

Workshop Nine: Storifi & Paperli

1 Activity - Plagiarism and Bad Academic Practice

- Working in a group, read through and identify the following topics related to academic practice.
- Make a note of the main issues that are identified.
- Discuss in your group how bad academic practice can be avoided.
- Visit DMU Talk (<https://talk.our.dmu.ac.uk>) open a thread using the Learning Hacks category, and share one piece of advice that you would recommend for ensuring your coursework has been sound and is good academic practice.

1.1 What is Plagiarism

In academic writing, it is considered plagiarism to draw any idea or any language from someone else without adequately crediting that source in your paper. It doesn't matter whether the source is a published author, another student, a Web site without clear authorship, a Web site that sells academic papers, or any other person: Taking credit for anyone else's work is stealing, and it is unacceptable in all academic situations, whether you do it intentionally or by accident. The ease with which you can find information of all kinds on the Internet means that when you use online sources, you need to be extra vigilant about keeping track of where you are getting information and ideas, and about giving proper credit to the authors of the sources you use. If you cut and paste from an electronic document into your notes and forget to clearly label the document in your notes, or if you draw information from a series of Web sites without taking careful notes, you may end up taking credit for ideas that aren't yours, whether you mean to or not.

<http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342054>

1.2 Carelessness

Deliberate plagiarism with a clear intention to cheat is, however, far less common than plagiarism committed through misunderstanding or even carelessness. These latter types of plagiarism may occur if:

- You fail to acknowledge fully the sources of knowledge and ideas that you use in your work;
- You incorporate the words of others into your writing as if they were your own;
- You 'string together' ideas or facts taken from others without presenting your own viewpoint.

Many students, particularly those at the beginning of their courses, are unclear about how to use the work of others in a way that does not constitute plagiarism. This resource has been written to give guidance on how to avoid plagiarism and at the same time produce work of better quality. <http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/ld/resources/study/avoiding-plagiarism>

1.3 Cutting & Pasting

Plagiarism is the word given to a particular kind of academic dishonesty - passing off someone else's work, ideas or words as your own. It is often unintentional, where people aren't sure how to reference properly or where they have been used to producing school assignments by cutting and pasting material from outside sources. However, it can carry severe penalties even when accidental <http://about.brighton.ac.uk/ask/undergraduates/reading-and-research/avoiding-plagiarism/>

1.4 Passing Off

Plagiarism is defined as the presentation of another person's thoughts or words or artefacts or software as though they were a student's own. Any quotation from the published or unpublished works of other persons must, therefore, be clearly identified as such by being placed inside quotation marks, and students should identify their sources as accurately and fully as possible.

A series of short quotations from several different sources, if not clearly identified as such, constitutes plagiarism just as much as does a single unacknowledged long quotation from a single source. Equally, if a student summarises another person's ideas, judgements, figures, software or diagrams, a reference to that person in the text must be made and the work referred to must be included in the bibliography.

Recourse to the services of 'ghost-writing' agencies (for example in the preparation of essays or reports) or of outside word-processing agencies which offer correction/improvement of English is strictly forbidden, and students who make use of the services of such agencies render themselves liable for an academic penalty. Use of unacknowledged

information downloaded from the internet also constitutes plagiarism. <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/current-students/guidelines/plagiarism>

1.5 Acknowledgement

The necessity to acknowledge others' work or ideas applies not only to text, but also to other media, such as computer code, illustrations, graphs etc. It applies equally to published text and data drawn from books and journals, and to unpublished text and data, whether from lectures, theses or other students' essays. You must also attribute text, data, or other resources downloaded from websites. The best way of avoiding plagiarism is to learn and employ the principles of good academic practice from the beginning of your university career.

Avoiding plagiarism is not simply a matter of making sure your references are all correct, or changing enough words so the examiner will not notice your paraphrase; it is about deploying your academic skills to make your work as good as it can be. <http://www.ox.ac.uk/students/academic/guidance/skills/plagiarism>

2 Professional Plagiarism

Johann Hari, the journalist at the Independent who was suspended for plagiarism, has announced that he will not return to the newspaper. Hari had been undergoing retraining in the United States and was expected to return to the Independent next month but said on his personal website that he did not want to see colleagues taking the blame for his mistakes. Hari started writing for the Independent in 2002 but criticism of his work mounted and reached a critical point in 2011. He was accused of using other writers' material in his articles without making reference to it. In articles interviews with Gideon Levy, an Israeli journalist, and Hugo Chávez, the president of Venezuela, Hari used quotes which had been given by those subjects to other journalists. <http://www.theguardian.com/media/2012/jan/20/johann-hari-quits-the-independent>

The author used to be the Independent's star columnist, a prolific polemicist and darling of the left, until his career imploded in disgrace when it emerged in 2011 that many of his articles contained quotes apparently said to him but in fact lifted from his interviewees' books, or from previous interviews by other journalists. Worse, he was exposed as a "sockpuppet", or someone who anonymously furthers his own interests online. Using a false identity, Hari had maliciously amended the Wikipedia pages of journalists he disliked. <http://www.theguardian.com/media/2015/jan/02/johann-hari-interview-drugs-book-independent>

READERS of the Independent were in for a surprise this morning: a lengthy apology from that newspaper's star columnist Johann Hari, admitting to plagiarism and the online harassment of rival journalists (via pseudonymous assaults on their Wikipedia entries), and announcing that he was off to take a course of journalism training at his own expense. <http://www.economist.com/blogs/bagehot/2011/09/unethical-journalism>

3 Activity - DMU Definition of Plagiarism

- Read through the following advice and tips, and open the links to the DMU Academic Practice regulations.
- Search for a social media feed or example that relates a story of bad academic practice.
- Write a short post and add to your DMU Talk thread, illustrating what they main dangers are of not observing academic practice standards.
- <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2009/apr/18/university-life-academic-cheating>

3.1 How the De Montfort University's Academic Regulations describe plagiarism

De Montfort University's Academic Regulations describe plagiarism as: "the significant use of other people's work and the submission of it as though it were one's own in assessed coursework (such as dissertations, essays, experiments etc.).

This includes:

- Copying from another student's work
- Copying text from sources such as books or journals without acknowledgement
- Downloading information and/or text from the Internet and using it without acknowledgement
- Submitting work which you claim to be your own when it has been produced by a group
- Submitting group work without acknowledging all contributors.

3.2 Bad Academic Practice

De Montfort University describes bad academic practice as:

- Low level duplication without citation for example errors made through carelessness or misunderstanding, or
- Passing off ideas, data or other information as if originally discovered by the student.

<http://www.library.dmu.ac.uk/Support/Guides/index.php?page=499>

3.3 How to avoid plagiarism?

Remember, the responsibility to avoid plagiarism lies with the writer, so:

- Cite and reference everything used and studied for your assignment.
- Always put quotes in quotation marks and indent quotes of significant length so they stand out from the rest of the text. This marks them as not your own words.
- Always acknowledge the source within the text and in full within the bibliography at the end.
- Where paraphrasing an individual always acknowledge them as the source of the ideas.
- Do not leave your work until the last minute, in order to avoid panic plagiarism.
- Always ask your tutor for clarification if you are unsure of an assignment.
- See your student handbook for guidance regarding the favoured reference and citation conventions for your subject area.

<http://www.dmu.ac.uk/documents/about-dmu-documents/partnerships/educational-partnerships/how-to-avoid-plagiarism-and-be-citation-wise.pdf>

4 Blogging & Plagiarism

They say imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Yet on the Internet, some people take this type of compliment way too far. Copied content runs rampant online. Getting someone else's work onto your site is as easy as pressing Ctrl+C and Ctrl+V. Why bother writing your own article when somebody has already done it and better? <http://torquemag.io/avoid-plagiarism-blog-website/>

Being original all the time can be tough, but copying another person's work and passing it as our own is a punishable offense. Nothing can hit the credibility of a blog hard than a plagiarism charge. It may not be you, but one of the new interns at the blog could have lifted content off another blog to make the deadline. How to ensure your blog's reputation is not tarnished? Check out our coverage of 4 online plagiarism checkers after the jump for excellent ways to avoid plagiarism on your blog. <http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/4-easy-ways-avoid-plagiarism-blog/>

There are so many ways to get hit by Google and thus cripple your search engines ranking, one way to get hit by a Google penalty is to have plagiarized articles on your blog. <http://tomakeawebsite.net/dangers-of-plagiarism-for-bloggers/>

4.1 Citations, Quotes & Links

The best content marketers aren't afraid to share. Share content. Share links. Share ideas. Share data. The thing is, sometimes marketers get a little protective of their stuff because there are less-than-scrupulous people out there who take content and then try to pass it off as their own. All that hard work, and none of the credit. Not cool, less-than-scrupulous people. Not cool. But sometimes it isn't a matter of people being jerks -- they might just not know how the internet "works." You're supposed to share content, but you're also supposed to give credit where credit is due.

<http://blog.hubspot.com/blog/tabid/6307/bid/33098/How-Not-to-Steal-People-s-Content-on-the-Web.aspx>

There are unwritten rules of the blogosphere that apply to every blogger. The top 3 blogging rules are particularly important because bloggers who don't comply could find themselves at the centre of negative publicity or worse, in legal trouble. Read the top 3 blogging rules below, then make sure you follow them at all times to protect yourself from problems. <http://weblogs.about.com/od/bloggingethics/tp/Top3BloggingRules.htm>

Are you citing sources for your blog? Giving a shout-out to the bloggers who have paved the way for your latest post with other great resources? Offering your readers more quality information? Blogging is commonly considered an informal space – but that doesn't mean the rules of copyright don't apply. As blogging and online forms of writing and disseminating information have become more popular, the so-called 'grey area' of how copyright law applies to contemporary online spaces has come under greater legal scrutiny. <http://wpdevshed.com/citing-sources-for-your-blog/>

5 Discussion – Social Media Content Curation

- Using the whiteboard, create a mind map that identifies different ways that social media can be collated and shared.
- What would be the benefit of tagging stories, and collecting them in a specific place?
- What techniques do students generally use to note and link to ongoing stories and articles of interest?
- Are there any systems available to can be used to do this job of tagging and collecting stories?
- After noting the practices that are presently used, read through and look at the following sites and applications to assess if they are useful for collecting social media stories.

5.1 Content Curation

Content curation is the process of gathering information relevant to a particular topic or area of interest. Services or people that implement content curation are called curators. Curation services can be used by businesses as well as end users. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_curation

5.2 Curation Tools

Content curation is when an individual (or team) consistently finds, organizes, annotates and shares the most relevant and highest quality digital content on a specific topic for their target market. Curation is a great way to support your created content strategy, publish content consistently and keep track of your favourite information sources. Enlightened content marketers are using a content mix that is only 65% created, with the remainder being 25% curated and 10% syndicated. <http://www.curata.com/blog/content-curation-tools-the-ultimate-list/>

5.3 John Peels Record Collection

John Peel's collection contains his favourite records from a career spanning nearly 40 years of opening ears. From the 60s to the 00s, these records aired on John's Radio London and BBC shows often provided the first plays for bands - many of whom would go on to achieve great fame. With so few DJs having the freedom of their own playlist or appetite to experiment so widely, it was frequently John who introduced us to music that otherwise would have had no outlet in the mainstream. Consequently many of the sea-change moments in music - from Psychedelia to Reggae, Electronica, Ska, Punk, New-wave, Hip-hop, Trance - were brought to the attention of the UK public via these very pieces of plastic <http://johnpeelarchive.com/>

5.4 John Peel Record Boxes

In collaboration with The Space, the John Peel Archive is exploring the cultural context of the John's vast record collection, as we're given online access to delve deeper into this incredible treasure trove of musical history. John's record in spotting not only radical original talent but also new forms of music, was unsurpassed. He did not just discover the stars of tomorrow, he created them. For millions of audience members and fans, as well as for artists themselves, he changed the way we saw and experienced the world of music. Now that the digitisation of his archive has begun, it is hoped the project will ensure that his influence and inspiration continue for future generations. <http://www.thespace.org/artwork/view/johnpeel>

Founder of UFO Club and the man behind Pink Floyd, Joe Boyd has been given access to John Peel's record collection in the first of a series of "ultimate digital mixtapes". <http://www.thevinylfactory.com/vinyl-factory-news/record-box-one-joe-boyd-unearths-treasures-in-john-peels-record-collection/>

6 Flipboard

The all-new Flipboard has been completely redesigned to bring together news, popular stories and conversations around any interest or passion. There's a magazine for everyone—from photography to productivity, travel to technology, fashion to food. And with everything in one place, reading, collecting, and sharing stories has never been easier...or more beautiful. <https://flipboard.com/>

Flipboard is a news aggregator and social network aggregation company based in Palo Alto, California, with offices in New York, Vancouver and Beijing. Its software, also known as Flipboard, was first released in July 2010. It aggregates content from social media, news feeds, photo sharing sites and other websites, presents it in magazine format, and allows users to "flip" through the articles, images and videos being shared. Readers can also save stories into Flipboard magazines. As of March 2016 the company claims there have been 28 million magazines created by users on Flipboard <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flipboard>

7 Paperli

Let Paper.li do the work. Or select your own sources. Paper.li automatically finds content on any subject, or you can quickly and easily add your own content sources. Then prioritize them and add filters to best reflect the type of content you want. Not interested in a certain site or content contributor? No problem. You control the sites and individual contributors for your content. Paper.li supports sources from Twitter, Facebook, Google+, YouTube, RSS, as well as just about any other content from around the web.

<http://paper.li/>

7.1 Content Curation

"Paper.li is a content curation service that lets you turn socially shared content into beautiful online newspapers and newsletters. But more than that it's an easy to use, powerful tool that helps you save time by surfacing content (blogs, articles, sites, video, images) and people who are interested in the same topics that you are!

7.2 How does it work?

You tell us what type of content or topics you would like us monitor and we round it up daily, or weekly, and present it to you in the form of an online newspaper. Then we send out email alerts, Tweets and social posts on your behalf letting your community know when the latest edition of fresh content is online. We save you the time and hassle of manually scouring the web (and multiple sources) to find the content you're looking for and deliver it to you automatically, daily or weekly.

7.3 What is online content curation?

Online content curation is the organizing, filtering, presenting and sharing of the most relevant digital content for a specific audience. To surface content that means something to you, and your audience, requires both technology and people working together. A content curation platform can never replace the expertise of the human content curator, so we do our best to make the gathering part of curating content easy so you can filter and edit. We believe that people (and not machines) are the ones qualified to make that final selection of content needed in order to identify the content that matters most to them, and for their audiences. We also believe that these same people can greatly help their own communities to find their way through this "massive content world" we live in" <https://support.paper.li/hc/en-us/articles/204105253-What-is-Paper-li->

To look at examples, click here to search for papers and people

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387750162>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387765962>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387766309>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387769297>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387766970>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387766450>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1385633834>

<https://paper.li/robwmedia/1387766151>

7.4 Paperli Activity

- Screen-capture your paper.li and use it as an image in a new blog post in your personal learning journal.
- In the blog post, explain your choice of topic, how you found who to follow and why you selected them.
- Decide on the topic about which you want to make your online newspaper (paper.li)
- The content of the daily newspaper will come from the tweets of the people on your list.
- Therefore, to get a coherent and useful paper.li, choose who to include on the list and then make it.
- You might know who you want to include in the list, but also need to search for other people you don't know.

8 Storifi

Storify connects to countless social media sites and other sources, enabling an all-in-one search experience. You can also grab anything story-worthy on the web with the Storify bookmarklet or Chrome extension. <https://storify.com/>

- How can you develop a story using Storify?

8.1 Set-up an account on Storify:

Storify lets you curate social networks to build social stories, bringing together media scattered across the Web into a coherent narrative. In the Storify editor, you can search social media networks to find media elements about the topic you want to Storify. Look through Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Flickr, Instagram and more to gather material for your stories. Drag and drop status updates, photos or videos to bring together the social media elements that will best illustrate your story. You can always reorder elements in your story, or delete them if you find something better. And you can always add more items later on. Your story is always editable, so you can pull in the latest from the social web.

A Storify story is more than just a collection of elements from social media. It's also your opportunity to make sense of what you've pulled together. You can write a headline, introduction and insert text anywhere inside your story. You can add headers, hyperlinks and styled text. Build a narrative and give context to your readers. Storify stories can be embedded anywhere on the Web by simply pasting an embed code, just like embedding a video.

- Research a story and write a blog using the Storify plug-in on the DMU commons.

9 Trending

Have a look at the following sites and research the phenomenon of 'trending' and how it has become a common term to measure the apparent success of different types of social media. Write a blog that explains the different types of things that are trending in a specific place, i.e. Leicester, associated with politics, popular media, social media or media technology.

- <http://www.digitaltrends.com/music/ok-go-drone/>
- <http://www.politics.co.uk/blogs/2015/08/27/the-social-media-bubble-behind-the-rise-of-jeremy-corbyn>
- <http://www.youbrandinc.com/new-media-tools/the-ultimate-list-of-trending-real-time-search-and-social-search-websites/>
- <http://blog.hootsuite.com/5-ways-find-trending-topics/>

9.1 Social Media Analytics

Read about the way that social media producers can track the take-up of different social media feeds.

<http://www.theguardian.com/technology/2013/jun/10/effective-social-media-analytics>

9.2 Twitter Tips

Read tips from BBC journalists and how to engage followers about stories on social media.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/academy/journalism/skills/social-media/article/art20141104135026547>

9.3 Engaging Social Media Audiences

Watch the video to see how BBC Journalists are encouraged to use social media in their reporting.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/academy/journalism/skills/social-media/article/art20130912154850462>

10 Activity Blogging

- Can you write any key points from this session into a blog?
- How will you use links and embedded media in your blog post to enhance the discussion and information that you present?
- Do you think you can write in a way that prompts other people to respond and engage with what you have written?
- How will the curation of content enhance your social media use?

11 References