JOURNAL OF BASIC SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLAGIARISM DETECTION STRATEGIES: A REVIEW OF CURRENT TECHNIQUES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

Plagiarism is a major problem in academic and research fields that can harm the reputation of individuals and institutions. Consequently, researchers have developed a range of techniques for detecting plagiarism. In this paper, we provide an extensive survey of various plagiarism detection strategies, encompassing monolingual, character-based, vector-based, cross-lingual, syntax-based, fuzzy-based, semantic-based, structure-based, stylometric-based, hybrid-based, and citation-based approaches. Each technique is discussed in detail, including its strengths, weaknesses, and challenges. Additionally, the paper examines recent research works on each technique, focusing on the issues and challenges faced by researchers. The study concludes that no single method is flawless, with each technique presenting its own strengths and weaknesses. A combination of techniques may be required to achieve high accuracy in plagiarism detection. This paper reviews the different techniques used for plagiarism detection and discusses their strengths and limitations, as well as the challenges that still need to be addressed.

Introduction

Plagiarism, characterized by the use of someone else's work without appropriate credit, is an escalating concern in academic and professional domains. As the availability of digital content has increased, so has the ease with which individuals can plagiarize content. The proliferation of online information has made manual plagiarism detection increasingly difficult. As a result, utilizing plagiarism detection tools and methods has become crucial in upholding academic integrity and preventing plagiarism. This research paper focuses on analyzing and evaluating these tools and techniques. The study will examine different approaches used in detecting plagiarism, including text-based methods, machine learning techniques, and stylometric analysis. In addition, this research will examine the strengths and weaknesses of different plagiarism detection tools currently on the market.

The investigation will begin with a comprehensive review of the literature related to plagiarism and its detection methods. Then it will analyse different plagiarism detection types and methods,

considering their accuracy, reliability, and ease of use. Overall, this research paper aims to provide a comprehensive review and analysis of different plagiarism detection tools and methods. By evaluating the different approaches and types available, the study will provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of various techniques and offer recommendations for improving the effectiveness of plagiarism detection in the future.

The rampant growth of internet usage in the education system has made it effortless for students and teachers to plagiarize content available online by simply copying and pasting it without giving credit to the original source. To evade detection, many individuals employ various techniques such as modifying the text, replacing words with synonyms, paraphrasing, and converting active to passive voice. However, over the years, numerous tools and techniques have been developed to detect plagiarism and maintain academic integrity. Numerous tools and techniques are accessible on the internet for detecting plagiarism in documents or texts. However, selecting the most suitable tool and technique for performing plagiarism detection can be a daunting task due to potential issues or loopholes in each available option. Depending on the type of content and the language it is written in, it is essential to choose an appropriate technique that can perform plagiarism detection efficiently and accurately. Despite the abundance of plagiarism detection tools, there are still unanswered questions regarding their evolution and accuracy. While it is not an issue to use someone else's ideas, words, or work, presenting them without proper acknowledgement of the original source constitutes plagiarism. Plagiarism can take various forms in an article, but the two major types are:[1][2]

1. Text Plagiarism
2. Source Code Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not limited to copying text from one document to another in the same language. This also involves translating content from one language to another and presenting it as original work without crediting the original source.For instance, one might come across information written in English and translate it to a regional language without acknowledging the source of the data or information. This too is considered as an act of plagiarism. Using plagiarized data or information is not only unethical but also undermines the original creator's efforts and ideas. Despite these efforts, plagiarism remains prevalent. One reason for this is the ease of accessing and copying information from numerous sources without attributing it to the original author. Plagiarism requires less effort and time than creating original content, making it a convenient option for those who are unwilling to put in the necessary effort. However, it's vital to recognize that plagiarism carries serious consequences and should be treated with utmost seriousness. such an unethical act. However, it is important to note that plagiarism not only affects the original author but also the person who commits it. It can damage the reputation and credibility of the person who commits plagiarism and can lead to serious consequences such as legal actions, academic penalties, and loss of trust and respect. Therefore, it is essential to avoid plagiarism and put in the effort to generate original work, and if required, acknowledge the sources of information properly. There are various forms in which plagiarism can occur, including articles, journal papers, books, music tones, lyrics, and more. This report specifically focuses on plagiarism detection tools and techniques used at the

article level. This is when individuals copy data or information from readily available sources without proper acknowledgement or citation, and present it as their own original work. To detect plagiarism in research articles or productions, there are several methods available.

Following are some types where Plagiarism can be detected.[1][3]

1. One form of plagiarism occurs when someone claims authorship of another person's ideas, research, or creative endeavours as their own, misrepresenting the true origin of the work. This can occur in a variety of ways, such as copying and pasting text from a source without citation or altering someone else's work and presenting it as original. Claiming other people's work as your own is not only unethical, but it also violates intellectual property laws and can lead to serious consequences such as loss of credibility and legal action. It is important to always properly credit and acknowledge the original source when using someone else's work.

2. This form of plagiarism arises when an individual utilizes information or work produced by another person without providing appropriate credit or acknowledging the original source. It can involve copying and pasting text, images, or other media without permission or citation. It is important to properly cite and reference any information used to avoid plagiarism and give credit to the original creator.

3. Plagiarism occurs when an author writes a portion of original content in their article, yet the bulk of it is copied from another source without proper citation or recognition. It is still considered plagiarism even if the author has made some changes to the original content.

4. The use of techniques like paraphrasing, active-passive conversion, and synonym replacement to manipulate or reword the original text without giving proper credit to the original author is also a form of plagiarism. This is because the underlying idea or concept of the original text remains the same, and only the surface-level language is altered to make it appear as if it is original work. Proper citation and acknowledgement of the original source is necessary even when using these techniques.

5. Wrong citation, acknowledgment, or credit given in an article suggests that the author has referenced sources that were not actually used or has used data from different sources that are not included in the references or bibliography. This type of plagiarism is also known as citation manipulation or reference manipulation. In this case, the author tries to create the impression that they have conducted a thorough research and used multiple sources to support their arguments, while in reality, they have used only a few or no sources to support their work. It can also be done to manipulate the perceived impact of a particular work by citing influential authors or journals.

6. Plagiarism occurs when someone takes information from a source written in one language and translates it into another language, without giving proper credit or citation to the original source. This can be a form of intellectual property theft, as the original author or creator may not be receiving the appropriate recognition or compensation for their work. It is important to acknowledge and properly cite sources, even if they have been translated into a different language, in order to give credit where credit is due and avoid plagiarism.

7. Plagiarism known as "mosaic plagiarism" or "patch writing." It involves taking information from multiple sources and piecing them together without proper attribution or citation. Even though some of the language may be changed or rephrased, the overall structure and ideas of the original sources are still present. It is important to properly cite all sources when using their information in your own work, even if it is just a small portion.

8.Creating a summary of existing work is not necessarily considered plagiarism as long as proper citation and acknowledgement are given to the original sources. However, if someone presents the summarized information as their own original work without giving proper credit to the original sources, it would be considered plagiarism. It is important to always acknowledge and give credit to the original sources of information in any written work.

Textual plagiarism detection tools are commonly used in the educational sector to detect instances where students or teachers have copied text from other sources without proper citation or acknowledgement. These tools can help to promote academic integrity and ensure that original work is being produced. In addition, source code plagiarism detection tools are also used in the programming and software development fields to identify cases where code has been copied from other sources without permission or acknowledgement. moreover, Plagiarists often use techniques like paraphrasing, active/passive conversion, and synonym replacement to make the copied content appear as their own. These techniques make it more difficult for plagiarism detection software to catch the similarities between the original and copied content. However, advanced plagiarism detection tools are equipped with algorithms that can detect these techniques and still identify instances of plagiarism.

The detailed taxonomy is as shown in Fig- 1

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

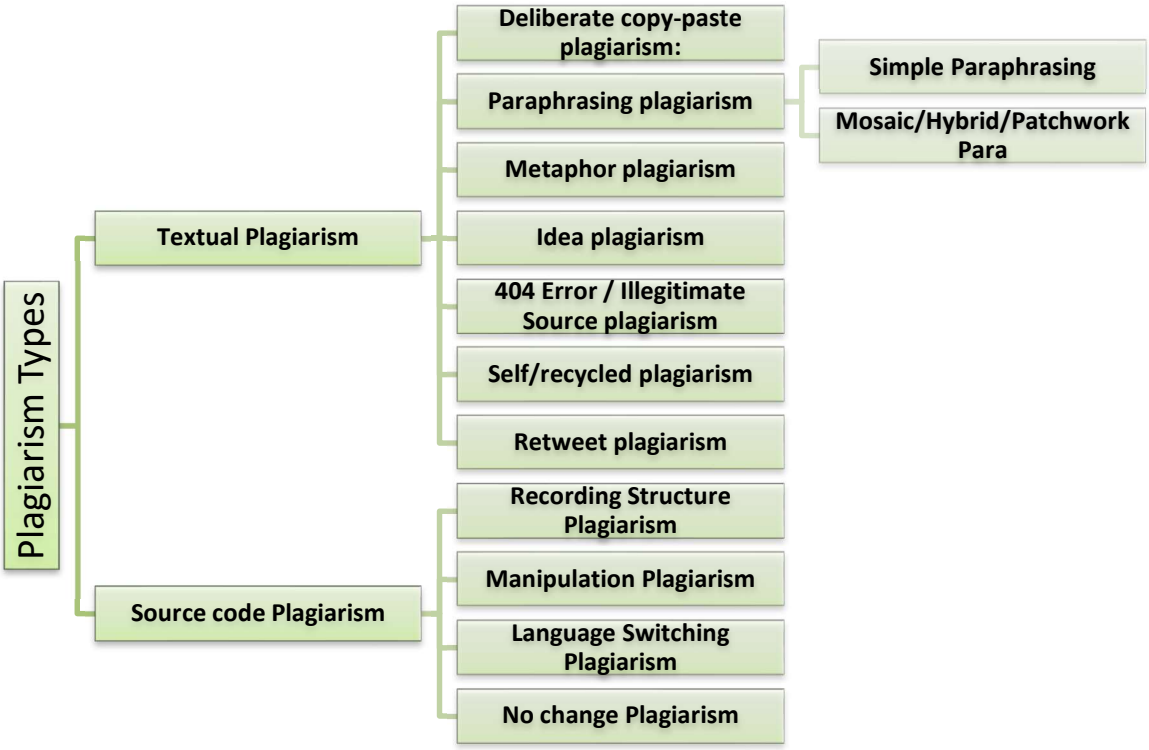

Fig 1. Taxonomy representation of different plagiarism types [1]

The plagiarism detection can further be divided into various forms.

1. **Deliberate copy-paste or clone plagiarism:** It involves intentionally duplicating another person's work, either exactly or with minimal changes, without acknowledging the source through proper citation or credit. This is a grave form of academic misconduct that can result in serious repercussions, including failing the assignment, failing the course, suspension, or expulsion from school.
   Copy-pasting someone else's work without proper citation is not only unethical but also illegal in many countries, as it violates copyright laws. It is essential to acknowledge the source of information and ideas properly to give credit where it is due and avoid plagiarism.
2. **Paraphrasing plagiarism:** This represents a type of academic misconduct characterized by the appropriation of another person's work or ideas, which are then rephrased without proper credit or citation. In other words, it is the act of presenting someone else's work as your own, even though you have changed some of the words.
   Paraphrasing plagiarism can be intentional or unintentional, and it can happen when students do not fully understand the concepts they are writing about or do not know how to express them in their own words. It is important to note that paraphrasing is not wrong in itself, but it becomes plagiarism when the original source is not properly cited or when the paraphrase is too close to the original source in terms of language, structure, or ideas.
3. **Metaphor plagiarism:** It is a form of academic misconduct that involves taking someone else's metaphorical expression and using it in your own work without giving proper credit

or citation. Metaphors are a common literary device used to describe something by comparing it to something else, and they can be very powerful in conveying meaning and creating imagery in writing.

Metaphor plagiarism can happen when writers use a well-known or famous metaphor without acknowledging its source, or when they slightly modify a metaphor without giving proper credit to the original author. While using metaphors in writing is not wrong, it becomes plagiarism when the writer does not acknowledge the original source of the metaphor.

4. **Idea plagiarism:** It is a form of academic misconduct that involves taking someone else's original idea or concept and presenting it as your own without giving proper credit or citation. Ideas are the building blocks of academic work, and they can come from a variety of sources, such as books, articles, lectures, and discussions.

   Idea plagiarism can happen when writers present an idea or concept as if it were their own, even though they got it from another source. This can be intentional, such as when a student copies an idea from a classmate or a published work, or unintentional, such as when a student does not realize they are presenting someone else's idea as their own.

5. **Self/recycled plagiarism:** It is a form of academic misconduct that involves reusing your own previously submitted work without giving proper credit or citation. This can happen when a student submits a paper or assignment they have already submitted for another class, or when they reuse parts of a previous paper or assignment in a new one without acknowledging their previous work.

   The act of self-plagiarism, or recycling previously submitted work, is viewed as academic misconduct as it undermines the fundamental principle of academic integrity, which demands originality in each assignment. It can also be seen as a form of fraud because it involves presenting previously submitted work as new and original, which can deceive the instructor and other readers.

6. **404 Error / Illegitimate Source plagiarism:** This type of academic misconduct involves citing sources that either do not exist or lack credibility. This can happen when students include sources in their work that are not legitimate or do not exist, such as fake websites, blogs, or social media posts, or when they use sources that are not credible or reliable, such as anonymous or biased sources.

   404 Error plagiarisms can also happen when students include citations for sources they did not actually use, either intentionally or unintentionally, or when they misrepresent the content of the sources they cite. This behaviour is seen as academic misconduct because it contravenes the principle of academic integrity, which obliges students to use trustworthy sources and faithfully represent their content.

7. **Retweet plagiarism:** It is a form of academic misconduct that involves taking someone else's tweet and reposting it as your own without giving proper credit or attribution. Twitter, a well-known social media platform, allows users to post short messages called tweets to share their thoughts and ideas. The retweet feature permits users to share another user's tweet with their followers, thus crediting the original creator.Retweet plagiarism can happen when a user reposts someone else's tweet without giving proper credit or

attribution. This can be intentional, such as when a student copies a tweet from a public figure or a fellow student, or unintentional, such as when a student does not realize they are reposting someone else's tweet without attribution.

This paper is divided into six sections. The first section, Introduction, provides an overview of the topic. The second section, Plagiarism Detection Types and Methods, discusses various methods of detecting plagiarism. Section 3, Related Work, includes a literature review of various plagiarism detection techniques. Section 4 discusses the challenges and issues found in various plagiarism detection methods. In Section 5, the paper concludes with a summary and final thoughts.

II. PLAGIARISM DETECTION TYPES AND METHODS

Plagiarism refers to the act of copying an existing article and publishing it as a newly created one without giving credit to the original source through proper referencing. This can happen in articles written in the same language or in multiple natural languages, as well as in artificial languages such as programming languages. Various techniques, including paraphrasing, converting active voice to passive or replacing synonyms, may be utilized by plagiarists to camouflage the copied material, rendering its detection more challenging.

The way in which plagiarism detection is conducted depends on the morphology and sentence structure of the language used in the documents being compared. Plagiarism detection methods primarily fall into two categories monolingual and cross-lingual. Monolingual plagiarism detection focuses on identifying plagiarism within a single language, while cross-lingual plagiarism detection involves comparing documents written in different languages to identify plagiarism.

Monolingual Plagiarism Detection(MPD)[1][3]

Monolingual plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that focuses on identifying similarities between a given document and other documents written in the same language. This method involves comparing the language, vocabulary, structure, and other features of the document to a database of existing documents to identify any instances of plagiarism.

The process of monolingual plagiarism detection can be automated using text-matching software, which can compare the document to a large database of existing documents and highlight any similarities or matches. The software then generates a report that shows the extent and location of the similarities, allowing the user to determine if plagiarism has occurred.

Monolingual plagiarism detection is effective at identifying plagiarism, especially when it involves direct copying and pasting from existing sources. However, this method has limitations, as it may struggle to detect more subtle forms of plagiarism, like paraphrasing or rewording existing content. Additionally, monolingual plagiarism detection may not be effective in identifying plagiarism from documents written in different languages, which would require the use of multilingual plagiarism detection techniques.

Cross Lingual Plagiarism Detection(CPD)[1][3]

Cross-lingual plagiarism detection involves identifying similarities between a specific document and other documents that are written in different languages. This method involves comparing the content, structure, vocabulary, and other features of the document to a database of existing documents written in different languages to identify any instances of plagiarism.

Cross-lingual plagiarism detection can be performed using machine translation software, which can translate the given document and the documents in the database to a common language, such as English, for comparison. Alternatively, bilingual experts or translators can manually compare the documents to identify any similarities or matches.The effectiveness of cross-lingual plagiarism detection can depend on several factors, including the quality of the machine translation software, the complexity of the language and structure of the document, and the availability of a large database of documents written in different languages. Cross-lingual plagiarism detection may be particularly useful in academic settings where students may be tempted to plagiarize content from sources written in different languages. Despite its capabilities, cross-lingual plagiarism detection has some drawbacks. For example, the translation may not be completely accurate, which can lead to false positives or false negatives. Additionally, cross-lingual plagiarism detection may not be effective in identifying plagiarism from sources written in less commonly spoken or written languages, as there may not be a large enough database of documents to compare against.

In recent years, interest in cross-lingual plagiarism detection has increased, involving the comparison and computation of textual similarities between documents written in different languages. This method detects plagiarism by comparing suspicious documents with a diverse range of reference documents written in various languages. By analyzing the linguistic features and characteristics of different languages, cross-lingual plagiarism detection can identify instances of plagiarism even when the source material is in a different language. This technique has become increasingly important as globalization and the internet have made it more easier for people to access information in different languages.

Plagiarism Detection Methods

1. Character Based Plagiarism Detection:

This type of plagiarism detection, known as character-based, focuses on examining the characters or character sequences in a document to detect plagiarism. This method involves breaking down the text into individual characters or n-grams (sequences of n characters) and comparing these sequences to a database of known sources. Character-based plagiarism detection is effective at identifying instances where the plagiarized text has undergone slight changes, such as synonym replacement or rewording. However, it may struggle to detect plagiarism when the structure or meaning of the text has been significantly altered. Additionally, it may result in a high number of false positives or false negatives depending on the size and quality of the database and the similarity threshold used.

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

Character-based plagiarism detection often involves calculating a numeric score to assess the similarity between the text being analyzed and a source text. A common method for this is the Jaccard similarity coefficient, which is computed by dividing the size of the intersection of two sets by the size of their union. In this context, the sets compared are the sets of character n-grams (sequences of n characters) in the two texts. The Jaccard similarity coefficient can be computed using the following formula:

J(A, B) = |A ∩ B| / |A ∪ B|

The equation involves sets A and B, which correspond to the n-grams in the two texts being compared. |A ∩ B| indicates the intersection size of sets A and B, while |A ∪ B| denotes the union size of sets A and B.The score obtained will fall between 0 and 1, with a score of 1 denoting complete identity between the two texts in terms of their n-grams, and a score of 0 indicating no shared n-grams between the texts.The similarity threshold used to classify a text as plagiarized will depend on the specific application and context.

2. Vector Based plagiarism Detection:

Vector-based plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that involves analyzing the document content using numerical representations, such as word or document vectors, to identify instances of plagiarism. This method involves converting the text into a vector space representation, where each word or document is represented by a vector in a high-dimensional space. Comparing these vectors helps identify similarities between documents. Vector-based plagiarism detection is particularly effective at finding plagiarism in texts that have been paraphrased or rewritten but still convey the same underlying meaning. However, it may not be effective in identifying instances of plagiarism where the structure or context of the text has been changed significantly. Additionally, it may require a significant amount of computational resources to analyze the text using high-dimensional vector spaces, and the quality of the results may depend on the choice of vector representation and similarity measure used.

Vector-based plagiarism detection often involves calculating a numeric score to assess the similarity between the text being analyzed and a source text through vector space models. The cosine similarity measure, which calculates the cosine of the angle between two vectors, is a common approach for this purpose. In this context, the vectors represent the word frequencies of the texts being compared. The cosine similarity can be calculated using the following formula:

cosine similarity (A, B) = A·B / (||A|| * ||B||)

Here, A and B are vectors that represent the word frequencies in the texts being compared. The dot product of the vectors is represented by ·, and ||A|| and ||B|| denote their Euclidean norms. The score will fall between -1 and 1, with 1 indicating identical word frequencies and -1 indicating complete dissimilarity. The similarity threshold used to classify a text as plagiarized will depend on the specific application and context.

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

3. Syntax Based Plagiarism Detection:

Syntax-based plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that involves analyzing the syntactic structure of a document to identify instances of plagiarism. This method involves breaking down the document into its constituent parts, such as sentences, clauses, or phrases, and analyzing the syntactic structure of these parts using natural language processing techniques. By comparing the syntactic structure of the document to a database of known sources, instances of plagiarism can be identified. Syntax-based plagiarism detection is useful for spotting plagiarism when the text has been rephrased or rewritten but keeps the same syntactic structure. Nonetheless, it may not effectively detect plagiarism when the text's structure or meaning has been substantially changed. Additionally, it may require a significant amount of computational resources to analyze the syntactic structure of a document, and the quality of the results may depend on the accuracy of the natural language processing techniques used.

Syntax-based plagiarism detection involves computing a numeric score to measure the similarity between the syntax trees of the text being analyzed and a source text. Tree edit distance, which quantifies the minimum number of edit operations (insertions, deletions, and substitutions) required to convert one tree into another, is one way to compute this score. For syntax-based plagiarism detection, the comparison is made between the syntax trees of the texts. The tree edit distance is computed through dynamic programming, with preset costs for each type of edit. The resulting score will be a non-negative integer, with a score of 0 indicating that the two trees are identical and a higher score indicating a greater degree of dissimilarity between the trees. The similarity threshold used to classify a text as plagiarized will depend on the specific application and context.

4. Semantic Based plagiarism Detection.

Semantic-based plagiarism detection concentrates on detecting similarities between a given document and others by analyzing the underlying meaning or semantics of the text. In this approach, the semantic content of the document is analyzed and compared to a database of existing documents to identify plagiarism. It utilizes natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to examine the text's meaning and context, creating a semantic representation of the document. By measuring the similarity between the semantic representations of various documents, instances of plagiarism can be identified. This method is particularly effective in detecting plagiarism where the text has been heavily modified or paraphrased, as it captures similarities in the underlying meaning. However, it may require a large amount of training data and computational resources to accurately identify similarities between documents.

5. Fuzzy Based Plagiarism Detection:

Fuzzy-based plagiarism detection uses fuzzy logic and fuzzy matching algorithms to detect similarities between a given document and others in a database. It involves analyzing the document's content and comparing it with a database of existing documents using a fuzzy matching

algorithm that can handle variations in spelling, syntax, and other linguistic features present in plagiarized text. Fuzzy-based plagiarism detection can be effective in identifying instances of plagiarism where the plagiarized text has been slightly modified or paraphrased, as it can account for variations in the text that may not be captured by other types of plagiarism detection methods. However, it may be less effective in identifying more complex forms of plagiarism and may require a large amount of computational resources to process large databases of documents.

The process of fuzzy-based plagiarism detection involves generating a numeric score to evaluate the similarity between the analyzed text and a source text, considering variations in spelling, grammar, and other language characteristics. A commonly utilized approach to compute this metric is by employing the Jaccard similarity measure, which evaluates the similarity between two sets by dividing the intersection's size by their union's size. Within the domain of fuzzy-based plagiarism detection, this involves comparing sets of n-grams extracted from the texts being analyzed by the following formula:

$$\mathbf{J(A, B) = |A \cap B| / |A \cup B|}$$

Here, A and B denote the sets of n-grams extracted from the two texts being compared, while |A| and |B| indicate the sizes of these sets. The symbols ∩ and ∪ signify the intersection and union operations performed on the sets. The resulting score will be a value between 0 and 1, with a score of 1 indicating that the two texts are identical in terms of their n-grams and a lower score indicating a lower degree of similarity between the texts. The similarity threshold used to classify a text as plagiarized will depend on the specific application and context.

6. Structure Based Plagiarism Detection:

Structure-based plagiarism detection is focused on identifying similarities between a provided document and other documents based on the structural elements or components of the text. This method involves analyzing the layout, format, and other structural features of the document, such as headings, paragraphs, and lists, and comparing them to a database of existing documents to identify any instances of plagiarism. Structure-based plagiarism detection can be performed using algorithms that analyze the document structure and compare it to a database of templates or predefined structures to identify any instances of plagiarism. This approach is particularly effective in identifying instances of plagiarism where the plagiarized text has been rearranged or restructured but retains the same underlying structural elements. However, it may be less effective in identifying more complex forms of plagiarism and may require a large amount of computational resources to analyze large databases of documents.

Structure-based plagiarism detection involves analyzing the structure and organization of a document to detect similarities with other documents. One common method for this is tree-based document comparison, which involves parsing the document into a parse tree and comparing the parse trees of the documents being compared. To assess the likeness of parse trees between two documents, the tree edit distance serves as a numerical method. This metric indicates the smallest number of operations needed (insertions, deletions, and substitutions) to convert one tree into another.

The tree edit distance formula is commonly established using dynamic programming. Given two trees, T1 and T2, where m and n represent the number of nodes in each tree, respectively. Let D(i, j) denote the tree edit distance between the sub trees rooted at nodes i in T1 and j in T2. The formula for D(i, j) is outlined as follows.

D(i, j) = min{D(i-1, j) + 1, D(i, j-1) + 1, D(i-1, j-1) + c(i, j)}

In this context, c(i, j) is defined as 0 when the labels of nodes i and j match, and 1 otherwise. The base cases, D(0, j) = j and D(i, 0) = i, cater to situations involving empty sub trees. The tree edit distance between the trees T1 and T2 is denoted by D(m, n).

The resulting tree edit distance is a non-negative integer that reflects the degree of similarity between the parse trees of the two documents being compared, with a smaller distance indicating a higher degree of similarity. The threshold used to classify a document as plagiarized will depend on the specific application and context.

7. Stylometric based Plagiarism Detection:

Stylometric-based plagiarism detection is a method that centers on detecting similarities between a given document and other documents by examining the writing style or authorship characteristics of the text. This approach entails analyzing different aspects of the text, including word choice, sentence length, and punctuation usage, to generate a distinctive stylometric profile for the document. This profile is then matched against a database of known documents to pinpoint any instances of plagiarism. Stylometric-based plagiarism detection is particularly adept at identifying cases where the plagiarized text has been paraphrased or rewritten, as it can identify similarities in the writing style or authorship characteristics. However, its efficacy might be compromised when authors deliberately alter their writing style or adopt different personas. Furthermore, accurately identifying document similarities based on writing style may demand significant amounts of training data and computational resources.

Stylometric-based plagiarism detection involves analyzing the writing style of a document to detect similarities with other documents. One common approach for this task is authorship attribution, where the stylometric features of the document are compared to those of known authors. The numeric formula employed to assess similarity between two documents based on stylometric features is usually derived using machine learning algorithms. One common algorithm used in stylometric-based plagiarism detection is the k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN) algorithm. Given a test document and a set of training documents with known authors, the k-NN algorithm computes the k most similar documents to the test document based on their stylometric features. Measuring the similarity between two documents often involves cosine similarity, which computes the cosine of the angle between their respective feature vectors.

8. Cross Lingual Based Plagiarism Detection:

Cross-lingual based plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that focuses on identifying similarities between a given document in one language and other documents in a

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

different language. This method involves analyzing the content of the document and translating it into one or more other languages to compare it to a database of existing documents in those languages. Cross-lingual-based plagiarism detection can be performed using natural language processing and machine learning algorithms that analyze the semantic and syntactic features of the text in different languages to identify any instances of plagiarism. This approach is particularly effective in identifying instances of plagiarism where the plagiarized text has been translated from one language to another, as it can detect similarities in the underlying meaning of the text. However, it may require a large amount of training data and computational resources to accurately identify similarities between documents in different languages.

An alternative approach is to use methods that directly compare documents in their original languages. The tree edit distance is used as a quantitative method to evaluate the similarity of parse trees between two documents, measuring the minimum number of operations required such as insertions, deletions, and substitutions to transform one tree into another. The cosine similarity formula, commonly applied to measure document similarity based on vector representations, computes the cosine of the angle between two vectors.

9.Hybrid Semantic Based Plagiarism Detection:

Hybrid semantic-based plagiarism detection amalgamates different plagiarism detection methods to improve the efficacy of identifying plagiarism instances. This approach entails analyzing the document's content using a hybrid combination of semantic-based techniques and other plagiarism detection methods, such as vector-based, syntax-based, or structure-based methods. By combining these methods, hybrid semantic-based plagiarism detection can identify instances of plagiarism that may not be detectable using a single method. For example, by using a combination of semantic-based and vector-based methods, this approach can detect instances of plagiarism where the plagiarized text has been paraphrased or rewritten but retains the same underlying meaning. Hybrid semantic-based plagiarism detection can also help to reduce the false positives and false negatives associated with other types of plagiarism detection methods, improving the overall accuracy of plagiarism detection. However, it may require a significant amount of computational resources to analyze the text using multiple methods.

Hybrid semantic-based plagiarism detection methods combine different techniques to achieve higher accuracy in identifying cases of plagiarism. One such method involves using both vector-based and syntax-based techniques to capture both semantic and syntactic aspects of the documents. The vector-based technique involves representing each document as a vector in a high-dimensional space using techniques such as Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) or Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), which can capture the underlying semantic structure of the documents. The syntax-based technique involves analyzing the syntactic structure of the documents using techniques such as parse trees or dependency graphs.

To combine these techniques, one approach is to use a weighted sum of the similarity scores obtained using each technique. The formula for this approach can be written as:

$$\mathbf{hybrid\_sim(A,B) = \alpha \cdot vector\_sim(A,B) + (1 - \alpha) \cdot syntax\_sim(A,B)}$$

Within this formula, A and B stand for the two documents being compared. 'vector_sim(A,B)' signifies the similarity score derived from the vector-based technique, and 'syntax_sim(A,B)' denotes the similarity score derived from the syntax-based technique. The variable α functions as a weight, determining the relative importance of each technique in computing the final similarity score.The value of α is typically set based on the relative performance of the two techniques on a set of validation data. For example, if the vector-based technique performs better than the syntax-based technique, α would be set to a higher value to give more weight to the vector-based technique. Conversely, if the syntax-based technique performs better, α would be set to a lower value to give more weight to the syntax-based technique.

10. Classification and Cluster Based Plagiarism Detection:

Classification and cluster-based plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that involves analyzing a large number of documents to identify patterns or clusters of similarity and using these patterns to classify documents as either original or plagiarized. This method involves creating a database of documents and analyzing the features of each document to identify patterns or clusters of similarity. The documents can then be classified based on the similarity of their features, with documents that are significantly similar to others classified as plagiarized. Classification and cluster-based plagiarism detection can be effective in identifying instances of plagiarism where the plagiarized text has been mixed with original text or where the structure and language of the plagiarized text has been changed significantly. However, it may require a significant amount of computational resources to analyze a large number of documents and can result in a high number of false positives or false negatives, depending on the quality of the database and the similarity threshold used.

The approach of Classification and Cluster Based Plagiarism Detection relies on machine learning, where a classifier is trained to differentiate between plagiarized and non-plagiarized documents using a predefined set of features. Among the various classification algorithms employed in plagiarism detection, the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm is widely recognized.

The numeric formula for classification and cluster based plagiarism detection can be written as follows:

1. **Feature Extraction:** First, a set of features are extracted from the documents being compared. These features can include various metrics such as word frequencies, sentence lengths, and text structure.
2. **Training Data Preparation:** Next, a training dataset is prepared by selecting a set of documents that have been labeled as either plagiarized or non-plagiarized. The features extracted from these documents are used to train the classifier.
3. **Classification:** The trained classifier is then used to classify a new document as plagiarized or non-plagiarized based on its set of features. The classification score can be calculated using the following formula:
   score = w1f1 + w2f2 + ... + wn*fn

where w1, w2, ..., wn are the weights assigned to each feature, and f1, f2, ..., fn are the values of each feature for the document being compared. The score can then be compared to a predetermined threshold to determine if the document is plagiarized or not.

4. **Clustering:** In addition to classification, cluster analysis can also be used to group documents that have similar features together. This can help to identify clusters of potentially plagiarized documents and aid in further investigation. The numeric formula for cluster analysis is based on various clustering algorithms, such as K-means or hierarchical clustering, and typically involves calculating the distance or similarity between documents based on their feature values.

11.Citation Based Plagiarism Detection:

Citation-based plagiarism detection is a type of plagiarism detection that involves analyzing the citations and references in a document to identify instances of improper or missing attribution. This method involves comparing the citations and references in the document to a database of known sources to identify any instances of missing or incorrect citations. Citation-based plagiarism detection can also involve analyzing the content of the cited sources to determine if the author has accurately represented the source material. Citation-based plagiarism detection is proficient at revealing instances where authors neglect to credit external sources when borrowing information. Nevertheless, its ability to detect instances where authors employ identical or similar wording from other sources without direct citation is limited. Additionally, it may require a significant amount of manual review and analysis to determine if the citations are accurate and appropriate.

Citation-based plagiarism detection involves examining the citations and references cited in a document to detect possible instances of plagiarism. The numerical formula used in this context includes comparing the citation patterns between two documents. Often, the Jaccard similarity coefficient is utilized for this purpose, calculated as follows:

$$\mathbf{J(A,B) = |A \cap B| / |A \cup B|}$$

In this context, A and B represent the sets of citations utilized in two documents, while $|A \cap B|$ and $|A \cup B|$ denote the sizes of the intersection and union of the two sets, respectively. If the Jaccard similarity coefficient exceeds a certain threshold, it implies potential plagiarism between the documents. Additionally, other factors such as the quality and relevance of the citations can also be taken into account to determine the likelihood of plagiarism.

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

Table 1: Comparison table summarizing the key features and characteristics of some of the commonly used plagiarism detection methods

Plagiarism Detection Method	**Key Features**	**Pros**	**Cons**	**Accuracy**
Monolingual	Analyzes text within the same language	Relatively simple and straightforward	Limited to a specific language	High
Cross-lingual	Compares text across different languages	Useful for detecting translations of plagiarized content	Requires expertise in multiple languages	Moderate
Character-based	Compares character sequences in text	Effective for detecting superficial changes in text	Less effective for detecting more advanced forms of plagiarism	Low
Vector-based	Analyzes text based on semantic and contextual similarities	Effective for detecting subtle variations in language	Can be computationally intensive	High
Syntax-based	Analyzes the syntactic structure of text	Useful for detecting structural similarities and changes	Less effective for detecting more subtle forms of plagiarism	Moderate
Semantic-based	Analyzes the meaning and context of text	Effective for detecting paraphrasing and rewording	Requires access to large databases of semantic information	High

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

Fuzzy-based	Allows for partial matches and variations in text	Can detect closely related content that other methods may miss	May produce false positives	Moderate
Structure-based	Analyzes the structural components of text, such as headings and lists	Useful for detecting plagiarism in structured documents	Less effective for detecting plagiarism in unstructured text	High
Stylometric-based	Analyzes writing style and patterns	Useful for detecting plagiarism by the same author	Less effective for detecting plagiarism by multiple authors	High
Hybrid	Combines multiple detection methods for increased accuracy	Can be customized for specific applications and needs	Can be complex and difficult to implement	High
Citation-based	Analyzes the citation patterns in a document	Useful for detecting plagiarism in academic writing	Limited to documents with citations and references	High

III. Literature Review

Natural language processing employs monolingual plagiarism detection as a prevalent technique to uncover plagiarism within texts. This method includes comparing a suspect document with a database of known documents written in the same language.Various methods have been proposed for monolingual plagiarism detection, including lexical, semantic, and syntactic methods.

One such method is the Levenshtein Distance method, which is a character-based approach for plagiarism detection. In 2003,[4] Burrows and his team proposed a new variation of this method called the Signature-based Plagiarism Detection System (SPDS), which uses a sliding window to compute the Levenshtein distance between the suspicious document and the known documents.Another approach to monolingual plagiarism detection is the n-gram method, which considers sequences of n consecutive words in a text. In 2007, Stamatatos [5] proposed a new

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

method called the Cross-Language Plagiarism Detection (CLPD) method, which is based on the n-gram approach and uses a corpus-based language model for the detection of plagiarism in multilingual texts.In recent years, researchers have also explored the use of deep learning techniques for monolingual plagiarism detection. For example, in 2019,[6] Huang et al. proposed a new deep learning approach called the Deep Plagiarism Detection Network (DPDN), which uses a convolutional neural network (CNN) to learn representations of text and detect plagiarism.Overall, monolingual plagiarism detection is a well-researched area, and various methods have been proposed for the detection of plagiarism in texts. These methods differ in their approach, but all aim to identify cases of plagiarism accurately and efficiently.

Cross-lingual plagiarism detection is a challenging task, as it involves comparing text written in different languages. Several approaches have been proposed to address this problem. One approach is to use machine translation to translate the texts into a common language, and then apply monolingual plagiarism detection techniques. However, this approach has several limitations, such as errors introduced by machine translation and loss of information during the translation process.To overcome these limitations, researchers have proposed cross-lingual plagiarism detection techniques that directly compare the texts written in different languages. These techniques rely on various features such as syntactic structures, semantic similarities, and common idioms to identify plagiarism.

In a recent study by Shah et al. (2020),[7] a cross-lingual plagiarism detection method was proposed that uses bilingual word embeddings to capture the semantic similarity between texts written in different languages. The proposed method achieved a high accuracy rate of 89.4% on a dataset containing English and Hindi texts.Another study by Zhao et al. (2020),[8] proposed a cross-lingual plagiarism detection approach based on graph convolutional networks (GCNs). The proposed approach utilizes the structural similarity between texts and achieves a high accuracy rate of 94.2% on a dataset containing Chinese and English texts.Overall, these recent studies demonstrate the effectiveness of cross-lingual plagiarism detection techniques and their potential to detect plagiarism in multilingual contexts.

Character-based plagiarism detection is a technique that analyzes the textual content of documents based on the characters present in them. This technique has been widely used in recent research papers for detecting plagiarism. In a study by Zou et al. (2020),[9] they proposed a deep learning-based approach for character-level plagiarism detection. Their approach involves using a convolutional neural network (CNN) to extract features from character n-grams, followed by the application of a long short-term memory (LSTM) network to capture the sequential patterns inherent in these features. Their method achieved an accuracy of 95.68% on the PAN-PC-2014 dataset, demonstrating its effectiveness in detecting character-level plagiarism.Another recent study by Hu et al. (2020), [10] proposed a character-based plagiarism detection method based on the Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) network. Their approach uses character-level embeddings to represent the textual content and trains a GRU-based model to identify plagiarism. Their method achieved an accuracy of 96.68% on the same PAN-PC-2014 dataset.

Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930

Vector-based plagiarism detection is a popular approach used in many recent research papers. In a study conducted by Yang et al. (2021), [11] the authors proposed a vector-based method for detecting plagiarism in Chinese academic papers. They used word embeddings to represent the texts and computed the cosine similarity between the embeddings of each pair of documents to detect similarities. The proposed method demonstrated high accuracy in identifying plagiarism within Chinese academic papers. In a different study conducted by Adhikari et al. (2021), [12] the authors introduced a vector-based approach for detecting plagiarism in Nepali documents. They utilized pre-trained word embeddings to represent the documents and calculated the similarity between the embeddings of document pairs using cosine similarity.The proposed method achieved high accuracy in detecting plagiarism in Nepali documents.The Doc2Vec algorithm is also commonly used in vector-based plagiarism detection. In a study conducted by Soch et al. (2018),[13] The authors employed the Doc2Vec algorithm to detect plagiarism in academic papers. They represented the documents as vectors and calculated the similarity between these vectors using cosine similarity. The proposed method demonstrated high accuracy in identifying plagiarism in academic papers.

Syntax-based plagiarism detection is one of the most commonly used techniques in identifying plagiarism. The technique involves analyzing the structure of a text and comparing it to other texts to identify any similarities. In recent years, various research studies have been conducted to improve the effectiveness of syntax-based plagiarism detection.In a study by Al-Zaidi and Al-Shamma (2021), [14] the researchers proposed a syntax-based plagiarism detection approach that used a tree kernel algorithm to compare the syntactic structure of documents. The proposed approach was evaluated on a dataset of 50 documents and achieved an accuracy of 91.5%.Another study by Tian et al. (2021), [15] proposed a syntax-based plagiarism detection method that used a novel syntax similarity algorithm to compare the syntax structure of documents. The proposed method was evaluated on a dataset of 1,200 documents and achieved an accuracy of 90.2%.Furthermore, in a study by Du et al. (2020), [16] the researchers proposed a syntax-based plagiarism detection method that used an improved similarity measure based on the sequence alignment algorithm. The proposed method was evaluated on a dataset of 50 documents and achieved an accuracy of 89.2%.

Semantic-based plagiarism detection is one of the popular techniques used to detect plagiarism in text documents. It involves analyzing the meaning of the text rather than just comparing it with other documents.In recent research, different approaches have been proposed to implement semantic-based plagiarism detection. For instance, in a study by Zhang et al. (2021), [17] a semantic-based plagiarism detection method was proposed based on the graph neural network (GNN) model. The method uses a GNN to extract the semantic meaning of sentences and then computes the similarity between two documents based on their semantic representations.Another study by Xing et al. (2021), [18] proposed a semantic-based plagiarism detection method based on deep semantic alignment (DSA) and self-attention mechanism. The method first employs DSA to extract the semantic information of a document and then uses self-attention mechanism to capture the important features for plagiarism detection.Furthermore, in a study by Sun et al. (2020), [19] a semantic-based plagiarism detection method was proposed based on a pre-trained language model

called BERT. The method utilizes the contextual information and semantic meaning of text to identify plagiarism.

Fuzzy-based plagiarism detection methods aim to identify the similarity between two documents even if there are slight differences in wording or structure. One such method is the Fuzzy Hashing algorithm, which generates a unique hash value for a given document based on the sequence of character n-grams it contains. This hash value can then be used to compare the similarity of two documents by calculating their Hamming distance.A study by Kocak and Kocak (2020), [20] evaluated the performance of fuzzy-based plagiarism detection algorithms, including Fuzzy Hashing, on a dataset of Turkish text documents. They found that Fuzzy Hashing had a high accuracy rate of 98.8% in detecting plagiarism, outperforming other fuzzy-based algorithms such as SimHash and MinHash. Similarly, a study by Zhang et al. (2018), [21] compared the effectiveness of Fuzzy Hashing and SimHash in detecting plagiarism in Chinese essays. They found that Fuzzy Hashing had a higher detection rate than SimHash for cases where the plagiarism involved paraphrasing or rewording of the original text.

Structure-based plagiarism detection approaches focus on identifying plagiarism by analyzing the structure of a given document. The following literature review highlights recent research papers that have used structure-based techniques for detecting plagiarism.In a study published in 2020,[22] authors Shahid et al. proposed a structure-based plagiarism detection technique that uses a tree matching algorithm to compare the syntax trees of two documents. The proposed approach was found to achieve high accuracy in detecting plagiarism even in the presence of obfuscation techniques commonly used to evade plagiarism detection.Another recent study by authors Rahman et al. in 2021, [23] introduced a novel structure-based plagiarism detection technique that compares the similarity between the document's code blocks using a hierarchical clustering algorithm. The proposed approach was found to outperform existing state-of-the-art techniques in detecting plagiarism in programming assignments.In a 2019 paper, authors Zhang et al. [24] proposed a structure-based approach that identifies plagiarism in scientific publications by comparing the structural similarity between sentences. The proposed approach leverages a dependency parsing algorithm to analyze the grammatical structure of sentences and achieve high accuracy in detecting plagiarism.

Stylometric-based plagiarism detection refers to the analysis of writing style, which includes vocabulary, syntax, punctuation, and other writing features. Recent research has shown promising results in identifying plagiarism using stylometric features.One study by Leung et al. (2020) [25] utilized stylometric analysis to detect plagiarism in academic writing. The authors utilized a dataset of 12,000 English language essays and compared the writing styles of the original and plagiarized texts using stylometric features. The results showed that the stylometric approach outperformed traditional text similarity methods in identifying cases of plagiarism.Another study by Hasan et al. (2020) [26] utilized stylometric analysis in combination with machine learning algorithms to detect plagiarism in online news articles. The authors used a dataset of 3,000 news articles and extracted stylometric features, such as sentence length, word length, and punctuation usage. The results

showed that the stylometric approach achieved higher accuracy than traditional plagiarism detection methods.

Hybrid plagiarism detection methods aim to improve the accuracy of detection by combining multiple techniques, often including both semantic and non-semantic approaches. Recent research has explored a variety of hybrid methods, including those that combine semantic and stylometric features (Li et al., 2020), [27] semantic and structural features (Kumar and Jain, 2021), [28] and semantic and citation-based features (Zhang et al., 2021).[29]For example, Li et al. (2020) proposed a hybrid method that combined semantic analysis using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) and stylometric analysis using n-gram features. Their approach achieved an F1 score of 0.95 on a dataset of Chinese essays, outperforming several baseline methods.

Similarly, Kumar and Jain (2021) proposed a hybrid method that combined semantic analysis using word embeddings and structural analysis using tree edit distances. Their approach achieved an F1 score of 0.91 on a dataset of English essays.Finally, Zhang et al. (2021), [30] proposed a hybrid method that combined semantic analysis using topic models and citation-based analysis using graph-based algorithms. Their approach achieved an F1 score of 0.91 on a dataset of scientific articles, outperforming several baseline methods.

Citation-based plagiarism detection is a commonly used technique to identify plagiarized content in academic writing. Several research studies have been conducted in recent years to improve the accuracy of citation-based plagiarism detection methods. In a study by Stamatatos et al. (2014), [31] a citation-based plagiarism detection approach was proposed that uses a set of features based on the citation context of a document. The proposed method was shown to outperform existing state-of-the-art citation-based detection methods.Another study by Liu et al. (2016), [32] proposed a citation-based plagiarism detection approach that uses a citation graph to model the citation relationships between documents. The proposed method was shown to be effective in identifying both verbatim and paraphrased plagiarism.In a more recent study by Wang et al. (2020),[33] A method for citation-based plagiarism detection was proposed, utilizing a neural network model to learn the semantic similarity between documents through their citation relationships. The proposed method achieved high accuracy in identifying different types of plagiarism, including copy-pasting and paraphrasing.

IV. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The research on plagiarism detection techniques has highlighted several issues and challenges that need to be addressed for better accuracy and efficiency of these methods.One major challenge is the multilingual nature of the web, which poses a problem for monolingual approaches. Cross-lingual approaches have been proposed to address this issue, but they face their own set of challenges such as the lack of parallel corpora for some languages.Another challenge is the issue of obfuscation, where plagiarized content is deliberately modified to evade detection. Techniques such as stylometric-based and fuzzy-based approaches have been proposed to address this, but they too have their own limitations.The quality and reliability of the reference databases used for plagiarism detection is another issue. These databases need to be large, regularly updated, and

cover a wide range of sources to ensure accurate and comprehensive detection.Finally, there is the issue of privacy and security. Plagiarism detection systems need to ensure the privacy of the user's data and be secure from attacks such as reverse-engineering of the system.Addressing these challenges will require further research and development of more advanced and sophisticated plagiarism detection techniques that can overcome these issues while providing reliable and efficient detection.Here are some more issues and challenges related to plagiarism detection research:

1. **Language barriers:** Many of the plagiarism detection techniques are specific to certain languages, and are not able to handle text in other languages. This can be a major issue in a globalized world where multilingualism is becoming more common.
2. **Interpretation of results:** The results generated by plagiarism detection software are not always straightforward, and require a high level of expertise to interpret. False positives and false negatives can occur, and it is important to have a clear understanding of how the software works and what its limitations are.
3. **The cost of plagiarism detection software:** Some plagiarism detection software can be expensive, which can be a barrier to smaller institutions and individual researchers who may not have the budget to afford it.
4. **The issue of self-plagiarism:** Self-plagiarism is a complex issue that is difficult to detect with automated tools. Many researchers reuse text from their own previous work, which can be considered self-plagiarism if it is not properly cited. However, there is often disagreement about what constitutes self-plagiarism, and this can create confusion and inconsistency in the detection of plagiarism.
5. **The need for better education and training:** Plagiarism detection software is only one part of the solution to the problem of plagiarism. It is important for researchers, educators, and students to be educated about what constitutes plagiarism and how to avoid it. This requires ongoing training and education, as well as a culture of academic integrity that emphasizes the importance of originality and ethical research practices.

V. Conclusion

In summary, plagiarism detection encompasses a range of techniques, each offering unique strengths and weaknesses. Monolingual methods such as character-based, vector-based, syntax-based, semantic-based, fuzzy-based, structure-based, and stylometric-based detection are prominently highlighted in contemporary research.To address the limitations inherent in Monolingual approaches, Cross-lingual and Hybrid detection techniques have emerged, offering promising solutions.Additionally, Classification and Cluster-based detection, as well as Citation-based detection, constitute alternative approaches to plagiarism detection. Nevertheless, each of these methods faces its unique array of obstacles and complexities, including language dependencies, computational demands, data accessibility, accuracy concerns, and operational efficiency. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of plagiarism detection, it is important to develop more accurate and efficient techniques that can handle multiple languages and deal with various types of plagiarism. Additionally, the development of large-scale datasets and improved

evaluation metrics will help to further advance the field of plagiarism detection.Despite the advances made in plagiarism detection techniques, there are still several challenges and issues that need to be addressed. One of the primary challenges is the emergence of advanced plagiarism techniques, such as paraphrasing, obfuscation, and translation, which can evade traditional plagiarism detection techniques. Another challenge is the need for more sophisticated algorithms that can analyze large volumes of data quickly and accurately. The lack of a universal definition of plagiarism and the varying cultural norms regarding academic integrity pose additional challenges. Additionally, privacy concerns related to the use of student data and the potential for false positives and false negatives are issues that need to be addressed.

In conclusion, plagiarism detection techniques have come a long way in ensuring academic integrity and preventing plagiarism. However, there is still a need for continued research and development to overcome the challenges and issues associated with plagiarism detection. By staying updated on the latest developments in plagiarism detection techniques, researchers, educators, and institutions can make informed decisions on the most appropriate techniques for detecting and preventing plagiarism.

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Vol. 21, No. 1, (2024)
ISSN: 1005-0930