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ПЛАГІАТ У НАУКОВИХ ПУБЛІКАЦІЯХ

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Анотація. Стаття присвячена проблемі використання плагіату сучасними авторами в наукових публікаціях. Плагіат є важливою проблемою сучасного наукового світу, адже запозичення думок та ідей інших авторів без посилання на джерело оригіналу вважається саме плагіатом. У ході дослідження виявлено основні принципи написання наукових публікацій, які включають точність, прозорість, лаконічність, об'єктивність. У статті подається характеристика ознак плагіату в наукових публікаціях. Через використання плагіату в наукових роботах втрачається унікальність, що призводить до втрати репутації автора та його наукової діяльності. Проаналізовано, що плагіат у наукових публікаціях поділяється на прямий плагіат, самоплагіат, надання неправильних даних про оригінальне джерело, умисне упуцнення цитування, перифразування основної ідеї, запозичення ідеї тощо. Розглянуто, що чимало вчених вивчали проблему плагіату, описуючи його як «крадіжку інтелектуальної власності», порушення академічної доброчесності, «копіювати-вирізати-вставити», етичний злочин тощо. Установлено, що інформація, яку використовують автори для написання наукових публікацій, буває загальною та фактичною, отже під час використання загальної інформації автори не порушують академічної доброчесності, а використання фактичної інформації без посилання на оригінальне джерело вважається плагіатом. Робота може бути використана для подальших досліджень плагіату в наукових публікаціях через призму розроблення методів виявлення й запобігання плагіату, а також винаходження ресурсів для перевірки наукових робіт на предмет плагіату, що дасть змогу забезпечити прозорість співробітництва науковців і зберегти репутацію й академічну доброчесність.

Ключові слова: плагіат, самоплагіат, наукова публікація, дослідження, академічна доброчесність.

PLAGIARISM IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

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Abstract. *The article presents the analysis of plagiarism in scientific writing as a crucial aspect being constantly used by researchers while presenting their scientific activity. A study of certain concept was carried out, which contribute to a better understanding of what plagiarism is. It was determined that scientific writing is a basic skill for researchers, ensuring that compound ideas and findings are communicated effectively and responsibly. In the course of this study, it was found that scientific writing consists of particular principles such as clarity, precision, accuracy, conciseness, objectivity and logical form. Due to the usage of plagiarism the uniqueness of scientific publication is lost contributing to the loss of reputation and respect of the researcher himself. Violation of academic honesty is an essential issue that leads to low quality of writings and scientific activity. The relevance of this research lies in the study of plagiarism, its main features and characteristics. It was described that many researchers have been studying the topic of plagiarism in scientific writing describing it as an intellectual theft, copying, stealing, ethical offence, academic misconduct, cut-copy-paste, academic or scientific dishonesty etc. Not mentioning and acknowledging the original source while using someone's ideas and thoughts is plagiarism. In the course of our research it was analyzed that plagiarism has different forms such as direct, patchwork, paraphrasing plagiarism, self-plagiarism. In addition, it was described that information can be common and factual whereas in case of using common information the authors do not steal someone's ideas, they just use them in their researches while usage of factual information directly without citing and mentioning the original source is called plagiarism. This work can be used for further studies in frame of plagiarism prevention, methods to reveal plagiarism and finding resources to detect and prevent plagiarism in scientific writing so that the world of science could have transparent cooperation among researchers and save the importance and awareness of authors.*

Key words: *plagiarism, scientific writing, research, scientist, researcher, publication.*

The effectiveness of each scientist's research performance is his or her publication activity. Due to the technological progress and easy access to the internet, the issue of plagiarism has come into the main point of discussion as some unscrupulous scientists use works of other researchers just copying their ideas in own pub-

lications. Thus, the uniqueness of works is lost and the reputation of a scientist comes under question. The main idea and purpose of science includes representation of new thoughts, views and ideas on the specific scientific topic but not making an illusion or imitation of a new research at the expense of other scientists.

Being under the pressure of rating and quantity of scientific works in the world of science, the career prospects and possibility to get the degree become harder and harder in achievement, therefore the quality of scientific writing lowers and has frequently started to contain plagiarism. It is not forbidden to use short expressions and some pieces of articles in scientific writing; moreover, according to the demands of research writing it is necessary to justify your ideas on the basis of previous scientific works. Based on those the author can generate the general conception, offer new method of solving the issue, give his or her arguments on the topic and receive proper results of the research. The question is how the author performs this research: whether he copies the previous articles or makes a justified and correct analysis giving own thoughts and ideas

The research is devoted to the problem of using plagiarism in scientific publications as a violation of academic integrity.

The subject of the article is the area of scientific publications which faces constant struggle against usage of plagiarism in scientific writing. The object of the article is the concept of plagiarism being used in scientific publications by inexperienced or dishonest and incompetent researchers.

The topic of plagiarism in scientific writing has been studied by different foreign and Ukrainian scientists. Some of researchers state that plagiarism can be unintended. For example, according to K. Vessal, writing similar article in their own second language is not sometimes a plagiarism, but collecting and processing the data of the article with adding your own ideas in own second language [8]. Another scientist considers that plagiarism can sometimes be intentional and sometimes unintentional or direct plagiarism, or self-plagiarism, but plagiarism of any forms or types is a crucial problem in research and scientific writing [6]. Another idea is that if any person publishes such a work in whole or in part under his name, formally similar actions correspond to qualifications of plagiarism, but will not violate property and personal rights non-property rights due to their non-recognition by the author: it is impossible to violate a copyright that does not exist [9, p. 164].

Despite various points of view, we need to identify the definition of plagiarism itself and determine plagiarism in scientific writing.

To start, scientific writing is a specific form of communication that directs to carry research findings, theories, and analyses correctly and precisely. Its purpose is to inform, persuade, and contribute to the body of knowledge within a specific area [3, p. 167].

The main principles of scientific writing include:

- Clarity. The writing should be clear and understandable.
- Precision. It means that it should contain precise information, definitions and meanings.
- Conciseness. The writing should be compendious and focus on important information.
- Accuracy is one the most important components of scientific writings as data and citations should be presented accurately, factually, confirmable and provably.
- Objectivity. All arguments and information should be presented on the basis of evidence.
- Logical form.

Scientific writing is a basic skill for researchers, ensuring that compound ideas and findings are communicated effectively and responsibly. Mastery of this skill not only intensifies personal work results but also comes up with the improvement of knowledge and the trustworthiness of science [10, p. 62].

Another author identifies scientific writing as a style of presentation that researchers use to define the intellectual boundaries of their disciplines and specific fields of knowledge. It focuses on evidentiary arguments and logical reasoning that help to understand the subject. Authors can use this format to define and analyze a concept and propose a theory or rationale. Professionals can use scientific writing in different ways, depending on their field of activity [11, p. 152].

Writing an academic paper requires certain skills. The researchers should know how to use others' works or ideas while citing them in a certain academic writing convention. They are required to omit plagiarism and take notice on citation of references. This is the main concern necessary to guarantee scientific integrity in findings and scientific publications [4, p. 19].

The term plagiarism has been described by lots of authors in their academic publications as an intellectual theft, copying, stealing, ethical offence, academic misconduct, cut-copy-paste, academic or scientific dishonesty etc. In other words, plagiarism in scientific writing

is the use of someone's ideas and thoughts without acknowledging the author or the original source. The word 'plagiarism' is derived from the Latin word 'plagiarius' that means 'kidnapper' [7, p. 178].

Plagiarism in scientific writing is a critical issue that disrupts the integrity of research and the trustworthiness of scientific communication. Plagiarism remains a significant challenge in the area of scientific publishing, but through continued vigilance, education, and technological progress, the scientific community may aim to support the principles of integrity and originality [1, p. 365].

The originality of the work must not be absolute. It is not necessary for the author to be free from external influences. The ideas used by the author may be as old but this does not prevent the work from being original, since copyright considers permissible creativity on the basis of already existing elements. The main thing here is that the work differs from your predecessors, so that it is not a copy of another work.

The idea is something that expresses cognition and thinking, it is a general concept of the object. When using the actual idea, created on works can be based on it to a certain extent somewhat similar in virtue of uniting into one by design, but will always have differences in the elements of the form of expression. Copyright absolutely fairly extends legal protection not to the general idea, not on the concept of how a certain basis of the work, and on those results, which the author received by following the path from idea to its final reflection in create. Thus, when we talk about plagiarism, it is always the use of the wrong idea itself, and its concrete embodiment in form of expression of a specific work [2, p. 616].

A sign of originality in the author's work right is an additional criterion that characterizes the creative process. Novelty as an aspect of creativity has a relative character. A new result of creative activity does not mean something that earlier did not exist and was unknown to society. In scientific publishing the researcher can take a different approach to consider an established problem, add something to already developed ideas by someone with his or her conclusions, join someone's points of view with their own arguments, get results that do not create something entirely new, but enriches science, develops it, gives additional knowledge of what already exists [5, p. 91].

The concept of plagiarism is defined in several ways:

- Direct plagiarism that is publishing completely or partly someone's work under the name of other person who is not an original author of the article. The author just cuts and pastes an abstract, an expression or the whole portion of the text from the original source without changing anything, any word or phrase;

- Patchwork plagiarism which means appropriation of authorship of someone else's work, or another's discovery, invention or innovative proposal, as well as use in his writings, someone else's work without reference to the author;

- Violation of the rights of the researcher, which is illegal using someone else's work under your own name;

- Paraphrasing plagiarism that is stating the idea of another author by means of finding other different words. In this case the author presents the article as if it is his own but it was not originally written, it was written by the means of other scientist's ideas but paraphrasing it;

- Unlawful acts of coercion to co-authorship;

- Self-plagiarism. In such case the person borrows or steals some amount of his work which has been already published previously.

It is necessary to consider the case of self-plagiarism being one of the most common. Republication by the author of significant amount identical in form and the content of their own scientific texts without indicating the fact of their previous or simultaneous publications means self-plagiarism. Self-plagiarism can be implemented both in the form of repeated publication of one and the same article with minor changes in the title and content, as well as in the form of an article containing significant fragments of earlier published scientific writings without indicating references to the latter.

In scientific activity there are possible cases when different authors, independently of each other, can on their own come to similar or identical conclusions, proposals, and other research results. Such coincidences are suggested to be considered accidental (unintentional) plagiarism. In such cases, it cannot be considered as plagiarism, it is just the coincidence in thoughts and ideas of different scientists.

It is essential to note that information can be common and factual. In case of common knowledge information, it is the information that can be found in general open sources. Therefore, this

information can be used in scientific writing without being cited. However, if to take factual information, it should be cited properly and accurately with a reference to original source avoiding plagiarism. A specific person, a researcher, a scientist discovers and describes factual information in his or her writing, thus, it becomes an intellectual property of his/hers. In such situation another researcher who takes this factual information should not violate the rules of citing, he should avoid plagiarism and refer to the original source.

Whereas all authors need to publish their researches in special scientific public sources, their works become available to other researchers who may simply 'steal' the information and publish in their writings. Therefore there are some ways to avoid plagiarism without violating ethical aspect. First of all, the author should not forget to cite the original source in his writing while paraphrasing the original idea in own words. Secondly, it is good to summarize the original source's idea and not just copy his ideas. Besides, the author can cite his previous works without just borrowing to avoid self-plagiarism. Also, it is important to use anti-plagiarism websites which can help to detect plagiarism. There are a lot of online sources for detection of plagiarism in scientific writing; they will help the author to preserve their honesty and reputation.

According to our research, plagiarism is a common thing in academic writing due to easy access to scientific publications online. Plagiarism is stealing of intellectual property and using the data of the research of the original source as your own ideas and thoughts. The main principles of scientific writing include clarity, precision, logical form, objectivity, conciseness and accuracy. Plagiarism in scientific writing is an important topic that disrupts the integrity of research and the trustworthiness of scientific communication. There are various types of plagiarism such as direct plagiarism, patchwork plagiarism, paraphrasing plagiarism, unlawful acts of coercion to co-authorship, self-plagiarism. All the above types confirm that in academic world a big attention should be paid to the issue of plagiarism as it can undermine the reputation and trustworthiness. It is essential to state that our country needs to create the unique and unified system which will help researchers check their writings for plagiarism. Moreover, rules of correct citation should be followed. Therefore negative consequences of plagiarism can be reduced when the authors follow certain instructions and guidelines. The main aim of using special plagiarism detecting programs will reduce the tendency of plagiarism spreading and lead home scientific writing into a new high quality level.

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