

## ANTI-PLAGIAR PROGRAMS - MODERN MEANS OF DETERMINING THE UNIQUENESS OF TEXT

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### Abstract

Today, a number of software systems and anti-plagiarism software have been developed in the global network for plagiarism cases and their detection. The creation of software and systems with technologies for checking large text databases, sentence models according to the proportion of form and content, and rewritten expressions of existing text is the main means of determining the uniqueness of the text. In this article, the description of the situation of plagiarism, its objects, its history, factors causing it, types, as well as the work process, capabilities of several anti-plagiarism programs that eliminate it, and their database were emphasized. Even programs with the ability to recognize texts created by artificial intelligence were discussed.

### Keywords

plagiarism, anti-plagiarism, types of plagiarism, Grammarly, artificial intelligence

Intellectual property protection is important for all content creators in this age of science and digital technology. It is known that detection of plagiarism in works of science, literature, and art, which are the result of creative activity, leads to a decrease in the level of intellectual development. It is known that copyright and related rights are protected in the legislation [<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-1022944>], but in today's information ocean, there is a high need for modern software tools for determining the uniqueness of texts, and in this regard, anti-plagiarism programs considered appropriate. The situation of plagiarism did not arise recently, and there is little reason to allow plagiarism.

### What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism (lat. plagio - I steal, plagiarius - one who steals) - pretending someone else's work or ideas in it as one's own [<https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100329803>]; theft in literary, creative and scientific work, i.e. intellectual theft. Plagiarism is the appropriation of other people's ideas, thoughts, research results by deliberately taking the text without referring to the other author's scientific work (or book, etc.). Agree that plagiarism involves presenting someone else's work as your own without permission. It is not only an academic offense but also a moral offense that speaks volumes about the person who commits it.

**Objects of plagiarism:** literary, musical, visual, intellectual work (theory, discovery, study), computer algorithm, etc.

Plagiarism is a violation of the intellectual property rights of a work and is considered a crime from a legal point of view.

### A history of the term plagiarism.

The term plagiarism was first used in the late 1500s. Some sources claim that the term was first used in Europe at the beginning of the 17th century. The Roman poet Martial Fidentinus originally used the term to describe someone who stole his work. [<https://plagiarismsearch.com/blog/plagiarism-lawsuits-top-10-most-interesting-cases> ]. Until the 17th century, it was a common and accepted tradition to consult other authors. Words and ideas were considered public influences, not individual. Practice has changed as authors seek to claim their work.

In Roman law, *plagium* (stealing) meant the unlawful sale of a free person as a slave. Originally plagiarism was called “*plagium litterarium*”, and literary thief was called “*plagiarism*”. [<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B3%D0%B8%D0%B0%D1%82>]. The currently used term "plagiarism" means "imitation" in French.

#### Causes of plagiarism.

- ✓ Lack of birth of original ideas.
- ✓ Not appreciating the work of others.
- ✓ Legal illiteracy.
- ✓ Writing a scientific work.
- ✓ Development of digital technologies. Today, the Internet makes plagiarism very easy among school students, who take entire works and present them as their work in school, which is a problem for the learning process.

#### Types of plagiarism:

Outright plagiarism is when someone copies another person's work word-for-word without giving proper credit or acknowledgment. This includes taking text from a book or article and using it in your own writing without indicating that it originated from another source. It's also considered outright plagiarism if someone is paid to create content and presents it as their own original work when it's actually copied from someone else. Essentially, outright plagiarism involves claiming someone else's ideas or words as your own without permission or attribution.

1. Indirect plagiarism - the copied idea belongs to someone else, not the author. This situation occurs on the basis of serial plagiarism.
2. Paraphrase plagiarism involves reproducing someone else's work with minor alterations. This could entail substituting synonyms, changing the sentence structure, or altering the wording slightly while still conveying the same meaning. However, the key point is that the original source of the idea or opinion is not properly credited or acknowledged.
3. “Mosaic” plagiarism is a combination of direct and paraphrased plagiarism. Ideas are taken exactly and some positions are changed. In this type of quotation, words or sentences are not quoted, and the original author of the opinion is not indicated.

#### Why is anti-plagiarism necessary?

In the past, specialists spent considerable time searching for and evaluating textual works, and identifying instances of appropriation could be a lengthy and uncertain process. The "Anti-plagiarism" system represents an innovative solution designed to streamline this process significantly. With the aid of the "Anti-plagiarism" system, individuals gain the capability to pinpoint precisely which sections of their work may require further scrutiny, facilitating more efficient and effective oversight.

#### Which documents should be checked for plagiarism?

The anti-plagiarism system serves to uphold and preserve the principles of copyright by verifying various types of written works. This includes **academic papers** such as **scientific works, dissertations, monographs, diploma theses, and course works**, as well as **books, textbooks, training manuals, articles**, and other **printed documents**. The system thoroughly checks these documents for instances of plagiarism and provides the results on its platform. Authors receive a verified document containing a QR code as proof of the verification process. Works with an originality score exceeding 70% are typically recommended for publication, ensuring that only content meeting a high standard of originality is promoted.

If we look at the current anti-plagiarism programs, they are not only limited to detecting plagiarism, but also have functions that detect problems in writing. Although the Grammarly platform, linked to the database of the global information content and technology company ProQuest,

is actually known as one of the best grammar checker sites, its plagiarism checker is also highly rated by users [<https://www.questionsanswered.net/tech/five-best-online-plagiarism-checkers->]. In addition to checking the originality of the text, it can also detect errors related to grammar, spelling, punctuation, conciseness, readability, and word choice. When using Grammarly's free online version, it only warns you about plagiarism, while its premium version gives suggestions and comments on originality. DupliChecker focuses on identifying similarities between texts but doesn't detect typographical errors. However, it aids users in generating accurate citations and paraphrases. If a text is deemed similar to another, DupliChecker provides the URL of the source. On the other hand, Turnitin, a platform utilized by over 34 million students across 153 countries, employs a similarity percentage system. Any document surpassing a 15% similarity threshold triggers a review for potential plagiarism.

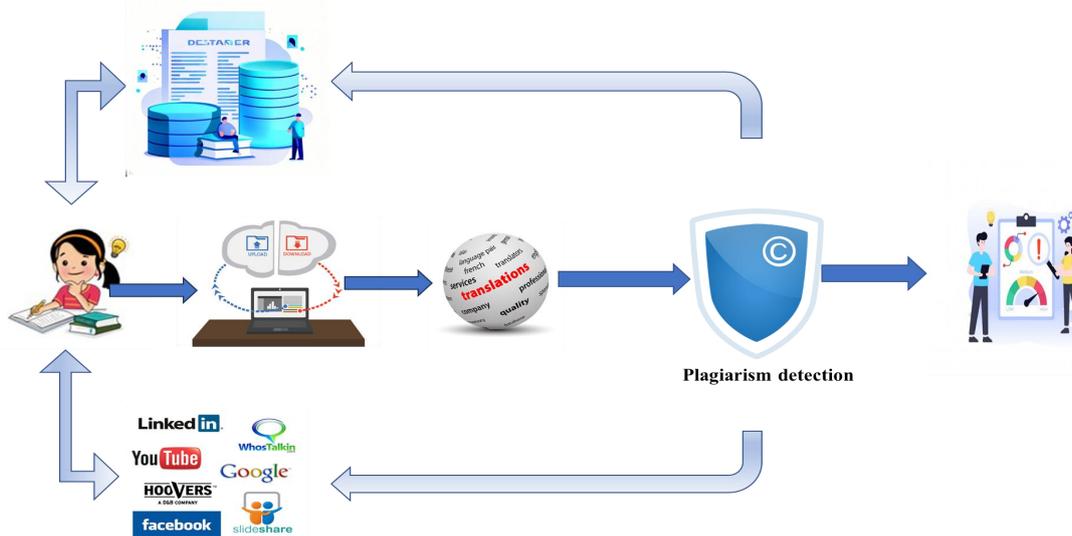
The capability of modern anti-plagiarism programs to detect texts generated by artificial intelligence (AI) is currently under scrutiny, prompting scientific investigations. AI possesses various functions, including automatic comprehension of text, machine translation, summarization (condensing a text while retaining its core content), classification (grouping texts based on similarities in topic, style, and genre), as well as text editing and analysis, and text generation. As AI-generated texts become more sophisticated, it presents a challenge for anti-plagiarism software to accurately identify and distinguish them from human-authored content. Thus, ongoing research aims to enhance the effectiveness of anti-plagiarism tools in detecting AI-generated texts to maintain integrity in academic and professional writing [Abjalova M. 2020]. StrikePlagiarism has implemented an AI content detection module that efficiently searches for AI-generated text in over 30 languages. AI detection functionality is available in LTI and Blackboard. According to a study by Katrina Pascual, Grammarly rated 18% of the text written by ChatGPT as plagiarism. DupliChecker and SmallSEOTools reported 3% [<https://penji.co/is-using-chatgpt-plagiarism/>].

Current anti-plagiarism programs try to improve their service as much as possible and add new functions to their systems. Here are some anti-plagiarism software:

No	Program name	Integration	File types it can scan	Fields of application
1.	Antiplagius [ <a href="https://antiplagius.ru">https://antiplagius.ru</a> ]	Antiplagiat.VUZ, Antiplagiat. RU: Text.ru; Extxt.ru; Rukontekst	doc; docx; pdf; Open Office, html, rtf; txt; PPT	bloggers, students, content creators from various fields
2.	Turnitin [ <a href="https://www.turnitin.com/">https://www.turnitin.com/</a> ]	Canvas, Blackboard, Moodle, Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, Chat GPT and other AI based platforms	doc; docx; pdf; .txt; rtf; odt; html;  Google Docs	Education, government administration

3.	Grammarly [ <a href="https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker">https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker</a> ]	Browser Extension, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Outlook, ProQuest	doc; docx; odt; .txt; rtf	Students, teachers, professional writers
4.	StrikePlagiarism [( <a href="http://strikeplagiarism.com/en">http://strikeplagiarism.com/en</a> )]	API, LTI 1.3, Plugin, LDap (Active Directory), SSO (Single Sign-on), ENAI (European for Academic Integrity)	PDF; doc; docx; rtf; odt; txt; html; pptx	Educational Institutions, Publishers and Writers, Research Institutes and Journals etc. Organizations

In general, the anti-plagiarism software's operating system is fairly straightforward and can be described as follows:



The initial stage involves writing the text, where the author researches their topic using various sources, databases, or websites. Once the work is completed, it is uploaded to an anti-plagiarism program. This software acts as a multifunctional platform, linked to numerous online resources and integrated with certain platforms. By comparing the uploaded file with the information in its database, it assesses the text's originality and provides the author with a percentage score. Additionally, some anti-plagiarism programs offer tools to correct instances of plagiarism, thanks to advancements in computational linguistics [Abjalova M, 2020] and Natural Language Processing (NLP).

**Conclusion.** Plagiarism is taking and copying the author's creative or intellectual work without the express permission of the author, and it is a violation of academic and ethical norms.

Plagiarism occurs when someone publishes another person's work under their own name or uses parts of another's work without proper citation. The core aspect of plagiarism is the appropriation of someone else's authorship, meaning the plagiarist presents someone else's thoughts and ideas as their own. This misrepresentation of authorship is the fundamental characteristic of plagiarism.

Anti-plagiarism software is an effective way to detect plagiarism, it determines the percentage of uniqueness of the work and provides the author and link of the given information without citation.

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