

реально вплинути і на якість підготовки здобувачів освіти, і на запобігання шахрайству в академічному середовищі закладу освіти.

Академічна доброчесність стала нині органічною складовою всієї системи освіти. Основні цінності, які становлять академічну доброчесність, не лише підтримують репутацію шкіл та ЗВО як особливих суспільних інституцій, але вони також створюють спільну основу для педагогічної діяльності в цифровому світі. Тому сьогодні надзвичайно важливо розвивати наукові знання та впроваджувати нові практики підтримки академічної доброчесності в онлайн-середовищі, зокрема в оцінюванні навчальних досягнень здобувачів освіти.

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PLAGIARISM SHOULD BE PUT TO REST

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The use of the word «plagiarism» today is a developed phenomenon. According to a large explanatory dictionary of the Ukrainian language, «plagiarism» is the appropriation of authorship of another’s work of science, literature, art or another’s discovery, invention, or rationalization proposal,

as well as the use of another's work in one's own works without reference to the author [1]. In the current challenging environment in Ukraine, the use of plagiarism by theoretical scholars has increased dramatically. It should be noted that everyone, from university entrants to well-known scientists, is familiar with the concept of plagiarism not by hearsay but from their own experience. That is, the theft of other people's results is gradually becoming the «norm.» Moreover, many people who now consider themselves scientists are convinced that stealing other people's achievements is what scientific results are. At the same time, everyone who has had the experience of writing scientific articles realized that this is not a scientific work, but only an «imitation» of scientific research. Because the scientific articles that we see on the Internet today are just a distortion and imitation of scientific achievements. Thus, our science is now leading to a loss of professionalism in the scientific community. All this is happening for the following reason: now everyone is working not for quality but for quantity because there are clear conditions for the number of articles that must be presented in the defense of theses and dissertations. In the end, this has already brought and will continue to bring destruction to the scientific environment. Nowadays the scientific significance of the results when writing articles is now far in the background. I am amazed by the fact that it is not considered plagiarism to use another scientific article if the author of that article is indicated. We have reached the point where sometimes the entire scientific work consists of references to other scientists, and when completed, it is still considered a scientific work. There are even publications and reflections on what types of plagiarism exist in our time, on what important features plagiarism in scientific papers is classified. I get scared of the pseudo-scientists who are destroying our science. Regarding the work of artificial intelligence, I mean computer programs for detecting plagiarism, I have always said and will continue to say that a person is smarter than a machine. If a person starts editing a text, he or she will make it so that not a single word is duplicated, but in essence it will be the same text. So, we need to stop what is happening in the scientific community. We need to do this purposefully, not just «fictitiously» talk about methods of combating plagiarism, but act at full capacity. To do this, it is necessary to draw on foreign experience, which has established that plagiarism is a serious academic violation. For example, in Canadian universities, students are taught that they cannot pass off other people's thoughts as their own. So, anyone who plagiarizes a paper and then tries to write their own will at least fail the class. Students are put on probation, during which all their work is scrutinized with special attention. When a student is told that his or her credibility has been undermined, this is done in front of many teachers and management. The maximum punishment may be a note in the appendix to the diploma, which will be noticed by

potential employers. This is exactly how those who are starting a career as a scientist in our country may start. After all, having undermined one's credibility just once, one must defend it for years. Then similar steps should be applied to all those who are engaged in scientific activity or «just» involved in it. To be honest, I have encountered «open» plagiarism. A long time ago, I wrote an article and then continued to analyze the opinions of other scientists on this topic for further development and further discoveries. One day, I came across my own article in a scientific publication. The author was a colleague from another university, with higher regalia than mine. I was a graduate student at the time and did not understand or knew much about it so all I could think of was to tell my dissertation supervisor. If I could make a «revolution» in the fight against plagiarism, I would suggest the following: when writing scientific papers, do not make references to past sources, but simply list the authors who have dealt with this problem. This will be enough if you summarize their thoughts and the problems they solved and offer your own vision of how to solve them. Then the entire scientific work will truly be a primary source. Then new methodological and methodological approaches will really be proposed. approaches and there are no need to indicate what and who said it, in my opinion, this is exactly what «non-synonymity».

Summarizing the above, I would like to emphasize that while we are discussing the problems we are facing, we are wasting time that could be spent on solving these problems. I have many years of experience as a professor, and as they say, I have seen a lot on my way. I have my own vision of this issue. Thank you for reading this far.

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