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ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AS AN ELEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC CULTURE

Summary: Practiced academic integrity is examined. Universities have moved toward an inclusive approach to inspiring academic integrity. The societal dimension highlights the need to consider the importance of how the idea of the "individual author", the goals of teaching (learning), service, and research might be serving (or not serving).

Keywords: academic, community, research, scientific, plagiarism, education.

Academic integrity is a certain set of values, principles and rules of human behavior in an academic environment that develops personal integrity in training and assessment. It is worthy conduct in the performance of written tests, essays, research presentations. It involves, first and foremost, moral, and only the second one - the legal components of the behavior regulation in the performance of educational or research tasks.

Academic dishonesty has legal consequences of awarding of academic achievements, moral-ethical, that censure of the academic community that resorted to such actions, which are recognized shameful. It is appealed to the moral and ethical component more than to infringement of intellectual property rights or copyright.

Academic integrity is based on six fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage [1]. Academic integrity is a kind of "ethical code of conduct" of the academic community representatives. Academic integrity is related to the concept of intellectual property and this emphasizes its importance in higher education system.

Integrity is the basis of good academic work. Odessa State University of Internal Affairs follows the high standards of academic integrity - scientists and students are required to give proper recognition of other researchers' and scientists' works while creating their own works and honestly to report their results. When the University provides the Juris Doctor, society should be credible its graduates and to be sure that legal professionals really mastered the knowledge and skills that enable them to take care of their clients, competently help them, to protect law and order. The representatives of the academic community working on their research, should avoid participating in plagiarism, unauthorized collaboration, fraud or promote diverse manifestations of academic dishonesty.

In general, academic integrity is a broader concept. If any members of the academic community do not meet expected standards of academic integrity, their behavior is a form of "academic dishonesty". There are certain behavior models that indicate academic dishonesty:

*Plagiarism, failure to recognize properly the use of other researcher or borrowing some material that is not his/her own work of an academic community representative;

- The partly publication of group work exclusively as his/her own individual work of a researcher;
- Rewriting others' ideas and results by means of his/her words;
- Deception, that is, to permit another person obtain benefits by copying his/her work;
- Use of unauthorized or illegal materials or technical means, such as earphones;
- Involvement of nominees for passing exams;

- Forgery of signatures in grade-book or in any documents;
- Using fabricated data claiming that they were obtained by experimental work or data that has been copied or received unfair;
- Falsification and fabrication of research results or facts used in the educational process;
- Sale and acquisition of scientific or educational work. Using the services of outsiders in the preparation of scientific works of course, degree work - to doctoral theses or their purchase, even if a work is not plagiarism - is also a display of academic dishonesty. It is not acceptable for academic community members the acquisition of scientific papers or attract other people to write scientific articles for them. If a representative of the academic community has bought a scientific work, no matter who is he/she – a PhD or a Master – qualification of the "scientist" does not correspond to what is written in his/her diploma. Scientists and researchers are to value their own intelligence. Research should be done honestly, with reference to other scientists' works. It's not permissible to copy ideas, data from different studies or the exact wording without any attribution.

Plagiarism is intentionally or unintentionally without the ability to identify the source of ideas or quoted text in scientific work [3]. In the academic context, the most common forms of plagiarism are:

- The publication of another's ideas or text as his/her own work. This includes a purchase (buy) any scientific research and copy the whole text or part thereof for the purpose of giving other scientists' research results and present them as their own achievements.
- Self-plagiarism is a publication of his/her previous studies more than once or in another context, without quoting that scientific data used previously. The idea is that the scientific community members should definitely report that this material using is not the for first time [3]. Another form of Self-plagiarism is called fragmentation data when a scientist develops certain aspects of research and publishes them in more than one edition.

The academic community representatives should carefully and efficiently process their own materials and avoid using of Self-plagiarism.

- Copy of the research «patchworking» (a term introduced by Rebecca Moore Howard) [4]. The obvious copying of whole passages from various sources, changing the number of parts and the creation from them the scientific work of their own without any references to the source material or using ideas of other researchers without their consent or without their proper acknowledgment. The using of the collective research results without specifying the names of scientists who participated in the scientific development.

Compilation - a statement in his/her work of separate, in some cases, different sources of information that were derived from other researchers' work, but without attribution. One of the varieties of compilation is mosaic plagiarism, which involves combining of multiple sources and paraphrasing other scientists' words [5]. As a result, there is a mosaic, which is not clear where one source ends and where another one begins, where an author's comment is.

Plagiarism has always been a problem in the universities, but digital technology has made it much more common. The Internet is an extremely powerful and useful tool. But this form of technology has its negative consequences. The rapid development of information and digital technologies and the huge base of courses, diploma became a big temptation. Students often borrows something from the Internet perhaps without malice, in order to save his/her time. Sometimes a student might accidentally plagiarise. This is usually the result of a lack of academic writing skills, inexperience, or a combination of these. It is important that you learn and follow the practice established for citation of written works for your subject. Unscrupulous representatives of the academic community have the ability to cut and paste large amounts of digital texts and assign them without proper citations and references. And sometimes irresponsible lecturers take students' improperly fulfilled works. And then a lecturer should understand his/her

responsibility for enlisted substandard work and a student must understand that if he/she does not fulfill specific educational objectives he/she won't be a specialist.

Plagiarism is a problem not only because it is a form of academic dishonesty, but because it interferes within the learning process at the university. Academic dishonesty can lead to disciplinary actions, which in some cases can provide even expulsion from the university for students or deprivation of academic degrees for scientists. But today there is no clear legal mechanism regulating the practice of using student plagiarism. These rules spelled out are quite blurry. That is, a student plagiarism has no institutional restrictions and sanctions, even at university level he/she can't be punished. The only sanctions that threaten the modern representatives of student academic dishonesty are low points or no points at all, no access to the session.

Sanctions and control are not the merely effective methods of combating plagiarism. It should be formed clear and transparent rules and regulations that are the part of the scientific culture, and supported the practice of academic culture with an emphasis on creativity and independence.

The lack of cultural component that regulates the practice of writing of scientific papers according to the rules, traditions and values of academic culture makes institutional norm of control quite ineffective even at the level of information on the forms. One of the most effective means of avoiding plagiarism is correct citation, which should be identical to the original. Cite all outside sources used, whether quoting, paraphrasing, or borrowing ideas. You should use a narrow segment of citing sources. All quotes must match the original source is word for word and should be linked to the first author. Text citations must begin and end with quote marks around the words contained in the grammatical form in which it is presented in the source, preserving features of the author's writing.

Information taken from the internet must also be attributed. Before using internet-based material, be sure to evaluate online material for authority, credence and currency.

Scientific etiquette requires an accurate reproduction of the quoted text, for the least reduce of the above extract can distort meaning. Academic misconduct can seriously jeopardise your academic career, your future. Your reputation is important.

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