

Scientific Research Workshops - A Practical Perspective

Prepared by Dr. Mona Moustafa Elashry

Session7



Activity





Read A Paper

<https://padlet.com/monaashry77/read-a-paper-l514v7r0c4qvrbtn>

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/EJIM-01-2022-0023/full/html>

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/BPMJ-10-2021-0659/full/html>

From the research paper, indicate how the researcher should proceed with the following, giving reasons:

- ☐ Research approach (qualitative and/or quantitative)
- ☐ Extract the research variables, and Identify their types
- ☐ Determine Sampling technique (Probability- non probability) and methods
- ☐ Determine sample size
- ☐ The time horizon for the study (cross-sectional, longitudinal)
- ☐ The unit of analysis.(individuals, groups, dyads, culture, organization)
- ☐ Data collection approach (qualitative, quantitative, mixed)
- ☐ Data collection technique (interview, questionnaire, observation)
- ☐ Data collection tool (paper, telephone, e- mail)



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الجميع الذكية
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MIDOCEAN
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"Responsible Conduct in Research: Addressing Plagiarism and Publication Process in Research"

Prepared by

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www.midocean.ae



Session Outline

- Avoiding Plagiarism
- Ethical considerations in research
- The publishing process for research papers.

Avoiding Plagiarism

1





WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

1. "Plagiarism is the practice of **using or copying someone else's idea or work** and **pretending that you thought of it or created it.**" (Collins COBUILD Dictionary, 2006)
2. **Plagiarism** is the "wrongful appropriation" and "purloining and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions," and the representation of them as one's own original work.
(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism>)

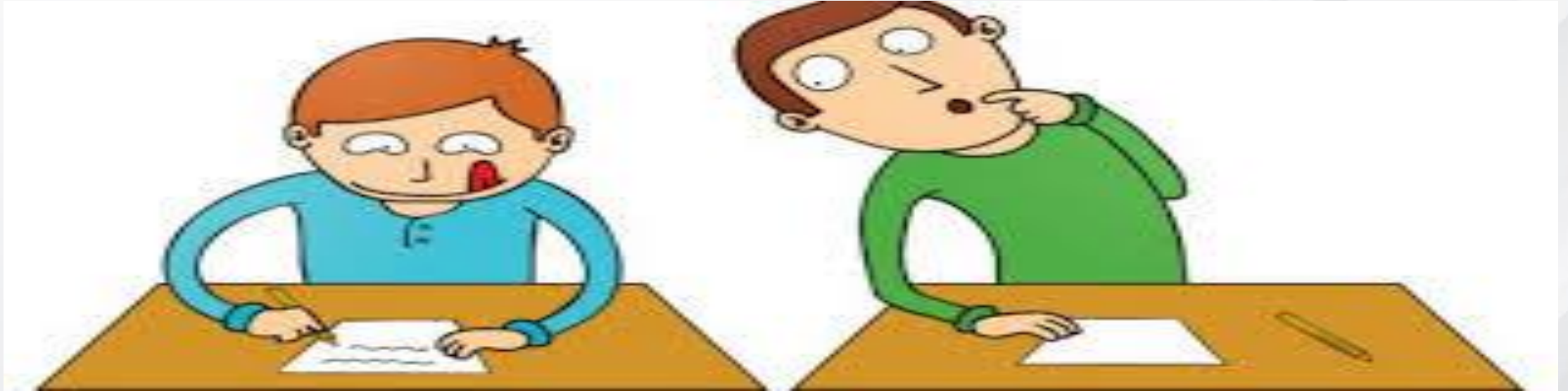
STEAL
DISHONESTY ELSE'S PROPERTY
PLAGIARISM **WORK**
TURABIAN CITE MISREPRESENTING THEFT
PARAPHRASING MLA INTELLECTUAL
APA QUOTATIONS SOMEONE
PLAGIARISM ACADEMIC PASTING
MUST **ANOTHER'S**
CITATIONS INTEGRITY
COPYING

YOU ARE A PLAGIARIST IF

- Copy and translate someone's text without indicating the reference source.
- When someone's idea is used without their knowledge and although you write with your own words but not citing the original author.
- Plagiarism cannot be detected automatically by a plagiarism detector, but the domain experts can detect it easily and sue you.

Source: "To be or not to be a plagiarist" - RANAIVO-MALANÇON

Plagiarism Activity



- Please, summarize the following paragraph with your own style
- **Note:** avoiding plagiarism

How can you write information in your own words (paraphrase or summarize), use direct quotes, and cite sources?

Original Source Material:

Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history

لقد أحدثت التكنولوجيا تحولًا كبيرًا في التعليم في العديد من نقاط التحول الرئيسية في تاريخنا

Source: Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation

Plagiarized Version

History has demonstrated that technology affects education profoundly. (Frick, 1991).

لقد أثبت التاريخ أن التكنولوجيا تؤثر على التعليم بشكل عميق. (فريك، 1991).

Explanation: This example has been plagiarized. Although the student has paraphrased the original material and included a citation for the original author, no reference is provided in the reference list

Correct Version

History has demonstrated that technology affects education profoundly. (Frick, 1991).

لقد أثبت التاريخ أن التكنولوجيا تؤثر على التعليم بشكل عميق. (فريك، 1991).

References: Frick, T. (1991). *Restructuring education through technology*. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation.

Explanation: This example has been paraphrased and is not considered plagiarized. The student has cited the original author and included an appropriate entry in the reference list.

أنواع الاقتباس في الاطار النظري

الاقتباس المباشر:

وهو الاقتباس الحرفي بحيث يستعين الباحث بفكرة لباحث آخر يكتبها في الاطار النظري حرفيا كما وردت في المصدر الأصلي دون أن يغير في كلماتها. ويلجأ الباحث في الغالب إلى الاقتباس الحرفي إذا شعر بأهمية الفكرة المقتبسة للاطار النظري ومدى إثراءها لفكرة أو رأي يقدمه أو لمحاولة التعليق ونقد الفكرة المقتبسة. وفي حالة الاقتباس الحرفي يتم حصر المادة المقتبسة بين "....." ويتوجب أن يتم وضع رقم الصفحة الموجود فيها النص الأصلي، إما إذا أخذ الاقتباس من صفحتين متتاليتين فإن الباحث يكتب ص ص ثم يضع أرقام الصفحات. ويقوم الباحث بدمج المادة المقتبسة في الاطار النظري إذا لم تتجاوز الفكرة أربعة أسطر مع إظهار المادة المقتبسة بين شولتين "...".

الاقتباس المتقطع:

إذا كانت الفكرة المقتبسة طويلة لا يحتاج الباحث إلى إظهارها كاملة في الإطار النظري فإنه يقوم بحذف البعض من أجزاءها، ويشار في هذه الحالة إلى الجزء المحذوف، إذا كان لا يتجاوز سطرين في كل مرة بنقاط ...

التغيير في جزء من الفكرة المقتبسة:

عندما يصحح الباحث بعض الكلمات الخاطئة أو يحاول ازالة الغموض في المعنى يجب عليه أن يضع إشارة للدلالة أن الفكرة الواردة بين القوسين ليست جزءاً من الفكرة المقتبسة إنما هي إضافة من الباحث، كما يمكن توضيح الأخطاء في الهامش في الاطار النظري.

الاقتباس غير المباشر:

وذلك باستعانة الباحث بفكرة معينة أو ببعض الفقرات لباحث معين في الإطار النظري حيث يعيد صياغتها بأسلوب مختلف. وذلك يسمى الإستيعاب. أما في الاقتباس غير المباشر فإن الباحث يتبنى الفكرة دون أن يأخذ نفس الكلمات الواردة في النص الأصلي

WHAT TO AVOID BEING A PLAGIARIST?

- What the best you can do?
 - If you like someone's else idea, work or research material, then rewrite it with your own words and display the reference source. This will show the ability of you understanding and reproducing the idea or data in your own words.
- What the least you can do? (if and only if necessary)
 - Expressing the idea you like using simple words within a few sentences
 - You can then
 - cite the source correctly
 - or paraphrase the source properly

Source: "To be or not to be a plagiarist" - RANAIVO-MALANÇON

LEARN TO WRITE USING OWN WORDS WITHOUT PARAPHRASING

- Read the text or articles as many time until you understand clearly the content and then express using your own words.
- Use dictionaries or internet if you do not understand the meaning of some terms or phrases.
- Check your understanding on material read by:
 - Don't see the text but try to memorise what you have read
 - List the ideas you have read in a piece of paper
 - Then open the text to counter verify
 - Counter verify what you have written against what you have read.
 - Test the understanding of the ideas and phrase written by expressing and sharing with you friends, counterpart professional, lecturers etc.

Example: How to write in your own words?

Original text

Intellectual honesty is the admission that humanity is linked together in a kind of collective learning process. Very little is discovered "de novo," that is, without a solid foundation in other researchers' previous exploration and understanding. Citation is an act of humility and an act of appreciation for what other scholars have pieced together about the nature of a particular problem or an aspect of some phenomenon.

Correct Paraphrase

Hoemann says that there is very little absolutely new knowledge. Most of our discoveries take advantage of work done by those who have gone before us. The process of learning is, in fact, a long tradition passed on from generation to generation. Acknowledging the source of ideas gives recognition to the contributions of others in this tradition and is, as Hoemann says, an "act of humility."

Source: http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/howtoavoid/how_avoid_paraphrase.htm#

Example: How to write in your own words?

Unacceptable Paraphrase

Intellectual honesty is the admission that humanity is linked together in a kind of joint learning process. Not very much is discovered new without really understanding other scholars' previous research and knowledge. Citing shows you are grateful and appreciate what other researchers have figured out about a particular issue.

What is different between the three paraphrase?

Example: How to write in your own words?

- If you have written a research paper sometime ago and now reuse some portion of your previous write-up inside the current research paper or article, then do you need to provide the reference source in you paper?
- **Answer: Yes. If not, it is called “self plagiarism”**

Ethical considerations in research

2



Introduction

- ❑ Research ethics is a field which is constantly changing, and its boundaries are at times quite fuzzy. What might be acceptable research behaviour one year may be unacceptable the next. (Bow, 1999, 254)

Gaining access to the field

Gaining access to the field

- ❑ The keys to access are almost always in the hands of multiple gatekeepers, both formal and informal.

Gaining access to the field

- ❑ In most cases those gatekeepers, before giving assent, will want to be informed about the inquiry in ways that will permit them to assess the costs and the risks that it will pose, both for themselves and for the groups to which they control access. (Lincoln and Guba, 1985, 253)

Gaining access to the field

- ❑ Gaining access to a research site requires careful planning and should come very early in the research process, usually as soon as a proposal has been approved but often even earlier.

Gaining access to the field

- ☐ You should write a formal letter of request to the formal gatekeeper asking permission to carry out your research, detailing the nature of the study and exactly what you will be doing while you are on site.

Gaining access to the field

- ❑ It may be that the formal gatekeeper is very interested in your research and is more than willing to allow you access; he or she may also offer additional help in organizing your data collection.

Gaining access to the field

☐ Gaining access to a research site comes in two stages:

- ✓ being granted permission to be 'on site' by the individual or group responsible for the site,
- ✓ then gaining the trust and co-operation of the individuals who populate that site.

Informed consent

Informed consent

- ❑ When research participants give informed consent it means that they understand what they are agreeing to, accept what is being asked of them and are comfortable with the purpose of the research and the intended use of the data they are providing.

Informed consent

- ❑ The most transparent way of achieving this is to prepare a formal informed consent form that is read, understood and signed by all research participants or their parents or guardians.

Informed consent

- ❑ Schinke and Gilchrist (1993, 83) claim that 'all informed-consent procedures must meet three criteria:
 - ✓ participants must be competent to give consent
 - ✓ sufficient information must be provided to allow for a reasoned decision
 - ✓ and consent must be voluntary and uncoerced'.

Informed consent

Example 7.1 Informed consent form

Title of the research project: Access to electronic information resources: their role in the provision of learning opportunities to young people. A constructivist inquiry.

Purpose of the research: The purpose of this research is to find out if electronic information resources (such as the internet) have a role to play in the provision of learning opportunities for young people. The aim is to discover if these resources have the potential to provide learning opportunities, how this can be encouraged, what works well and what does not. This will create a better understanding of these resources and how they are used naturally, in order to produce guidelines for managing these resources within schools and colleges.

Continued on next page

Data collection and handling: This study is designed to take an in-depth approach to finding out how these resources are used; because of this the data collection will continue for a period of approximately 18 months. During that time you will be interviewed, observed in a number of locations, asked to keep a diary, write a short autobiography and take part in focus groups. At this stage it is impossible to say exactly how long each of these activities will take and how many you will be asked to participate in. Initially all data collection will take place in school during school time and at no point in the research will you be asked to do anything during school holiday periods. All of these activities will be arranged at a time that suits you.

Confidentiality and anonymity: You are guaranteed total confidentiality with regard to anything you say, do or write in relation to this research within the normal boundaries of the law. You will not be asked to reveal anything that could harm or distress you in any way. All data will be identified by a fictional name that is only known to the researcher. Total anonymity cannot be guaranteed as contact with you has been made through your school and you will meet the researcher face-to-face, but no data will be directly associated with you by your real name and in the event of publication no identifying personal data will be revealed. All data will be stored at the home of Alison Pickard and destroyed at the end of the formal period of retention. The only people with access to this data are the researcher's supervisors and examiners who may request to see it but in no way will they attempt to identify you through this data.

Voluntary involvement: You are free to end your participation in this research at any time, you may refuse to answer any questions or take part in any activity you do not wish to engage in. You are encouraged to ask as many questions as you wish. A process known as 'member checking' will be used to allow you to see how the data you have provided is being used.

Please sign and date this form (as you are under 16 years of age both you and your parent/guardian must sign this form)

(Pickard, 1998, Informed consent form, unpublished)

Anonymity or confidentiality?

Anonymity or confidentiality?

- ❑ There is a distinction between anonymity and confidentiality.
- ❑ You are guaranteed total confidentiality with regard to anything you say, do or write in relation to this research within the normal boundaries of the law. You will not be asked to reveal anything that could harm or distress you in any way.

- ☐ **Anonymity** means nobody knows who the participant is
- ☐ **Confidentiality** means nobody will be told the identity of the participant.

Protecting participants

Protecting participants

- ☐ Harm could be caused by our interpretation and presentation of research findings.
- ☐ Be open and honest about the purpose of the research from the outset and remember that however anonymous you have attempted to make your participants, they will know who they are.

Protecting participants

- ❑ Allowing them to see what you will be writing about them should strengthen their trust in you. Stake (1995, 116) states that 'all (my) reports have been improved by member checking'. Member checking may appear to the participants as a courtesy; it will also benefit your research.

The publishing process for research papers.

3



Research Steps

□ Title العنوان

□ Abstract المستخلص

□ Introduction المقدمة

□ *Introduction and motivation + background on the nature of your industry*

□ Literature Review (Critical Reflection) الدراسات السابقة

□ Research Problem (Empirically and theoretically) مشكلة البحث

□ Research Objectives أهداف البحث

□ Research Questions أسئلة البحث

Research Steps Cont.

□ Research Importance/contribution/value

أهمية البحث ومساهمته وقيّمته

□ Suggested framework الأطار المقترح

□ Research Model نموذج البحث

□ Research Hypotheses فرضيات البحث

Research Steps Cont.

- ❑ **Research Methodology** **Research Design: منهجية البحث- تصميم البحث**
 - Data collection approach (كمي quantitative / كيفي qualitative) مدخل
 - Data collection method (مقابلة شخصية interview) طريقة جمع البيانات (ملاحظة observation, استبيان questionnaire)
 - Data collection technique (face- to- face interview, telephone, questionnaire list, e- mail ..etc.) التكنيك المستخدم في جمع البيانات
 - Sampling (أخذ العينات) **sampling method** < probability sampling (أخذ العينات غير الاحتمالية) & non- probability sampling (أخذ العينات الاحتمالية)
- (**sampling techniques** >>>>>>> next page)

Sampling Techniques

- أخذ العينات الاحتمالية Probability Sampling
 - العينة العشوائية البسيطة Simple random sampling
 - العينة العشوائية المنتظمة Systematic random sampling
 - العينة العشوائية الطبقية Stratified random sampling
 - العينة العشوائية العنقودية Cluster random sampling
- أخذ العينات الاحتمالية Non-Probability Sampling
 - العينات الملائمة (عينة الصدفة) Convenience sampling
 - العينات الحكمية Judgment sampling
 - العينات الحصصية Quota sampling
 - عينة كرة الثلج Snowball sampling

Research & Steps Cont.

- Measurementالمقياس
- Data Analysis techniques.تكنيك تحليل البيانات
- ❑ Implications and Recommendations
- ❑ Limitations المحددات
- ❑ References (APA; Harvard:...etc)قائمة المراجع
- You can get it directly from Google Scholar

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General rules to write a scientific paper

<https://www.docdroid.net/IEPrV41/mbady-aaam-lktab-mkal-aalmy.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2jrULc6XrU22ZhQURQapr37yYkVL6jyG9AD5vguuEofjy2AroXJRYdOhc>

How to publish a scientific manuscript in a high-impact journal

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351979714000838>

Course Evaluation





رأيك يهمني
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Thank You

