

TEXT-MATCHING REPORT

19.4%

Layout of matches in the text:



Sources found in total: 123

List of matches:

Source(s) 1

- Marshal et al., 2019: *Plagiarism: A case study of quality improvement in a taught postgraduate programme*:
<https://doi.org/10.3109/0142159X.2011.579201>
- Ozarka College: *Plagiarism: How to Avoid It*:
<https://www.ozarka.edu/blogs/success/index.cfm/2015/7/8/Plagiarism-How-to-Avoid-It>
- Science.gov: *Sample records for plagiarism cases reported*:
<https://www.science.gov/topicpages/p/plagiarism+cases+reported>
- SleepBaby.org, 2020: *My Professor Accused Me of Plagiarism*:
<https://sleepbaby.org/my-professor-accused-me-of-plagiarism/>
- Marked By Teachers: *Plagiarism is a Problem*:
<http://www.markedbyteachers.com/gcse/miscellaneous/plagiarism-is-a-problem.html>

Source(s) 2

- Foltýnek, Meuschke, Gipp, 2019: *Academic Plagiarism Detection: A Systematic Literature Review*: <https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3345317>

Source(s) 3

- Foltýnek et al., 2020: *Testing of support tools for plagiarism detection*:
<https://educationaltechnologyjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41239-020-00192-4>

Source(s) 4

- Foltýnek et al., 2020: *How to Prevent Plagiarism in Student Work*:
<https://karolinum.cz/data/book/24024/9788024648170%20Foltynek%20-%20How%20to%20Prevent%20Plagiarism%20in%20Student%20Work.pdf>

These are all matches relevant for the example.

3 Literature review

Plagiarism is a common issue¹. There are many definitions of plagiarism, for example Foltýnek, Meuschke, Gipp (2019, p. 8) define plagiarism as: *“as the use of ideas, content, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected”*². They base their definition on definition from other authors – one of them is Teddi Fishman, former director of the International Centre for Academic Integrity, has proposed the following definition for plagiarism: *“Plagiarism occurs when someone uses words, ideas, or work products, attributable to another identifiable person or source, without attributing the work to the source from which it was obtained, in a situation in which there is a legitimate expectation of original authorship, in order to obtain some benefit, credit, or gain which need not be monetary”*(Fishman, 2009, p. 5)³. Plagiarism is a serious type of academic dishonesty. In science, plagiarism is one in the 3 “cardinal sins” - Fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism (FFP). Based on Bouter, Tjink, Axelsen, Martinson, and ter Riet (2016), plagiarism belongs among very frequent types of misconduct in research. Detection of plagiarism is often supported by plagiarism detection systems.

3.1 Plagiarism detection systems

In an era of broadly accessible sources of information, a basic problem appears: how to effectively and correctly find plagiarised text, and how to respond later. This brought many software tools focused at helping with the detection of plagiarism. Institutions also adopt many preventative actions. *No measures can function, however, without a sufficient erudition of academics, who must understand the issue of plagiarism and its forms, and who should be thoroughly trained in the methods of detection and subsequent resolution of dishonest*⁴ behaviour. The specialist opinion of the opponent (or opponents) and supervisor is key. A part of the assessment is not only the technical aspect of the text, but also the aspect of ethics. The wholeness of evaluating the originality of student results from the fact that the foundations used in text have many levels of validity and availability. It is, therefore, crucial that the supervisor is an expert in the area. Both the supervisor and opponent must be sure that all sources can be found, and in their evaluation, they must be sure that the text complies with rules of integrity in academic writing. (Velásquez et al., 2016)

Many systems are online, some run locally. The software usually highlights the text in a tested document that probably come from another source as well as which source that is. User is left to understand how the text was changed. *Providers of plagiarism detection systems, especially of commercial systems, rarely publish information on the detection methods they employ*² (Garrg & Goyal, 2016; Velásquez et al., 2016). Hence, judging to what extent plagiarism detection research has impact on practical applications is not easy.

References

Bouter, L. M., Tjink, J., Axelsen, N., Martinson, B. C., & ter Riet, G. (2016). Ranking major and minor research misbehaviors: Results from a survey among participants of four world conferences on research integrity. *Research Integrity and Peer Review*, 1(17), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41073-016-0024-5>.

Fishman, T. (2009). *“We know it when we see it” is not good enough: Toward a standard definition of plagiarism that transcends theft, fraud, and copyright*. Proceedings of the Fourth Asia Pacific Conference on Educational Integrity (4APCEI), University of Wollongong NSW Australia Retrieved from <https://www.bmartin.cc/pubs/09-4apcei/4apcei-Fishman.pdf>.

Foltýnek, T., Meuschke, N. and Gipp, B. (2019). Academic Plagiarism Detection: A Systematic Literature Review. *ACM Comput. Surv.* 52, 6, Article 112 (October 2019), 42 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3345317>.

Garg, U. and Goyal, V. (2016). Maulik: A plagiarism detection tool for hindi documents. *Ind. J. Sci. Technol.* 9, 12 (2016).

Velásquez, Juan D., Covacevich, Yerko, Molina, Francisco, Edison Marrese-Taylor, Cristián Rodríguez, and Felipe Bravo-Marquez. (2016). DOCODE 3.0 (DOCUMENT COPY DETECTOR): A system for plagiarism detection by applying an information fusion process from multiple documental data sources. *Inf. Fus.* 27 (2016), 64–75. DOI:10.1016/j.inffus.2015.05.006

These are all references relevant to the example. There were no other sources in the student’s list of references which would be relevant to the text in the example.