Conclusion. The considered approaches differ in their criteria. They should be further analyzed in detail taking into account completeness and appropriate time frames. The NRFU approach looks the most complete among the analyzed.

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Key words: academic and research integrity; conflict of interest (COI); Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU); National Agency for Higher Education Quality Assurance (NAQA); National Research Foundation of Ukraine (NRFU).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY: TURKISH POINT OF VIEW

Tetyana Tarnavska

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
tarnavskaya@ukr.net

Introduction. Artificial intelligence (AI) is entering our lives incredibly quickly, making scientists rethink the way we integrate data for analysis and use the resulting insights to make better decisions. However, no one can fully realize the vast opportunity that

AI can represent. It is expected that science can make leaps forward thanks to the power the new technology provides us. The statements about its potential to autonomously generate knowledge is a case in point. On the other hand, the potential of AI reaches far beyond the front line of collecting data, and we are deeply concerned that the integrity of scientific research will suffer by depriving it of the abilities of the human mind unless the AI is used within ethical boundaries. There is no place for ambiguity and uncertainty. Scientific communities unite in opposing plagiarism and other forms of dishonesty. In this study, we explore the experience of the Turkish Republic to identify their best practices.

Results. The promise and peril of using AI in scientific research are being actively discussed by Turkish researchers. Aydin Yildiz & Yağci (2023) conducted a study and found that ChatGPT4, when asked to recommend articles about language teaching or learning technologies, offers randomly selected results without taking into account factors such as author popularity, journal indexing, etc. The authors identified quite a lot of discrepancies and came to the conclusion that scientists can use ChatGPT4 as a data source only after a very thorough analysis.

According to Livberber and Ayvaz (2023), AI, along with being a powerful supporting tool in scientific research, can also serve as a source of inspiration for new topics and areas of research. The authors share Islam & Islam's (2023) concerns that researchers may become dependent on AI applications, leading to weaknesses in productivity and critical thinking skills.

Conclusion. The initially stated aim of this study was to explore the experience of Turkish scientists in the field of using AI in their research. Having analyzed the outcomes, we came to the conclusion that they once again confirm the necessity of proper and continuous training in dealing with AI tools in academia.

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Key words: artificial intelligence, academic integrity, plagiarism, ChatGPT, scientific research.

THE ROLE OF AI IN SHAPING FUTURE LEARNING: INSIGHTS FROM LITHUANIA

Kotryna Tomkevičiūtė
OXSICO
kathy@oxisco.com

Introduction. This abstract explores the evolving role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education, with a focus on its implications in Lithuania. The research provides background information and objectives, highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of AI's impact on learning in K-12.

Materials and methods. The methodology includes a comprehensive review of current AI applications in education, complemented by a survey among Lithuanian students (K-12) to assess their awareness and usage of generative AI tools. Conducted from September 15th to September 23rd, 2023, the study employed a mixed-method approach comprising face-to-face interviews and self-administered questionnaires. The probabilistic sampling strategy aimed to representatively cover various demographic variables: age, sex, place of residence, and school/class distribution. The survey was