AI Tools for Academic Integrity: A Student Response to Chat GPT and Jenni AI in Citation Accuracy

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Abstract, *This study investigates the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools, specifically Chat GPT and Jenni AI, in supporting academic integrity through accurate citation generation. Employing a descriptive qualitative method, the research involved 30 undergraduate students who evaluated AI-generated citations using Fishman's (2014) Academic Integrity Theory and Smith's (2020) Citation Accuracy Framework. Data were collected through questionnaires assessing students' perceptions of reliability, ethical responsibility, and accuracy in AI-assisted citation practices. Quantitative analysis revealed that Honesty and Accountability were the most dominant values (22.58% each), followed by Fairness and Respect (19.35% each), Trust (12.90%), and Courage (3.23%). Qualitative findings showed that students recognized AI's potential to enhance writing efficiency but emphasized the need for human verification to ensure factual correctness and ethical compliance. Comparatively, Jenni AI demonstrated greater consistency and citation verification than Chat GPT, which exhibited more frequent fabrication and inaccuracy. The study concludes that while AI tools can enhance academic productivity, maintaining academic integrity still requires critical human oversight, ethical awareness, and adherence to scholarly honesty and accountability.*

Keywords: Academic Integrity, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Chat GPT, Citation Accuracy, Fishman's Theory.

1. INTRODUCTION

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into academic writing has significantly transformed how students and researchers generate, organize, and present scholarly work. Generative AI tools such as Chat GPT and Jenni AI are increasingly used to support idea development, paraphrasing, grammar correction, and citation generation. These tools offer substantial benefits in terms of efficiency, accessibility, and language support, particularly for students who face challenges in academic writing. However, alongside these advantages, concerns have emerged regarding academic integrity, especially in relation to the accuracy and authenticity of AI-generated citations (Bittle, 2025; Evangelista, 2025; Lodge, 2024).

Accurate citation is a fundamental component of scholarly communication because it ensures intellectual transparency, acknowledges sources, and enables readers to verify claims. Inaccurate or fabricated references—often referred to as "hallucinated citations" in the context of large language models—pose a serious threat to research credibility (Chelli et al., 2024; Farquhar et al., 2024; Zhao & Nguyen, 2025). Empirical studies have shown that AI systems may generate references that appear plausible but do not correspond to real publications or that contain incorrect bibliographic details (Johnson, 2025; Sebo, 2023). Such inaccuracies can lead to unintentional plagiarism, misrepresentation of evidence, and erosion of trust in academic

work.

From an ethical perspective, the Theory of Academic Integrity emphasizes five core values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility (Fishman, 2014). The use of AI-assisted writing challenges these values when users rely uncritically on automatically generated content without verification. While AI can function as a supportive learning tool, overreliance without critical evaluation may compromise students' responsibility for the accuracy of their work and blur the boundary between assistance and misconduct (Moyo, 2024; Tanaka, 2024). Therefore, the ethical use of AI in academic contexts requires human oversight, source verification, and transparent disclosure.

To systematically evaluate citation reliability, this study adopts the Citation Accuracy Framework proposed by Smith and Cumberledge (2020). This framework distinguishes between citation errors, which involve incorrect bibliographic information (e.g., author names, publication year, titles, or journal names), and quotation errors, where cited sources do not support the claims made in the text. Both types of errors weaken the evidentiary foundation of scholarly arguments and reduce the trustworthiness of academic discourse. Applying this framework to AI-generated references enables a more comprehensive assessment that goes beyond formatting correctness to examine substantive source validity.

Previous research on AI in education has largely focused on learning performance, writing support, and plagiarism reduction (Bista et al., 2024; Triana et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025). Studies on Jenni AI, for example, indicate that students perceive the tool as helpful for structuring arguments and improving writing fluency (Dewi et al., 2024). Meanwhile, research on ChatGPT has examined its role in paraphrasing, idea generation, and assessment design (Riana et al., 2025; Syarifah & Fakhruddin, n.d.). However, empirical comparisons between AI tools specifically addressing citation accuracy remain limited. Most existing studies evaluate AI output quality in general rather than focusing on the reliability of generated references as a component of academic integrity.

Given the increasing reliance on AI-assisted writing among students, a comparative evaluation of citation accuracy is urgently needed. Understanding how different AI tools perform in generating references according to academic standards (e.g., APA and MLA) can inform institutional policies, guide ethical AI use, and help students develop critical verification practices. Therefore, this study aims to compare the citation accuracy of ChatGPT and Jenni AI using the Citation Accuracy Framework and to examine their implications for maintaining academic integrity in higher education..

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Student Respond Analysis for citation acuracy

1. **Honesty**

    In Fishman's theory (2014), honesty is a fundamental value that requires every individual in the academic environment to act honestly, accurately, transparently, and authentically in all processes of learning, writing, researching, and educational communication. This point is proven in encouraging students to be honest when using AI tools. This value is what trains students in telling the truth, presenting information accurately, and not misleading others in the academic process.

2. **Trust**

    Fishman (2014) asserts that trust is a central value that allows the entire academic community to function properly. This is the point that encourages students to have an attitude of honesty, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage that is consistently practiced in the academic writing environment.This is coherent with the attitude of trust that students, lecturers, researchers, and institutions must possess in order to be able to rely on each other and believe that everyone is acting according to their respective standards of integrity.

3. **Fairness**

    Fishman (2014) asserts that fairness is a fundamental value that ensures that the entire academic process takes place consistently, equally, and free from unfair treatment. Fairness creates a level playing field for all members of the academic community; students, lecturers, researchers, and institutions. This is coherent with the fear of individuals in understanding and following the applicable rules, such as the provisions of plagiarism, collaboration, citations, and examination procedures.

4. **Respect**

    Fishman (2014) asserts that respect is a value that requires every member of the academic community to respect themselves, others, and the intellectual work produced by anyone. Respect creates an ethical, professional, and mutually supportive learning environment. This is coherent with the response of students who are willing to acknowledge the intellectual contributions of others through correct citations, not plagiarizing, and not taking ideas without permission, and understanding that citing accurately is the most basic form of respect in the academic world.

5. **Accountability**

Accountability means the willingness to be responsible for decisions, actions, and academic work results, including accepting the consequences of behavior that is not in accordance with the value of integrity. This is similar to the point of responsibility; both are parallel but different because accountability focuses more on consequences and results, such as explaining actions to others and accepting sanctions and rewards. This is consistent with the results of respondents who admitted to being brave enough to admit mistakes, accept responsibility if there is a violation of integrity, and not try to blame others or look for false excuses during the academic writing process.

6. **Courage**

Fishman (2014) asserts that courage is a value that enables individuals to uphold integrity even when facing pressure, risks, or uncomfortable situations. Courage is not merely being brave, but being brave enough to do the right thing in an academic context. This is coherent with daring to say no to behaviors that violate integrity, be it the pressure of plagiarism, invitations to cheat, or requests to "bend" academic rules.

Idea Generation and Coherence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an essential component of academic writing in the last few years, especially when technologies like Chat GPT came out. Open AI built Chat GPT, a big language model that can write like a person and help students paraphrase, summarize and come up with new ideas for their academic writing. But a lot of studies have shown that Chat GPT often makes up or gives wrong citations, which might hurt the trustworthiness of research. Walters, Wilder, and Wagner (2023) found that Chat GPT often makes up references that don't exist, which is called "AI hallucination." Cao (2023) also observed that Chat GPT helps users organize their thoughts, but it can't check factual references because it relies on language prediction instead of database verification. These results indicate that while Chat GPT facilitates writing fluency and idea production, its deficiencies in citation accuracy underscore the necessity for human verification and ethical consideration in academic contexts.

Jenni AI is another AI-based writing helper that has gotten a lot of interest for how it could help with academic writing. Chat GPT uses patterns to guess what text will come next, but Jenni AI combines citation databases with real-time verification tools to assist users in providing more accurate and trustworthy references. Sukma (2024) stated that students who utilized Jenni AI to help them write arguments had superior logical flow, coherence, and correctness of sources. The platform promotes evidence-based writing by urging users to substantiate assertions with verifiable data, in accordance with the tenets of Scientific

Argumentation Theory (Fauziah et al., 2024). Because it gives guided feedback and helps students improve their critical thinking skills in writing, Jenni AI is a more dependable AI tool for keeping citations accurate and academic integrity. But a lot of studies have shown that Chat GPT often makes up or gives wrong citations, which might hurt the trustworthiness of research. Walters, Wilder, and Wagner (2023) found that Chat GPT often makes up references that don't exist, which is called "AI hallucination." Cao (2023) also observed that Chat GPT helps users organize their thoughts, but it can't check factual references because it relies on language prediction instead of database verification. These results indicate that while Chat GPT facilitates writing fluency and idea production, its deficiencies in citation accuracy underscore the necessity for human verification and ethical consideration in academic contexts.

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Fishman's (2014) Academic Integrity Theory, created by the International Center for Academic Integrity (ICAI), is a good place to start when trying to comprehend integrity in academic writing. Fishman posits six essential values; honesty, trust, fairness, respect, accountability, and courage, as the moral foundation for all academic endeavors. Accurate citations reflect these principles by ensuring integrity in idea attribution, equity in recognizing others' intellectual contributions, and accountability in upholding transparent research methodologies. So, while using AI tools like Chat GPT and Jenni AI in academic writing, the goal should not only be to make things more efficient, but also to follow these moral rules. Writers should still be involved in checking AI-generated work and making sure ihsthat citation methods follow these rules of honesty.

Smith's (2020) Citation Accuracy Framework is a good way to look at how AI tools help with ethical and accurate referencing. Smith states that precise citation guarantees the credibility of academic discourse by enabling readers to track, verify, and evaluate the sources that substantiate an author's assertions. The framework stresses three parts of citation integrity:

bibliographic accuracy (getting the details of the works you cite right), quotation accuracy (getting the content of the source right), and interpretive accuracy (using the information you cite in the right context). This methodology enables researchers to figure out how well AI tools like Chat GPT and Jenni AI assist people in making references that can be verified. Chat GPT's numerous citation mistakes show that people need to be in charge, but Jenni AI's verified reference feature shows how Smith's model can be used in digital writing settings.

Previous studies show that research has looked at how AI technologies like Chat GPT and Jenni AI affect academic integrity, writing quality, and citation accuracy. Cao (2023) analyzed Chat GPT-4's capacity to provide authentic references and discovered considerable discrepancies in citation accuracy within fields, highlighting the necessity for human verification. Smith and Cumberledge (2020) put out a Citation Accuracy Framework that separates bibliographic, quotation, and interpretation errors. This framework gives you a formal way to check how reliable AI-generated citations are. Evangelista (2025) contended that the pervasive utilization of Chat GPT in higher education necessitates the reconfiguration of evaluations and the implementation of more stringent ethical norms to safeguard academic integrity. Erol et al. (2025) evaluated the reliability of AI-output detectors and found that although these tools can differentiate AI-generated texts, they nevertheless yield false positives, highlighting their limits in recognizing genuine work. Triana et al. (2025), in The Role of Chat GPT in Enhancing Paraphrasing Skills, showed that Chat GPT helped students improve their paraphrasing skills and cut down on plagiarism, which is a good way to write. Dewi et al. (2024) similarly found that Jenni AI enhanced students' reasoning structure, coherence, and citation accuracy through guided, evidence-based feedback. In a more general educational setting, Bista et al. (2024) looked at AI's revolutionary impact in higher education in Chat GPT and Global Higher Education. They also underlined the necessity for ethical frameworks that keep human oversight. Lodge (2024) suggested prompt institutional actions to mitigate the threats that generative AI poses to academic integrity, whereas the Proceedings of IAC 2025 in Prague (2025) featured dialogues on the ethics of AI-assisted learning and digital accountability. Eva and Afief (2025) broadened the discourse by analyzing the ethical limitations of AI-assisted learning and its consequences for upholding academic integrity. These studies collectively demonstrate that AI can enhance writing fluency and organization; yet, citation accuracy and ethical accountability remain unaddressed

3. METHOD

This study employs the student respond approach to analyze how artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as Chat GPT and Jenni AI can be used in the context of academic integrity, particularly in the accuracy of scientific writing citations. The focus of this research is to describe students' perceptions and experiences regarding the use of these two tools in assisting the process of ethical and accurate academic writing. The research participants consisted of 31 students. The main data source was obtained from a questionnaire developed by the researcher after analyzing the citation outputs from Chat GPT and Jenni AI based on the same academic text. The questionnaire was designed to explore students' views, attitudes, and reflections on the effectiveness of both tools in generating citations that are accurate, consistent, and in accordance with academic integrity standards.

In this study, the student respond approach was employed to compare the citation accuracy of Chat GPT and Jenni AI in supporting academic integrity. The research involved 30 undergraduate students from the English Literature program, who were asked to analyze and reflect on AI-generated citations from both tools. Data were collected through a researcher-developed questionnaire that examined students' perceptions, attitudes, and experiences regarding the reliability and ethical implications of using AI for citation purposes. Quantitative responses were summarized using descriptive statistics to illustrate overall trends in students' evaluations of citation accuracy, while qualitative responses were thematically analyzed to identify recurring perspectives on the credibility and trustworthiness of AI-generated references. The integrated analysis aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of how

Chat GPT and Jenni AI perform in producing accurate citations and how their use influences students' awareness of academic integrity. Ultimately, this study seeks to highlight the potential and limitations of AI tools in promoting responsible and ethical academic writing practices in the digital era.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSION

Based on observations of citation accuracy results, Honesty, Accountability, Fairness, Courage, respect, and trust. To provide a quantitative overview of the level of citation accuracy from the use of AI in academic writing activities, such as Jenni AI and Chat GPT, the table below presents the frequency and percentage of occurrence of each category based on a total of 31 communication entries analyzed:

Table 1 presents representative results of student responses that represent each branch of Fishman's theory.

Learning Theme	Respondent initials	Representative Quotation
1. Honesty	N, M, P, F, C, D, P	Chat GPT sometimes shows Inaccurate/missing sources, inconsistent styles, and fake citations (Q1)
2. Trust	Z, M, R, I, N	Sometimes ChatGPT tools generate inaccurate or incomplete citations, and the sources are hard to verify or don't actually exist (Q4)
3. Fairness	Y, G, R, F, S, D	Citation format of ChatGPT GPT is not always accurate (Q3)
4. Respect	I, N, K, D, R, F	ChatGPT sometimes misses the publication year (Q8)
5. Accountability	A, S, N, E, R, D, K	Need to check every citation carefully at jenni Ai (Q23)
6. Courage	R	Should be careful using the prompt or command (Q24)

Table 2 and 3. list of statements from student responses that represent each branch of Fishman's theory that are pro Jenni Ai and pro Chat GPT.

no	Statement for pro-Jenni AI	Related Fishman Values
1	Chat GPT sometimes shows Inaccurate/missing sources, inconsistent styles, and fake citations	Honesty
2	ChatGPT has Incorrect or fake citations	Honesty

3	Citation format of ChatGPT GPT is not always accurate	Fairness
4	Sometimes ChatGPT tools generate inaccurate or incomplete citations, and the sources are hard to verify or don't actually exist	Trust
5	Sometimes the citations of ChatGPT are inaccurate or incomplete, and the sources can't be verified easily.	Fairness
6	Hard to verify if sources exist, just like GPT's claims of originality. It regurgitates information without truly understanding it, a digital parrot mimicking human thought	Trust
7	ChatGPT sometimes shows incorrect data	Accountability
8	ChatGPT sometimes misses the publication year	Respect
9	Inaccurate citations after checking the ChatGPT answer	Honesty
10	Outdated or irrelevant references in the ChatGPT answer	Respect
11	Inaccurate or missing references; Jenni AI is more consistent	Trust
12	Fake references; hard to verify on ChatGPT	Honesty
13	Outdated information, inaccurate citation after checking the references on GPT	Respect
14	Fake/unverifiable citations; Jenni is more valid	Trust
15	Inaccurate and outdated citations on GPT	Respect
16	Chat GPT Wrong format, must fix manually	Fairness
17	Formatting inconsistency; Jenni helps	Fairness

NO	Statement for pro-ChatGPT	Related Fishman Values
18	Missing page numbers or DOI	Respect
19	Incomplete/outdated sources	Respect
20	Accuracy, hallucination, plagiarism risk	Honesty
21	Inaccurate citations	Honesty
22	Random websites instead of academic sources	Fairness
23	Need to check every citation carefully at jenni Ai	Accountability
24	Should be careful using the prompt or command	Courage
25	Must double-check every reference we got from GPT	Accountability
26	Fake/incorrect sources, integrity and privacy concerns	Honesty
27	Struggles to cite quotes/data properly	Fairness
28	Sources not accurate/real; must fix format	Accountability
29	Checking accuracy	Accountability
30	Inaccurate/incomplete citations; verification needed	Accountability

| 31 | Inaccurate citations; must check manually | Accountability |

Based on 31 identified sample responses through observation of six essential values: Honesty, Accountability, Fairness, Courage, Respect, and Trust. The results of the questionnaire responses via the form feature (as shown in Table 1) indicate that each utterance represents one of the six essential values regarding the citation accuracy of AI tools such as Jenni.ai and ChatGPT. This categorization highlights the prevalence of specific language patterns used by respondents in form. To provide a clearer quantitative overview of these findings, Table 2 presents the frequency and percentage distributions for each of the six essential values derived from the analyzed data.

Table 4 presents the frequency and percentage distributions for each of the six essential values derived from the analyzed data.

Six Essential Values	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Honesty	7	22.58%
Trust	4	12.90%
Fairness	6	19.35%
Respect	6	19.35%
Accountability	7	22.58%
Courage	1	3.23%
Total	31	100%

DATA ANALYSIS

This section provides an in-depth analysis of how each of the six essential values: Honesty, Accountability, Fairness, Respect, Trust, and Courage is manifested in the observed communication data. A total of 31 instances were analyzed from user feedback and system-generated responses related to citation accuracy in AI tools such as Jenni AI and ChatGPT. Each entry was categorized according to Fishman's essential values, and quantitative results were obtained through frequency and percentage distribution.

Honesty

Example (Q1): "ChatGPT sometimes shows inaccurate or missing sources, inconsistent styles, and fake citations."

This statement reflects Honesty because it highlights issues of accuracy and truthfulness in academic information. When AI produces sources that are incorrect or fabricated, it violates the expectation that academic tools should provide reliable and truthful information.

Trust

Example (Q4): "Sometimes ChatGPT tools generate inaccurate or incomplete citations, and the sources are hard to verify or don't actually exist."

This relates to Trust because users rely on AI tools to give credible, verifiable references. When sources cannot be checked or do not exist, the tool becomes less trustworthy and users must question the validity of the citation provided.

Fairness

Example (Q16): "ChatGPT Wrong format, must fix manually."

This illustrates Fairness since citation tools should support users by giving accurate and consistent citation structures. When formatting errors occur repeatedly, it creates unfair extra work for the user, showing that the tool is not providing equal support in the writing process.

Accountability

Example (Q23): "Need to check each citation carefully.at Jenni AI"

This relates to Accountability because it demonstrates the responsibility placed on users to verify sources generated by AI. Even when AI assists with citations, users must still check their accuracy, which highlights the shared accountability between human writers and digital devices.

Respect

Example (Q8): "ChatGPT sometimes skips the year of publication."

This demonstrates Respect, especially for authors and academic standards. The omission of theyear of publication reduces clarity and disrespects the due recognition of the original author, as complete citation details are essential in scholarly work.

Courage

Example (Q24): "Use prompts or commands."

This reflects Courage, as it encourages users to take initiative, experiment, and actively control AI devices. Courage here refers to the willingness to try new strategies, revise inputs, and explore commands to improve the quality of the output.

DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of the analysis based on 31 data entries derived from students' evaluations of citation accuracy using ChatGPT and Jenni AI. Each response was categorized according to Fishman's (2014) six essential values of academic integrity Honesty, Accountability, Fairness, Respect, Trust, and Courage. The frequency and percentage of each category are summarized in Table 2, while the following discussion interprets how each value manifests in the participants' reflections.

4. Saya selalu memeriksa ulang referensi yang dibuat AI.
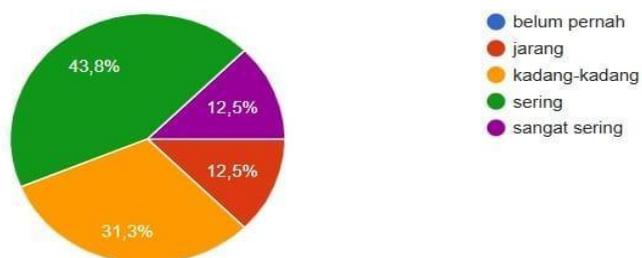
The findings indicate that 43.8% of respondents frequently double-check AI-generated references, while 31.3% do so occasionally, and 12.5% each stated rarely and very frequently. No one selected "never," indicating that all respondents are aware of the importance of re-verification. This pattern supports Fishman's theory (2014), which asserts that the interaction between users and technology should be evaluative: users are expected to actively check, assess, and correct information provided by technology. The high percentage of re- verification suggests that students have applied critical literacy in their use of AI tools.

3. Seberapa sering Anda menggunakan Jenni AI untuk membuat atau memperbaiki sitasi?
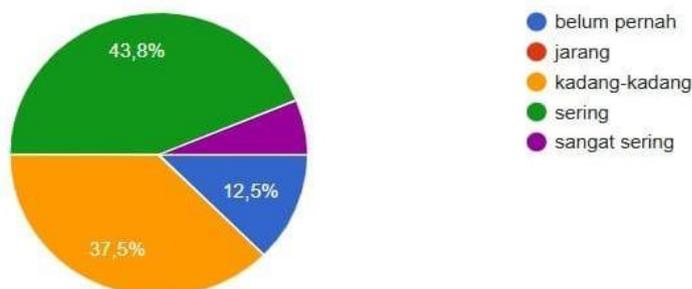
The survey results indicate that 43.8% of respondents frequently use Jenni AI, making this application more intensively used compared to ChatGPT. Then 37.5% use it occasionally, so the majority utilize Jenni AI either regularly or situationally. Meanwhile, 12.5% have never used it and 6.3% use it very frequently, indicating that the levels of occasional and intensive use vary quite a bit. This pattern illustrates that users tend to choose AI tools that they find more practical and efficient. In the context of Fishman (2014), this variation in usage reflects that students adopt technology in different ways according to their needs, and AI technology serves as a means of expanding academic literacy skills in the context of citation.

2. Seberapa sering Anda menggunakan ChatGPT untuk membuat atau memperbaiki sitasi?
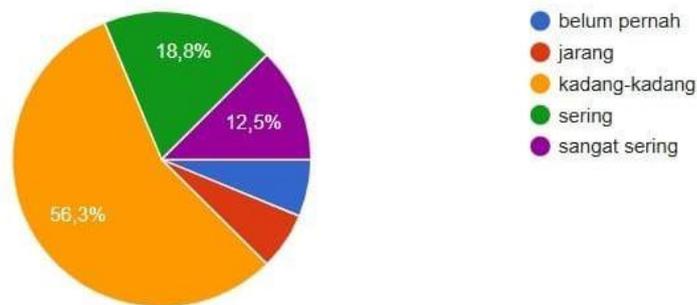
The findings show that 56.3% of respondents use ChatGPT occasionally to help create or improve citations. This indicates that most students utilize AI as a flexible tool when needed. Additionally, 18.8% reported using it frequently, and 12.5% very frequently, showing that nearly a third of respondents have a fairly high dependence on ChatGPT in citation activities. Meanwhile, 6.3% use it rarely and 12.5% have never used it, indicating that there is still a small proportion of respondents who prefer manual strategies or do not feel the need to use AI. Overall, this pattern is consistent with Fishman's view (2014) that technology is used as a support tool to facilitate academic literacy practices, rather than as the sole source of authority.

5. AI membantu saya menjaga kejujuran dalam mengutip sumber.
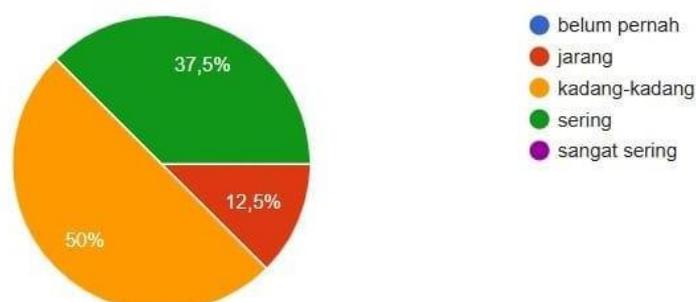
The data shows that 50% of respondents admitted to sometimes feeling that AI helps maintain honesty in citations, while 37.5% felt that AI often makes a positive contribution, and 12.5% felt rarely helped by AI in the context of citation honesty. No respondents stated very often or never. These findings indicate that although AI is able to provide a neat and organized citation structure, user confidence in its accuracy and honesty is still at a moderate level. This is in line with Fishman's view (2014) that technology only provides scaffolding, while academic integrity must still be controlled by users through critical assessment**.**

10. Jenni AI pernah memberikan referensi yang salah atau palsu.
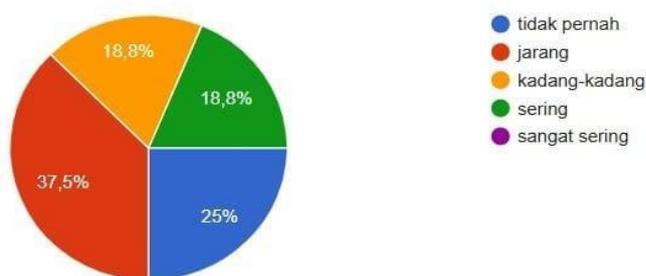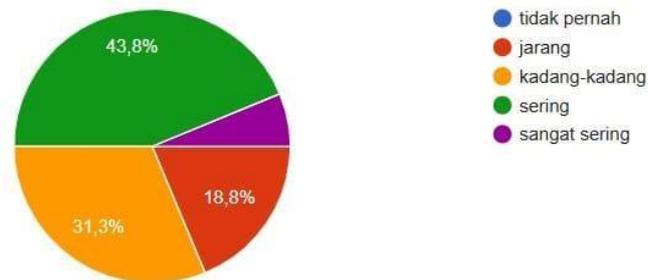

The results show that 37.5% of participants answered "rarely," while 18.8% each chose "sometimes," "often," and "very often." This data indicates that most students have experienced reference errors from Jenni AI, albeit with different frequencies. This phenomenon is closely related to the principles of honesty and accountability in Fishman (2014), which emphasize that users have a moral responsibility to check the accuracy of information, even when technology seems convincing. Thus, these findings suggest that students are aware of the uncertainty of AI output and still face the risk of misinformation.

12. Saya merasa bertanggung jawab memastikan semua sitasi valid meskipun dibuat AI.
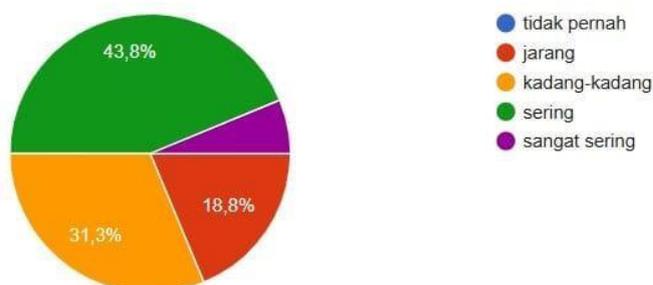
The results show that 43.8% of participants frequently check the validity of citations, followed by 31.3% who do so sometimes, while 18.8% chose rarely and 6.3% very often. The majority of respondents showed a high awareness of the verification process, which reflects the principle of accountability according to Fishman (2014), namely the moral obligation to ensure academic accuracy. These findings confirm that although AI is widely used, students still feel responsible for maintaining scientific integrity.

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11. Menurut Anda, mana yang lebih akurat dalam menghasilkan sitasi?
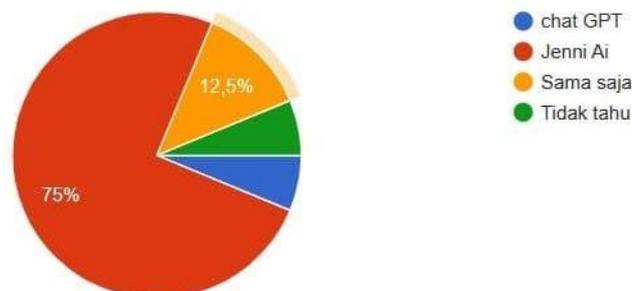
As many as 75% of participants chose Jenni AI as more accurate, while 12.5% answered the same, 6.3% chose ChatGPT, and another 6.3% chose don't know. The dominance of preference for Jenni AI indicates that students rate the AI as superior in citation function.

According to Fishman's fairness theory (2014), this assessment illustrates an evaluation process based on real experience, where users weigh the reliability of each tool based on performance. This also shows that the perception of accuracy is the main basis for students inchoosing learning tools**.**

14. Saya merasa bertanggung jawab memastikan semua sitasi valid meskipun dibuat AI.
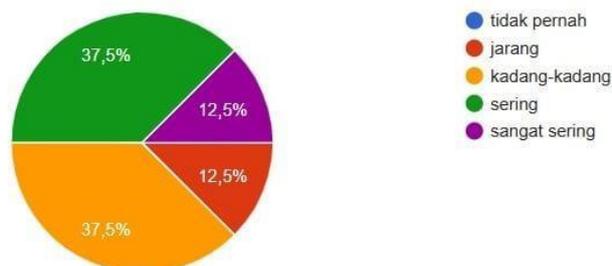

On this graph, there is a similar pattern: 37.5% of participants answered frequently, 37.5% answered sometimes, while 12.5% each answered rarely and very frequently. This data reinforces the previous finding that students do not necessarily trust AI citations without verification. This demonstrates the internalization of the value of respect in Fishman's theory (2014), which is to respect academic standards and scientific work by maintaining the quality and validity of the references used**.**

12. Saya merasa bertanggung jawab memastikan semua sitasi valid meskipun dibuat AI.
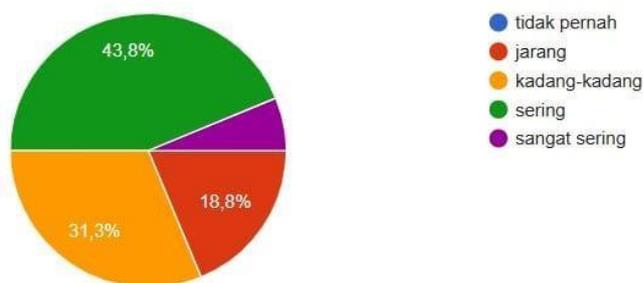
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Distribution of Essential Values in AI Citation Accuracy

Bar Chart of Essential Values Based on Fishman & Smith's Perspective
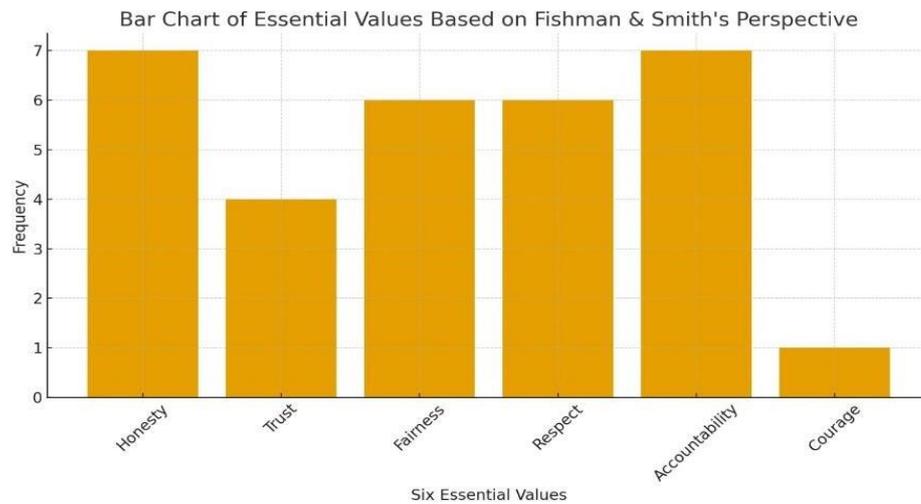
As shown in Table 2, Honesty and Accountability emerged as the most dominant categories, each representing 22.58% of the total responses. These findings suggest that users are highly concerned with the authenticity and responsibility of AI-generated citations. Many participants highlighted the presence of fake or unverifiable references as a serious breach of academic integrity, reflecting heightened awareness of the ethical importance of factual accuracy. The emphasis on accountability, on the other hand, reveals that users recognize their responsibility to verify AI outputs manually, indicating that human oversight remains indispensable in maintaining citation reliability.

Fairness and Respect followed, each accounting for 19.35% of the data. Fairness was often associated with users' evaluations of formatting consistency and impartial judgment between tools. Participants acknowledged that Jenni AI produced more consistent citation styles compared to ChatGPT, though both required manual correction. Respect appeared in comments pointing out missing authors, publication years, or outdated references. These omissions were interpreted as failures to acknowledge intellectual ownership, reinforcing the necessity of maintaining respect for original sources within academic writing.

Trust, comprising 12.90% of the responses, represents users' cautious stance toward AI tools. Statements such as "hard to verify sources" or "fake references; Jenni valid" reveal mixed confidence levels, where trust increases when verification mechanisms are present, as in Jenni AI, and decreases when sources cannot be traced, as in ChatGPT. This indicates that reliability and transparency are key determinants of users' trust in AI citation systems.
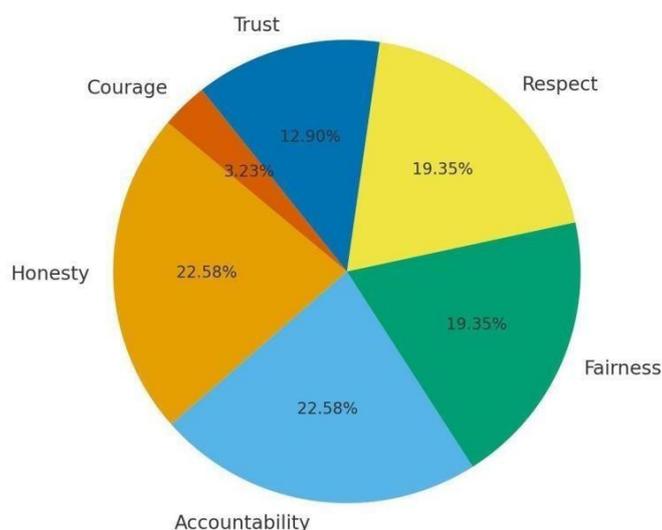
Courage, though the least represented value at 3.23%, remains significant. It reflects users' willingness to experiment with AI tools despite uncertainty and their proactive approach

in exploring better prompts or commands. Linguistically, this value appears in directive statements such as "use the prompt or command," showing that users are open to adapting and learning within evolving digital environments.

Overall, the results reveal that students' reflections on AI citation tools are deeply intertwined with ethical considerations. Honesty and Accountability dominate because users perceive citation accuracy as a moral responsibility. Meanwhile, the presence of Fairness, Respect, and Trust demonstrates a multidimensional understanding of integrity that extends beyond mere technical correctness. These findings align with Fishman's theoretical model, emphasizing that ethical scholarship requires both technological competence and moral discernment.

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Figure 2. Percentage Distribution of Six Essential Values Based on Quantitative Analysis.

To complement the qualitative analysis, a simple descriptive statistical evaluation was conducted to visualize the frequency distribution of the six essential values. The mean frequency of occurrence across categories was calculated at approximately 5.17, with a

standard deviation of 2.05. This relatively low variation indicates that all six values were represented fairly evenly in the dataset, although Honesty and Accountability appeared slightly more frequently. The results underscore that participants consistently recognized multiple dimensions of integrity in their experiences with AI tools, rather than focusing solely on technical citation errors.

The dominance of Honesty and Accountability reflects students' ethical awareness in using AI for academic purposes. Their critical language suggests a balanced understanding acknowledging the usefulness of AI tools while emphasizing human responsibility to ensure transparency and reliability. Jenni AI's integration of database verification contributes to higher trust and perceived accuracy, whereas ChatGPT's tendency to fabricate or distort references highlights the risks of unverified automation. Thus, while AI enhances productivity and accessibility, the ethical dimension of academic integrity remains grounded in human judgment and verification.

5. CONCLUSION

This study examined how AI-based writing tools, specifically ChatGPT and Jenni AI, support academic integrity through accurate citation generation. The findings demonstrate that users' evaluations are strongly shaped by the six essential values of Fishman's Academic Integrity Theory. Honesty and Accountability were the most dominant, indicating that students prioritize factual accuracy and personal responsibility when employing AI tools. Fairness, Respect, and Trust followed as indicators of users' sensitivity to consistency, intellectual recognition, and verification reliability, while Courage reflected their adaptability in using new technologies.

These patterns indicate that students' evaluations of AI citation tools reflect a dual integrity- driven response: concerns about honesty and accountability dominate when encountering fabricated or unverifiable references, while fairness, respect, and trust emerge in comments addressing formatting consistency, completeness of bibliographic details, and verifiability of sources. Although such responses demonstrate students' growing awareness of ethical citation practices and highlight the usefulness of tools like Jenni AI, particularly its greater consistency and verification accuracy continued dependence on AI-generated citations without thorough human oversight may compromise academic integrity over time. Excessive reliance on unverifiable or distorted citations, as frequently produced by ChatGPT, risks undermining transparency, trustworthiness, and the credibility of scholarly communication.

Overall, the comparative results reveal that Jenni AI shows greater consistency and verification accuracy, while ChatGPT remains prone to citation fabrication. However, both tools require human oversight to maintain ethical standards in academic writing. The integration of AI into research and composition should therefore be viewed not as a replacement for academic responsibility but as a collaborative aid that demands critical evaluation.In conclusion, maintaining academic integrity in the AI era requires balancing technological innovation with ethical awareness. Users must cultivate honesty, accountability, and critical thinking when engaging with AI systems to ensure that scholarly communication remains credible, transparent, and aligned with the moral principles of responsible research practice.

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