

the most popular activities included creating scrapbooks, poster presentation contests, case-solving, debates, academic essay competitions, and business games focusing on academic integrity. Surveys and questionnaires were among the least favored activities.

Conclusion. The experience of foreign and domestic universities is exceptionally valuable to us and is utilized to enhance the policy of academic integrity at our university.

References

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Key words: academic integrity, education quality, plagiarism checking program, surveys.

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APPLICATION OF “CHATGPT” IN WRITING SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

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Introduction. AI-powered programs have become an integral part of our lives: we interact with artificial intelligence when communicating with a bank, a store, etc.

The rapid development of artificial intelligence can be traced back to 2016, but the broadest discussion dates back to 2021, when ChatGPT was introduced. ChatGPT has pushed the capabilities of chatbots to a whole new level, as it can answer almost any user request. At the same time, it is accessible to an indefinite number of people.

This invention of mankind is fascinating: both in a positive and negative sense. On the one hand, ChatGPT provides access to an unlimited range of functions. Such functions have caused a lot of disputes in the community of scientists and discussions about the use of ChatGPT and its analogues in writing scientific papers.

The main topic of such disputes and discussions was the question of whether the use of ChatGPT is plagiarism.

Results. ChatGPT offers researchers:

- large-scale search of sources on any topic and in different languages

- fast and high-quality translation (when using foreign sources);

- analysis of a large amount of information and drawing conclusions;

- access to statistical data.

If we interpret the above definition from a formal point of view only, the use of ChatGPT will not be considered plagiarism, since plagiarism consists of two main parts: copying someone else's text and publishing the text under your own name without providing a link to the original author.

ChatGPT modifies the text at the user's request, so it is not a direct copying of the text, and also provides the sources from which ChatGPT takes the information. Thus, technically, the text written by ChatGPT is not a plagiarized text.

However, the main problem is the identification of text written by ChatGPT. Currently, anti-plagiarism programs do not sufficiently identify text written by ChatGPT.

For example, anti-plagiarism programs Turnitin and iThenticate identified 70 percent of the originality of the works written by ChatGPT. Out of 50 essays written by ChatGPT, only 10 showed unambiguous signs of plagiarism [1, p. 8–9].

Currently, the most effective way to detect a text written by ChatGPT is to ask ChatGPT itself whether a particular text or an excerpt of it is written by ChatGPT. It detects texts written by it (even significantly changed) with a rate of 92 percent [1, p. 10].

Conclusion. Summarizing all of the above, ChatGPT and its analogs are definitely very useful and important inventions of the

21st century. These chatbots open up new horizons and opportunities for analyzing large amounts of information, access to almost all scientific sources of the world community.

However, ChatGPT also offers quite controversial functions, including writing texts, which would certainly be considered plagiarism and a violation of academic integrity. The main goal of scientific activity is to find solutions to problems and discuss them. Currently, artificial intelligence uses only raw data, without the ability to create something completely new that has not been invented before. Using ChatGPT to write texts actually devalues this goal, as such a text does not offer any scientific novelty in its work.

Therefore, ChatGPT should be used by the user only as an additional tool for searching for information, not as a way to analyze such information.

References

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Key words: chatGPT, researcher, text, science, plagiarism, essay.