آشنایی با نرم افزارهای سرقت علمی

Plagiarism Detection tools

زهرا عزیزخانی
کارشناس ارشد علم اطلاعات و دانش شناسی
مرکز منطقه ای اطلاع رسانی علوم و فناوری
بهمن ۹۶

- تعریف سرقت علمی و مصادیق آن

- Plagiarism Prevention vs. Plagiarism Detection

- آموزش، راهکاری موثر در مبارزه با سرقت علمی

- عواقب ارتکاب به سرقت علمی

- آشنایی با نرم افزارهای معتبر تشخیص سرقت علمی

- روش های نوین بکار رفته در نرم افزارهای تشخیص سرقت علمی

- فواید بکارگیری نرم افزارهای تشخیص سرقت علمی

- کار عملی با نرم افزار

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"Issac Newton wrote in a letter to Robert Hooke (5 Feb 1657)

If I have seen further it is only by standing on the shoulders of giants."

اگر من چیزهایی بیشتر از دیگر مردم دیده ام به این خاطر است که بر دوش بزرگان ایستاده ام. (نیوتن، ۱۶۵۷)

⮞ضرورت استفاده از نتایج پژوهش های پیشین توسط پژوهشگر

⮞سرقت علمی آگاهانه و ناآگاهانه

بسیاری از مواقع سرقت ادبی ناخواسته اتفاق می افتد.

کمیته اخلاق نشر، سرقت علمی را چنین تعریف می کند: استفاده از کار دیگران بدون ذکر منبع در هر مرحله ای از برنامه ریزی، تحقیق، نگارش یا چاپ مقاله.

Committee On Publication Ethics (COPE)

- آناباس: سرقت علمی استفاده غیرقانونی یا کپی از عقاید، زبان و اصطلاحات شخص دیگر و ارائه آن به عنوان اثر خود می باشد.

- رویگ سرقت علمی را در محیط دانشگاهی یک جنایت می داند.(Roig, 2006)

سوءرفتارهای پژوهشی تبعاتی مانند : از دست دادن بودجه پژوهشی ، محدودیت در فعالیتهای پژوهشی و از دست دادن شغل نیز با خود به همراه دارد (APA, 2013)

◂کپی کردن کلمه به کلمه متن Copy- Paste

◂تفسیر کردن (بیان یک ایده با کلمات متفاوت، تغییر گرامر، استفاده از کلمات مترداف و بیان یک محتوا با کلمات متفاوت) بدون ارجاع

◂سرقت علمی ترجمه شده (ترجمه بین زبانی و استفاده از ترجمه متن بدون ارجاع به متن اصلی)

◂سرقت علمی هنری (ارائه یک اثر با استفاده از رسانه های متفاوت مثل فیلم، تصویر، صدا)

◂سرقت ایده (استفاد ه از ایده های مشابه که دانش عمومی نیستند)

◂سرقت کدهای برنامه نویسی (استفاده از کدها و الگوریتم های برنامه نویسی بدون اجازه یا ارجاع

◅ارجاع نادرست (ارجاع دادن به منابع اشتباه یا منابعی که اصلا وجود ندارند و یا عدم ارائه اطلاعات دقیق و بروز در مورد منابع استناد شده)

◅نقل جمله ای از شخصی بدون علامت نقل قول (گیومه) و استفاده ناصحیح از علائم نقل قول

◅تغییر کلمات همراه با حفظ ساختار جمله از یک متن بدون استناد دادن به آن

◅کپی کردن کلمات و ایده های فراوان از یک منبع به گونه ای که قسمت اعظمی از اثر شما را تشکیل دهد، خواه به آن استناد داده باشید یا خیر.

◅دستکاری در داده ها

رتبه بر اساس تعداد مقالات	رتبه بر اساس بداخلاقی های علمی	نسبت اشتباهات	تعداد مقالات رد شده	تعداد مقالات منتشر شده از سال ۲۰۱۱ تا ۲۰۱۷	نام کشور
۲	۱	1.588E-03	4353	2,741,274	چین
۳۵	۲	3.181E-04	50	157,198	مالزی
۲۹	۳	2.558E-04	31	121,193	مکزیک
۱۷	٤	1.822E-04	46	252,497	تایوان
٤٦	٥	1.402E-04	10	71,350	پاکستان
۲۲	٦	1.400E-04	38	271,403	ایران
٤٤	۷	8.173E-05	8	97,886	عربستان
۳۱	۸	7.997E-05	8	100,036	هنگ کنگ
۱۲	۹	6.879E-05	۳۲	465,211	کره جنوبی
٤۲	۱۰	6.499E-05	٦	92,328	مصر
۹	۱۱	5.215E-05	۳۹	747,844	هندوستان
۳۲	۱۲	5.124E-05	6	117,089	سنگاپور
٤۳	۱۳	5.120E-05	4	78,124	تایلند
۱۱	۱٤	3.586E-05	۱۹	529,779	استرالیا
۱٤	۱٥	3.495E-05	۱۲	343,352	هلند
٤۱	۱٦	3.437E-05	۳	87,280	رومانی
٥	۱۷	3.430E-05	۲۷	787,157	ژاپن
۷	۱۸	3.297E-05	20	606,562	کانادا
۸	۱۹	2.883E-05	۱۸	624,340	ایتالیا
۲۷	۲۰	2.625E-05	۳	114,300	یونان
۳	۲۱	2.619E-05	۳۰	1,145,434	بریتانیا
۳۸	۲۲	2.502E-05	۲	79,950	ایرلند
٤	۲۳	2.473E-05	25	1,010,967	آلمان
۲۸	۲٤	2.303E-05	۳	130,262	جمهوری چک
۱	۲٥	2.270E-05	۸۸	3,876,791	آمریکا
۳۳	۲٦	2.232E-05	۳	134,433	پرتقال
۲٤	۲۷	2.102E-05	۳	142,689	اتریش
۱۹	۲۸	2.100E-05	٥	238,095	لهستان

رتبه بر اساس تعداد مقالات	رتبه بر اساس بداخلاقی های علمی	نسبت اشتباهات	تعداد مقالات رد شده	تعداد مقالات منتشر شده از سال ۲۰۱۱ تا ۲۰۱۷	نام کشور
۲۱	۲۹	2.079E-05	٤	192,437	بلژیک
۲۰	۳۰	2.032E-05	٥	246,018	ترکیه
۱۸	۳۱	1.760E-05	٤	227,239	سوئد
٦	۳۲	1.404E-05	۱۰	712,371	فرانسه
۳۷	۳۳	1.292E-05	۱	77,402	آرژانتین
۱۳	۳٤	1.174E-05	٤	340,791	روسیه
۳٦	۳٥	1.137E-05	۱	87,919	نیوزلند
۱۰	۳٦	9.495E-06	٥	526,613	اسپانیا
۳٤	۳۷	9.016E-06	۱	110,908	آفریقای جنوبی
۳۰	۳۸	8.363E-06	۱	119,574	نروژ
۱٥	۳۹	7.612E-06	۳	394,107	برزیل
۱٦	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	258,541	سوئیس
۲۳	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	119,452	اسرائیل
۲٥	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	147,828	دانمارک
۲٦	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	115,287	فنلاند
۳۹	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	63,662	مجارستان
٤۰	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	59,555	اوکراین
٤٥	٤۰	0.000E 00	٠	62,837	شیلی

World Map of Scientific Misconduct

عوامل زمینه ساز سرقت علمی

- افزایش تعداد پژوهشگران
- رشد بودجه های پژوهشی
- شاخص های ارزیابی

- شعار "منتشر کن یا بمیر" Publish or Perish
- ازدیاد تعداد نشریات

- ابزارهای نوین ذخیره و بازیابی اطلاعات با ویژگیهای چون قابلیت تکثیر فراوان، ارسال سریع، آسان و ارزان

Plagiarism
سرقت علمی

تشخیص:Detection

جلوگیری:Prevention

- راه های تشخیص و کشف سرقت علمی
- نرم افزارها و ابزارها

- تعریف سرقت علمی
- انواع آن
- راه های مبارزه
- آموزش

آموزش، راهکاری موثر در مبارزه با سرقت علمی

لزوم آموزش Plagiarism Prevention

- برگزاری دوره های آموزشی
- تدوین واحد درسی Plagiarism Prevention
- مثال آموزش های برگزار شده توسط:
- دانشگاه برادفورد :

PAP: Plagiarism Awareness Program
PANS: Plagiarism Avoidance for New Students

آموزش از طریق کتابخانه

- دانشگاه نیوکاسل :

Netskills : '3Es': Education, Engineering, Enforcement

- دانشگاه ایندیانا:

WTS: Writing Tutorial Services

این دوره آموزشی دو روز در هفته توسط کتابخانه در دانشگاه اجرا می گردد.

Plagiarism Quiz

Plagiarism Detection / turnitin

LTG: Home   Teaching With Technology   Courses & Events   Projects

Plagiarism Detection / turnitin

The Learning Technologies Group (LTG) provides information about plagiarism detection and how it is managed at Oxford University.

turnitin is a plagiarism detection service that can be used either as an external service, or integrated with the submission of assignments in WebLearn. In both cases, student work is compared with the turnitin database which grows by 200,000 papers per day.

turnitin is integrated with the WebLearn Assignments tool. The advantages of using the turnitin option from within WebLearn assignments are:

- no need to set up an independent account with the external service
- no need to upload students into a class list, since your students are already members in your WebLearn site
- no need to email turnitin passwords and logon instructions to students
- assignments within WebLearn can be integrated with other teaching and learning opportunities to provide a streamlined learning experience for students

To help people get started the WebLearn team have developed a WebLearn site dedicated to help and guidance regarding the use of turnitin at Oxford University.

turnitin At Oxford Blog

Visit the TurnItIn blog

Turnitin to end support for Internet Explorer 8

The Turnitin newly released teaching tools – share rubrics and lesson plans

Turnitin new features released

Interpreting Originality Reports from Turnitin

The impact of plagiarism prevention and online grading in Higher Education

۱۴

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9am-5pm ET
Sun: 1pm-5pm ET

Reading and Understanding Turnitin Originality Reports

Run time: 15:23 | Requires Flash Player. | Transcript

Reading and Undertanding Originality Reports in Turnitin

We are available a number of ways, including instant messaging, telephone, and walk-in visits, as well as **24/7** via E-Mail and Live Chat!

ASK A LIBRARIAN
HELP IS AVAILABLE 24/7

http://www.umuc.edu/library/help/ask.shtml

١٥

University of Maryland University College
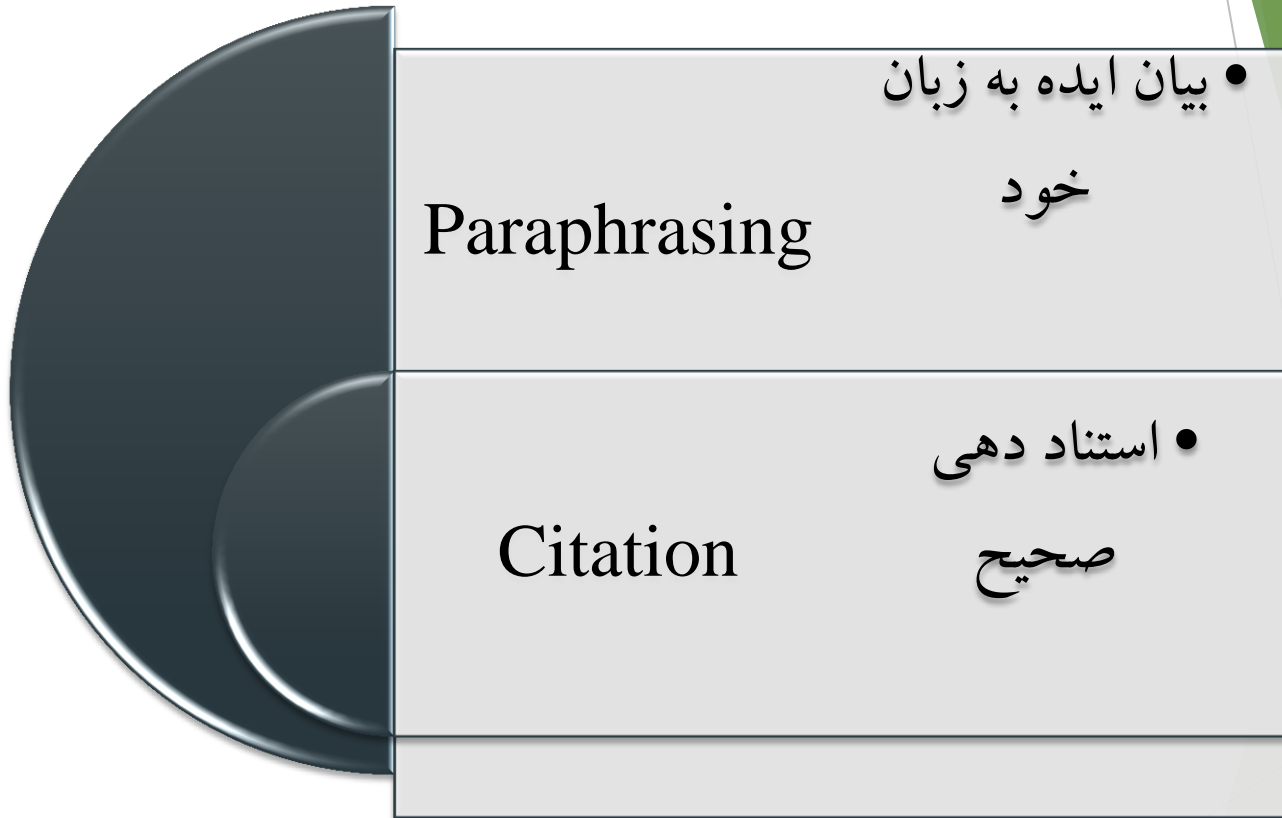
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ندانستن اصول اخلاق پژوهش، مجوزی برای ارتکاب به سرقت علمی به دست خاطی نمی دهد.

✔ انجام پژوهش با یادداشت برداری دقیق در زمان تحقیق

✔ استناد دهی صحیح

✔ آموزش

Paraphrasing

- بیان ایده به زبان خود

Citation

- استناد دهی صحیح

راهکار های مبارزه با سرقت علمی

استفاده از نرم افزارهای مدیریت منابع علمی مانند اندنوت، مندلی، گوگل اسکالر، پژوهیار و سامانه تولید خودکار منابع برون متنی

تعداد نرم افزارهای شناسایی سرقت علمی:

نرم افزارهای رایگان خارجی

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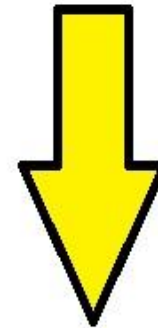
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There are many ways in which scientific impact could be measured on the Web, such as counting mentions of individual scholars (Cronin, Snyder, Rosenbaum, Martinson, & Callahan, 1998) or counting citations to, or mentions of, the full range of their publications. One logical extension of traditional citation analysis, however, is to count Web citations to published journal articles. Although other researchers have analyzed Web citations for the impact assessment of journal articles in the sciences (Vaughan & Shaw, 2005), in library and information science (Vaughan & Shaw, 2003), and the Dutch and French humanities (Van Impe & Rousseau, 2007), no similar research has analyzed Web citations in the wider social sciences, an important gap.

Maximum 1000 words limit per search.   Total Words: 114

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✓ الگوریتم های کاربردی
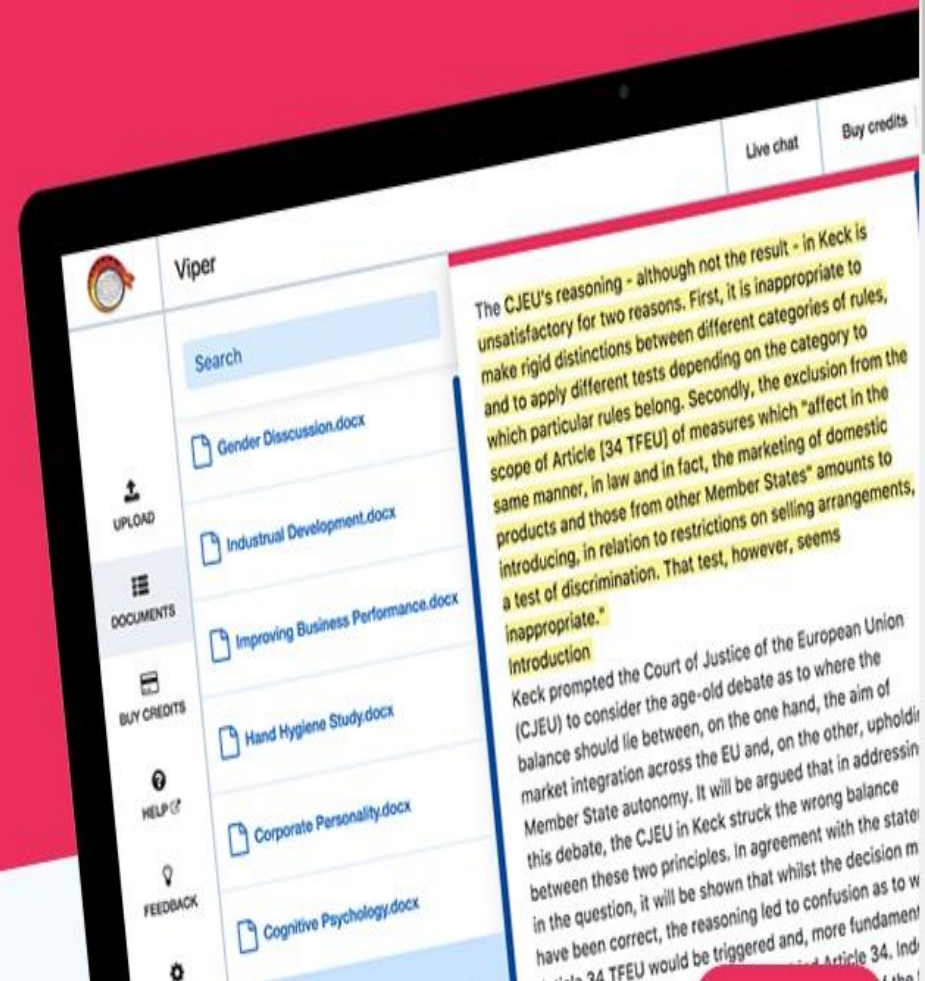
Turnitin

موسسه iParadigms چهار محصول را در زمینه ردیابی سرقت علمی ارائه داده است.

- **WriteCheck**: جهت استفاده دانشجویان
- **iThenticate**: جهت استفاده ناشران و محققان
- **Turnitin**: جهت استفاده متخصصان حرفه ای
- **Plagiarism.org**: جهت اهداف آموزشی
- **Turnitin** از معروف ترین نرم افزارهای ردیابی سرقت علمی است که موسسات و دانشگاههای زیادی از آن استفاده می کنند. پایگاه اطلاعات این نرم افزار شامل بیش از ۲۴ بیلیون صفحه وب، **۵۰۰ میلیون مقاله دانشجویی**، ۱۲۰ میلیون مقاله از ۱۱۰ هزار نشریه و کتاب می شود.
- بیش از ۳۵۰۰ دانشگاه و موسسه آموزش عالی از Turnitin استفاده می کنند. ۷۰ درصد دانشگاه ها (۱۰۰ دانشگاه برتر جهان)

Sample Originality Report

Title and author

Similarity Index

Assignment text

Matched text, colour-coded and numbered

Original material by student

Quotation, correctly cited and attributed

Text matches, highest match first

Viewing Mode

Match to student submission

Match to web site content

Colour-coded and numbered sources match assignment text excerpts

https://submit.ac... UK - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by University of Essex

preferences   help

The Problem of Plagiarism
by Jane Brown

Report

Processed on: 24-09-18   PM BST
ID: 2302692

Similarity: 86%   exclude quoted   exclude bibliography

mode: show highest matches together

The problem of Plagiarism Plagiarism **is a growing problem**   [6]

in todays

schools, colleges and universities, who who now **regard** it **as a serious and**   [2]

punishable offence. Innovative technology is increasingly being employed to address plagiarism in education and academia, including several web-based plagiarism-detection systems, which will routinely compare students' coursework against millions of sources, both those stored in databases of books, newspapers and journals and internet web-pages, both past and current.

"Because it is so easy to locate information using the Internet, students have given in to the temptation to take materials and use them for their own,"   [4]

writes Jane Sharka (Sharka, 2007).

Plagiarism is the unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work. Within   [1]

1	40% match (student papers from 17/07/08) Submitted to Heriot-Watt University
2	27% match (internet) http://www.cehjohnson.uklinux.net
3	9% match (Internet from 09/04/07) http://owl.english.purdue.edu
4	5% match (internet) http://www.tepaonline.net
5	3% match (Internet from 22/01/04) http://www.metu.edu.tr
6	2% match (student papers from 18/10/06) Submitted to University of Leeds

Internet

Similarity Index

➤ **Blue** (no matching words)

➤ **Green** (one matching word - 24% similarity index)

➤ **Yellow** (25-49% similarity index)

➤ **Orange** (50-74% similarity index)

➤ **Red** (75-100% similarity index)

Example 1

February 2008
ENM205 Production Operations

Background: Student gained an 'A' Pass in his coursework and Turnitin Originality Report was examined as the high mark was considered unusual. This is what was found………………………………….

his work was 99% similar to pre-existing work

TurnitinUK Originality Report

Production Operation by xxxx

From "ENM205 Production Ops Coursework" (ENM205 Production Operations)

Processed on 18-02-08 12:13 AM GMT   ID: xxxxx   Word Count: 3978

turnitin'UK

Overall Similarity Index: 99%

sources:

1 58% match (student papers from 22/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-22

2 29% match (student papers from 23/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-23

Source of material identified

3 11% match (student papers from 23/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-23

paper text:

Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

Source

Submitted Coursework

1.0   Introduction

Well performance evaluation and enhancement are the primary roles of the production engineer. The role is to attempt to maximise production or injection in a cost effective way. It is very important that the reservoir description must be well know and including the heterogeneities, discontinuities and anisotropies-that is, permeability variation that the reservoir may have for this task to be successful. Engineers require historical and recent production data to efficiently analyse and optimise asset performance. This data may include productions rates, wellbore schematic, workover/well intervention history, etc. Often times these data are rarely available when required. However, when available, the engineer spends more time arranging and sorting data rather than analysing it as the number of wells, assets, process hardware, etc being handled are extremely large and are still on the increase. Consequently, a reliable production data management system is required to increase the efficiency of the engineer in analysing and optimising asset performance.

2.0   Production Data Management System

A production data management system is a tool required to load data, handle (store) data, provide flexibility in data processing and also possess the capability to aid analysis and optimisation of asset performance.

With an efficient production data management system in place, the following benefits will be derived-

- Effective management of more wells and assets by fewer engineers/personnel.
- Effective surveillance of wells and assets. Thus aiding judgments based on the observation of these wells and assets.

Source

1.0   Introduction

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- Effective surveillance of wells and assets. Thus aiding judgments based on the observation of these wells and assets.

Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

Source

Submitted Coursework:

- Reduce the cost of intervention through early problem identification and intervention.
- Minimise the risk of lost or deferred production (Unneland and Hauser 2005).
- Aid identification of areas of possible performance enhancement and optimisation through stimulation, artificial lifts, etc.
- Aid identification of locations for infill drilling and secondary recovery systems to increase reservoir recovery.

Several vendors have proposed various production data management system tools (softwares). Amongst them are – OilField Manager (Schlumberger), Dynamic Surveillance System (Landmark), Production Data Management and Analysis (Tigress Ltd.), etc. Also valuable as a production data management tool is Microsoft Excel. However, only the OilField Manager (OFM), Dynamic Surveillance System (DSS) and Microsoft Excel (MS Excel) will be considered in this proposal.

Like every other software, these softwares have peculiar strengths, weaknesses and limitations. A recommendation of the preferred software will be based on the relative comparison of the strengths and weakness in the following functionalities:

	FUNCTIONALITY	DESCRIPTION
1	Ease of Use	Ability for user to adapt and navigate through the software to carry out specific tasks. Capability to work on regular operating systems such as Windows.
2	Data Handling	Ability to handle and store large data sets.

Source:

- Reduce the cost of intervention through early problem identification and intervention.
- Minimise the risk of lost or deferred production (Unneland and Hauser 2005).
- Aid identification of areas of possible performance enhancement and optimisation through stimulation, artificial lifts, etc.
- Aid identification of locations for infill drilling and secondary recovery systems to increase reservoir recovery.

Several vendors have proposed various production data management system tools (softwares). Amongst them are – OilField Manager (Schlumberger), Dynamic Surveillance System (Landmark), Production Data Management and Analysis (Tigress Ltd.), etc. Also valuable as a production data management tool is Microsoft Excel. However, only the OilField Manager (OFM), Dynamic Surveillance System (DSS) and Microsoft Excel (MS Excel) will be considered in this proposal.

Like every other software, these softwares have peculiar strengths, weaknesses and limitations. A recommendation of the preferred software will be based on the relative comparison of the strengths and weakness in the following functionalities:

	FUNCTIONALITY	DESCRIPTION
1	Ease of Use	Ability for user to adapt and navigate through the software to carry out specific tasks. Capability to work on regular operating systems such as Windows.
2	Data Handling	Ability to handle and store large data sets.

Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

Source

4	**Flexibility**	Provide flexibility for the engineer to modify inbuilt models as well as input new models (such as material balance models, GOR, water cut) to meet unique analyses requirements.
5	**Real-time Production Surveillance**	Ability to monitor performance of wells, productions and tests in real-time to aid critical decision making on production operations whenever it is required.
6	**Reporting/Visualisation**	Ability to create map-based reporting as well as multiple plots of different variables for comparison purposes. Ability to generate as well as allow modification of reports on any level in the field hierarchy.
7	**Querying/Filtering**	Query specific levels in the field hierarchy (e.g. reservoir, completions, wells, etc). Group multiple levels from for multiple fields for particular action.
8	**Forecast Analysis**	Ability to conduct decline curve analysis using various techniques as well as provide flexibility for model modification to suit specific requirements. Ability to manually edit or specify duration of forecast. Ability to calculate present reserve and reserve at abandonment.

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8	**Forecast Analysis**	Ability to conduct decline curve analysis using various techniques as well as provide flexibility for model modification to suit specific requirements. Ability to manually edit or specify duration of forecast. Ability to calculate present reserve and reserve at abandonment.

Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

Given below is a tabular representation of the relative measure of the strengths and weaknesses of OFM, DSS and MS Excel.

	OFM	DSS	MS Excel
Ease of Use	●	●	√
Data Handling	√	√	□
Data Loading/Integration	●	√	●
Flexibility	●	√	●
Real-Time Surveillance	●	√	□
Reporting/Visualisation	√	√	●
Querying/Filtering	√	√	√
Forecast Analysis	√	√	●
Enhanced Recovery Analysis	□	●	□
Well Performance Indicators	□	□	□

Indicators: □ - weak ● - average √ - strong

2.1 Integrity Management

Integrity management delivers information for effective operator-driven asset management, provides a clearly defined workflow process for planning, implementation and reporting of well-based activities. In addition to the values of production data management system mentioned earlier, integrity management is a major advantage of a production data management system. The data available through the system will provide the engineer with the means to monitor, analyse and maintain the integrity of company assets in the most economical manner.

These data include- production data (flow rates, shut it times, etc), well and facilities construction data (well schematic, completion components, facilities and material selection, etc), workovers/interventions data (scale treatments, stimulations, etc), operation parameters (such as pressures,

Source

Given below is a tabular representation of the relative measure of the strengths and weaknesses of OFM, DSS and MS Excel.

	OFM	DSS	MS Excel
Ease of Use	●	●	√
Data Handling	√	√	□
Data Loading/Integration	●	√	●
Flexibility	●	√	●
Real-Time Surveillance	●	√	□
Reporting/Visualisation	√	√	●
Querying/Filtering	√	√	√
Forecast Analysis	√	√	●
Enhanced Recovery Analysis	□	●	□
Well Performance Indicators	□	□	□

Indicators: □ - weak ● - average √ - strong

2.1 Integrity Management

In addition to the values of production data management system mentioned earlier, integrity management is a major advantage of a production data management system. The data available through the system will provide the engineer with the means to monitor, analyse and maintain the integrity of company assets in the most economical manner.

These data include- production data (flow rates, shut it times, etc), well and facilities construction data (well schematic, completion components, facilities and material selection, etc), workovers/interventions data (scale treatments, stimulations, etc), operation parameters (such as pressures,

Coursework Extracts

- Carry out continuous application of down-hole squeeze treatment to inhibit scale formation.
- Ensure proper gas treatment to minimise corrosion of gas lift valve, production casing and tubing.
- Material selected for completion components should be able to withstabd corrosion.

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- Ensure proper gas treatment to minimise corrosion of gas lift valve, production casing and tubing.
- Material selected for completion components should be able to withstabd corrosion.

Note: Unusual misspelling

Student failed their Coursework, they were prevented from going onto their Project and they had to resubmit the Coursework 8 months later.

مجازات دانشجوی خاطی

مجازات سرقت علمی در دانشگاه برادفورد

▶ Buying your assignment is the most severe form of plagiarism.

▶ If you are found to have purchased your assignment you will usually be **excluded** from the university.

نکات مهم

▶ نتایج ارائه شده توسط این نرم افزارها به **تفسیر انسانی** احتیاج دارند.

▶ الزاما نمره بالا به معنای وقوع سرقت علمی و بالعکس نمی باشد

▶ تفسیر نتایج به عهده مدرسان (lecturers or instructors)، کتابداران، ویراستاران

▶ نمره مشخصی در تعیین سرقت علمی وجود ندارد.

نرم افزارها چگونه سرقت علمی را تشخیص می دهند؟

How plagiarism softwares work?

روش های تشخیص برونی Extrinsic

روش های تشخیص درونی Intrinsic

- Fingerprinting

- Stopword n-grams

- Citation-based plagiarism detection

- Idea Plagiarism

▶ **استفاده از ترتیب کلمات عام و حروف اضافه جهت تشخیص سرقت علمی**

This probably arose <u>from</u> <u>the</u> difference <u>in</u> <u>the</u> duration <u>of</u> <u>the</u> respective offices. <u>As</u> <u>the</u> President <u>is</u> <u>to</u> <u>be</u> elected <u>for</u> no more than four years, <u>it</u> <u>can</u> rarely happen <u>that</u> <u>an</u> adequate salary, fixed <u>at</u> <u>the</u> commencement <u>of</u> <u>that</u> period, <u>will</u> <u>not</u> continue <u>to</u> <u>be</u> such <u>to</u> its end.

▶ **متن اصلی**

This came into existence likely <u>from</u> <u>the</u> deviance <u>in</u> <u>the</u> time-period <u>of</u> <u>the</u> particular billet. <u>As</u> <u>the</u> premier <u>is</u> <u>to</u> <u>be</u> nominated <u>for</u> <u>not</u> more than <u>a</u> period <u>of</u> four years, <u>it</u> <u>can</u> infrequently happen <u>that</u> <u>an</u> ample wage, fixed <u>at</u> <u>the</u> embarkation <u>of</u> <u>that</u> period, <u>will</u> <u>not</u> endure <u>to</u> <u>be</u> such <u>to</u> its end.

▶ **سرقت علمی**

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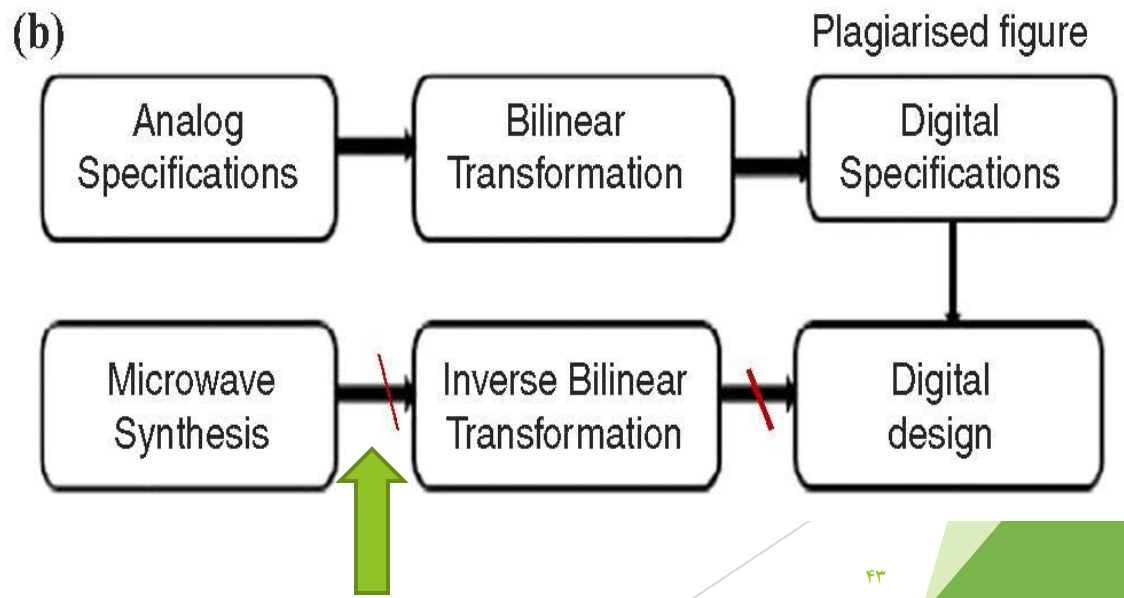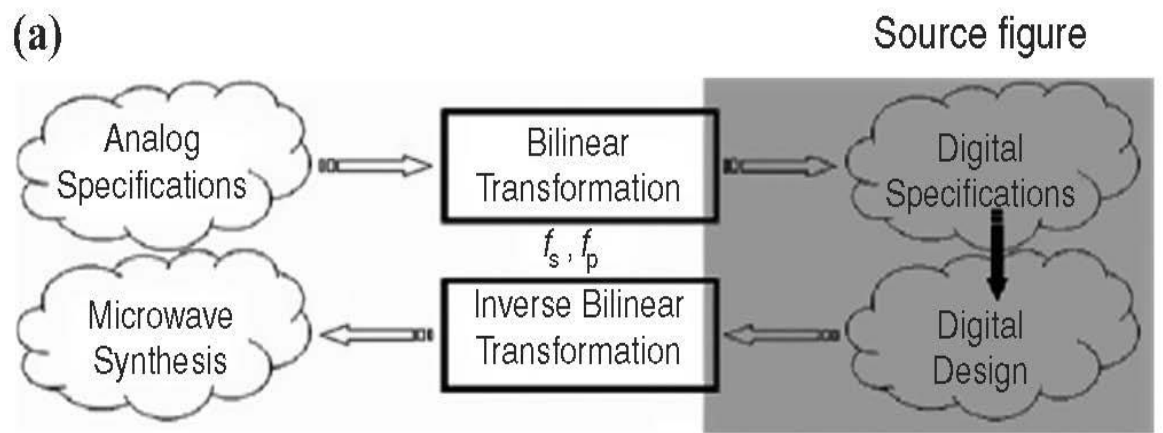# Citation-based plagiarism detection

Plagiat Hehn 2007 S. 145-146	Quelle Unser 1999 S. 156-158
Dörner (1990)	Dörner, D. (1990)
Dörner (1986)	Forkel, M. (1995)
Forkel (1995)	Hastie /Pennington (1995)
Hastie and Pennington (1995)	Kirsch, W. (1988)
Kluwe (1990)	Schwarz, N. (1982)
Kluwe (1995)	Dörner, D. (1986)
Kirsch (1988)	Kluwe, R. H. (1990)
Newell and Simon (1972)	Kluwe, R. H. (1995)
Seel (1991)	Newell, Simon (1972)
Schwarz (1982)	Seel, N. M. (1991)
Sternberg (1996a)	Sternberg, R. J. (1996a)
Banyard et al. (1995)	Banyard, P. (1995)
Simon (1979a)	Simon, H. A. (1979a)
Slovic et al. (1977a)	Slovic, P./Fischhoff,
Tergan (1986)	Tergan, S.-O. (1986)
Zimbardo (1992)	Zimbardo, P. G. (1992)
Pervin (1987)	Pervin, L. A. (1987)
Oldenbürger (1981)	Oldenbürger, H.-A. (1981)
Fürstenau (1994)	Wessels, M. G. (1984)
Richter (1996)	Dörner, D. (1987)
Tergan (1986)	Dörner, D. (1988)
Wessels (1984)	Kluwe, R. (1979)
Dörner (1987)	Zimbardo, P. G. (1992)
Dörner (1988)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Kluwe (1979)	Richter, A. (1996)
Zimbardo (1992)	Tergan, S.-O. (1986)
Fürstenau (1994)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Dutke (1994)	Dutke, S. (1994)
Kluwe (1990)	Kluwe, R. H. (1990)
Kluwe (1995)	Kluwe, R H (1995)
Opwis (1985)	Opwis, K. (1985)
Reason (1990)	Reason, J. (1990)
Seel (1991)	Seel, N. M. (1991)
Simon (1991)	Simon, H. A. (1991)
Johnson-Laird (1983)	Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1983)
Johnson-Laird (1995)	Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1995)
Gentner und Stevens (1983)	Gentner, D./Stevens, A. L. (1983)
McCain (1992)	McCain, R. A. (1992)
Anderson (1986)	Anderson, N. H. (1986)
Fürstenau (1994)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Svenson (1988)	Svenson, O. (1988)
Pitz et al. (1976)	Pitz, G. F./Leung, L. S. ...(1976)
Schneider (1992b)	Schneider, S. L (1992)
	Casey, J. T./Delquie, P. (1995)
Dörner (1986)	Dörner, D. (1986)
Harte, Westenberg and Someren	Harte, J. M./Westenberg, M. R.
Hogarth (1981)	Hogarth, R. M. (1981)
Kirsch (1971)	Kirsch, W. (1971)
Kozielecki (1975)	Kozielecki, J. (1975)
Payne (1980)	Payne, J.W. (1980)
Pitz und Sachs (1984)	Pitz, G. F./Sachs, N. J. (1984)
van Raaij (1988)	Raaij, W. F. v. (1988)
Shafir, Simonson and Tversky	

(a) Source figure

(b) Plagiarised figure

- Authorship attribution

- Authorship verification

- Author profiling

- Error Analysis

- Stylometry

تشخیص سبک نگارش یا استایلومتری

"**Our** goal is to identify files that came from **the same source** or contain parts that came from **the same source.** *We* say that two files are similar if they contain a significant number of common substrings that are not too small. *We* would like to find enough common substrings to rule out chance, without requiring too many so that *we* can detect similarity even if significant parts of the files are different. However, ***my*** interest in plagiarism lies within academic institutions, so the document domain will be local research articles. The limited scope of domain will make it easier to determine if it is **same source** or not."

تشخیص سبک نگارش در نرم افزار Glatt

- بعد از انتخاب یک پاراگراف از متن مشکوک، پنجمین کلمه هر سطر حذف می شود و سپس از نویسنده خواسته می شود تا جاهای خالی را پر کند.

- تعداد جوابهای درست و زمان پاسخگویی جهت تشخیص امکان سرقت علمی محاسبه می شوند.

Your job is to fill in the blanks with the EXACT word you think you used.

Use your cursor to move from one blank to the next blank; DO NOT USE THE TAB KEY.

Do not look at your original paper or the test results will be invalid. Each blank represents ONE word.

Type the word that you think belongs in each blank. Continue until the end of the text. Remember, you can always go back and make any changes to your answers. When you are satisfied, push the submit button.

Remember, do NOT consult your paper or the test results will be INVALID.

Text:

The proposed framework is ___a___ very effective approach to ___deal___ with information available to ___any___ individual. It provides precise ___and___ selected news and information ___with___ a very high degree ___of___ convenience due to its ___capabilities___ of natural interactions with ___the___ system. The proposed user modelling ___and___ information domain ontology offers ___a___ very useful tool for

Submit Test   **Reset Form**

Score

Number of Words Correctly Identified: 7

Number of Words Incorrectly Identified: 4

Total Words Attempted: 11

Percent Correct: 0.64

SCORING FOR SELF-DETECTION TEST

The Glatt Plagiarism Self-Detection Test is based on the theory that each person has a unique style of writing. Furthermore, it is assumed that you know and can remember your own writing better than anyone else.

So how did you do?
Did you get at least 50% correct?

If not, you may want to rewrite the passage and take the Self-Detect Test again.

Plagiarist's tools:

- **Paraphrasing tools:**
- articlerewritertool.com
- onlineparaphrase.net
- plagiarisma.net
- Synonymizer

o **Plagiarism removers:**
o http://www.plagiarismremoval.in

o **Grammar checker:**
o White Smoke

"**According** to many **observers**, the **coming decade** will be the **decade** of **speech** technologies. Computer systems, whether **stationary** or mobile, **wired** or **wireless**, will **increasingly** offer users the **opportunity** to **interact** with **information** and **people through** speech. This has been made **possible** by the **arrival** of **relatively robust**, speaker-**independent**, **spontaneous** (or **continuous**) **spoken dialogue** systems in the late 1990s as well as through the **constantly falling costs** of computer speed, bandwidth, storage, and component **miniaturisation**. The **presence** of a speech recogniser in most **appliances combined** with distributed speech processing technologies will **enable** users to speak their **native tongue** when **interacting** with computer systems for a **very large** number of **purposes**. "

"**Agreeing** to many **onlookers**, the **approaching era** will be the **era** of **verbal** technologies. Computer systems, whether **desktop** or mobile, **with wires** or **without wires**, will **progressively** offer users the **chance** to **interface** with **data** and **persons via** speech. This has been made **viable** by the **appearance** of **comparatively flourishing**, speaker-**free**, **impulsive** (or **continual**) **verbal conversation** systems in the late 1990s as well as through the **persistently declining prices** of computer speed, network

communication capabilities, **storage space**, and component **miniaturization**. The **existence** of a speech **recognizer** in most **devices united** with distributed speech processing technologies will **allow** users to speak their **local language** when **working** with computer systems for a **great** number of **reasons**. "

سوء استفاده از مترجم های ماشینی

◄ Google translator

◄ سوء استفاده از تفاوت در ساختارهای زبانهای شرقی و غربی

➤ ENGLISH (Original Text)

"Hybrid systems have a particular attraction in that they link two types of elements that are prominent in reactions to emotion—articulate verbal descriptions and explanations and

➤ Translated to SPANISH

"Los sistemas híbridos tienen un atractivo muy particular en que se vinculan dos tipos de elementos que ocupan un lugar destacado en las reacciones de emo-ción, articular las descripciones y explicaciones verbales y las respuestas que se hacen sentir en lugar de articulados. "

➤ Translated to SWAHILI

"Hybrid mifumo ya kuwa na kivutio hasa katika zilizounganishwa mbili aina ya mambo ambayo ni maarufu katika reactions ya hisia, kutoa maelezo ya maneno na maelezo na majibu ya kwamba ni badala ya kujisikia ilitoa."

➤ Translated to PERSIAN

سیستم های هیبرید دارای جاذبه، به خصوص در دو نوع مربوط به چیزهایی میشود که محبوبیت خود را در اثر هیجان رابرای شرح مفصلی شفاهی و توضیحات و پاسخ است که به جای احساس فراهم شده است.

➤ Translated to MALAY

"Hybrid sistem dengan graviti, khususnya dalam dua perkara berkaitan yang popular dalam kegembiraan Rabray keterangan terperinci dan penjelasan dan merespon secara lisan daripada perasaan yang disediakan. "

➤ Translated to FRENCH

"Les systèmes hybrides avec la gravité, en particulier dans les deux questions sont très populaires dans la description Rabray fun et des explications détaillées, et de répondre aux sentiments de vive voix fourni. "

➤ Translated to CHINESE (Simplified)

"混合动力系统与重力有关，尤其是在作为一个细节和解释和答复热情，它的普及问题的两种类型，提供口头感情。"

➤ Translated back to ENGLISH

"Hybrid system with gravity, in particular in the detail and explanation and as a warm response, and its popularity are two types of problems, provide oral feelings."

Google translator
Systran soft

سوء استفاده از تفاوت در ساختارهای زبانهای شرقی و غربی

نرم افزارهای کشف سرقت علمی در ایران

نرم افزار مشابهت یاب روایات

مشابهت یاب مقالات یا سمیم نور توسط مرکز تحقیقات کامپیوتری علوم اسلامی(عضویت ۱۵۰ صحفحه رایگان)

سامانه همانندجو توسط پژوهشگاه علوم و فناوری اطلاعات ایران IRANDOC (هزینه برای پایان نامه و کد معرف)

سامانه همتاجو توسط پژوهشکده فناوری اطلاعات و ارتباطات جهاد دانشگاهی (ثبت نام)

سامانه مهتاب دانشگاه شهید بهشتی

- http://textmining.noorsoft.org
- http://www.samimnoor.ir/view/fa/default?auth=%7b0%7d&rt=/view/fa/default
- https://tik.irandoc.ac.ir/User/Login
- http://hamtajoo.ir/
- https://lib.sbu.ac.ir/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=18927&RootFolder=%2FLists%2FNews&Source=https%3A%2F%2Flib.sbu.ac.ir%2FPRESIDENCY%2FPR%2FPages%2Fdefault.aspx

ing.noorsoft.org/FA/SimilarHadith

فارسی ◄

NOOR Text Mining Group

صفحه اصلی   مقالات   اخبار   محصولات   نگارخانه

روایات مشابه

جستجو در متن روایات

ارسال متن روایت جهت مشابه یابی

آمار و نتایج   مقالات مرتبط   راهنمای کاربران

تعداد روایات پیکره: 401,683 مورد
تعداد جلد کتاب های حدیثی: 630 جلد
تعداد مشابه یابی تاکنون: 29,053 مورد
تعداد جستجوها تاکنون: 3,597 مورد

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روایات مشابه

جستجو در متن روایات

أمّا أوّلُ ذلِكَ فَإِنّهُ كانَ في رَحِمِ أُمِّهِ يَرزُقُهُ هُناكَ في قَرارٍ مَكينٍ حَيثُ لا يُؤذيهِ حَرٌّ ولا بَردٌ ، ثُمّ أخرَجَهُ مِن ذلِكَ وأجرى لَهُ رِزقاً مِن لَبَنِ أُمِّهِ يَكفيهِ بِهِ ويُرَبّيهِ ويَبعَشُهُ مِن غَيرِ حَولٍ بِهِ ولا قُوّةٍ ، ثُمّ فُطِمَ مِن ذلِكَ فَأجرى لَهُ رِزقاً مِن كَسبِ أبَويهِ بِرَأفَةٍ ورَحمَةٍ لَهُ مِن قُلوبِهِما ، لا يَملِكانِ غَيرَ ذلِكَ حَتّى أنّهُما يُؤثِرانِهِ عَلى أنفُسِهِما في أحوالٍ كَثيرَةٍ حَتّى إذا كَبِرَ وعَقَلَ واكتَسَبَ لِنَفسِهِ ضاقَ بِهِ أمرُهُ ، وظَنّ الظُّنونَ يَرَبّيهِ إصيروا عَلي اداء القَرائِضِ، وَ صايِرو عَدُوّكم ، وَ رايِطوا امامَكمُ المُنتَظَر

←

راهنمای کاربران   مقالات مرتبط   آمار و نتایج

سیستم های "مشابه‌یاب" از جمله سیستم‌هایی هستند که معادل دستی ندارند. به عبارت دیگر شناسایی میزان شباهت یک متن با حجم انبوهی از متون دیگر به صورت دستی تقریباً غیرممکن می باشد. از جمله کاربردهای "سامانه تشخیص ماشینی روایات مشابه" عبارتند از:

- تشخیص زیر مجموعه بودن احادیث
- پیدا کردن متن و ترجمه
- شناسایی احادیث غیر تکراری
- شناسایی تعابیر مختلف اسناد
- شناسایی کتب مفقوده
- موضوعات مشابه
- میزان احادیث مشابه بین معصومین(ع)
- شناسایی معصوم به عنوان راوی حدیث

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NOOR Text Mining Group

نتیجه مشابه یابی در روایات تعداد 7 روایت در مدت 3.826 ثانیه یافت شد. بازگشت

1 64% كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَلرِّزْقِ إِنَّ اَللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى خَلَقَهُ ...

2 64% قَالَ أَمِيرُ اَلْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَيْهِ اَلسَّلاَمُ كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَل...

سند روایت :
قال امیر المومنین صلوات الله علیه

3 64% كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ

بیان روایت :
بیان کننده :
امام علی ع

4 61% كان فيما وعظ به لقمان ابنه أن قال له يا بني ليعتبر من قصر يقينه و ضعفت نيته في طلب واحدة منها كسب و لا حيلة و الله...

عنوان منبع :
بحار الانوار الجامعه لدرر اخبار الایمه الاطهار
شماره جلد :
100

5 47% كان فيما وعظ لقمان ابنه أنه قال يا بني ليعتبر من قصر يقينه و ضعف تعبه في طلب الرزق كسب و لا حيلة إن الله سيرزقه في الح...

نام مولف :
علامه مجلسی

6 47% كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصَرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَ تَعَبُهُ فِي طَلَبِ

شماره صفحه :
30

7 46% ، فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصَرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَ تَعَبُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَلرِّزْقِ

سمیم نور
سامانه مشابه یاب متون

قابلیت‌ها   راهنمای کاربری   اخبــار   نشریات   همایش‌ها   ارسال داده

فهرست اسناد ← ثبت سند جدید

روش مشابه‌یابی خود را انتخاب کنید:

بارگذاری اسناد	درج مستقیم متن

عنوان سند