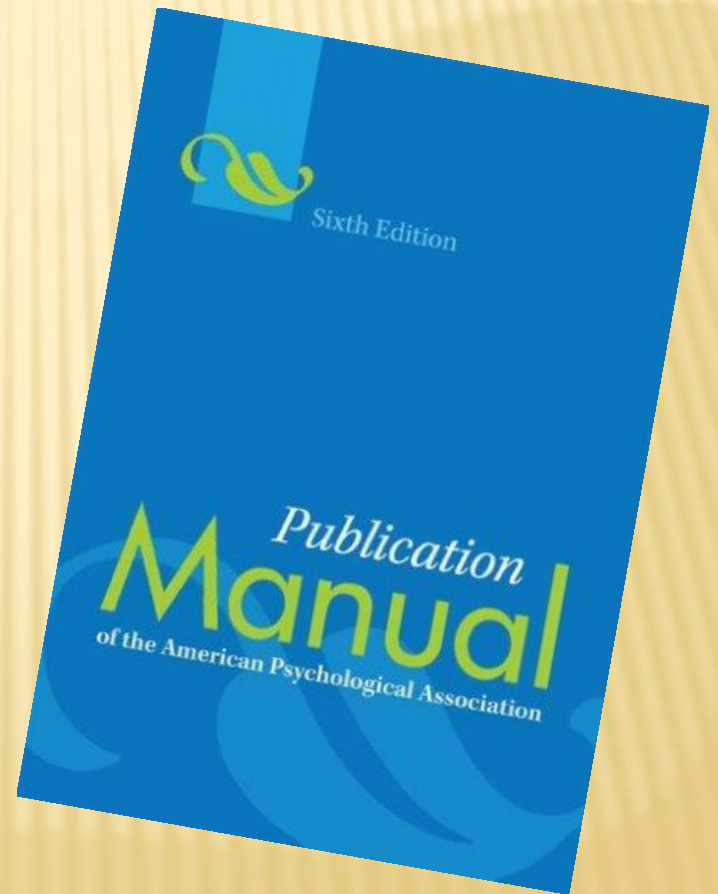
Informal Works

Archival/Personal Works

Online Communities

THE END

- Contact librarians for assistance.
- We can help through chat, email, or over the phone.

WORKS CITED FOR THIS PRESENTATION

Flieger, Verlyn. <u>Interrupted Music: The Making of Tolkein's Mythology.</u> Kent. OH : Kent State UP, 2005

"Plagiarism Tutorial" <u>San Jose Library</u> 2007. San Jose   University. 8 Mar. 2009 <http://tutorials.sjlibrary.org/tutorial/plagiarism/selector.htm>