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CORRELATION AMONG PLAGIARSM, GRAMMATICAL, ARTIFICIAL INTELGENCY, CHATGPT IN RESEARCH PAPER OF JOURNAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF ASEAN AND INDONESIA

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Abstract

From the four variables, namely plagiarism, grammar, Artificial Intelligence (AI) consisting of ChatGPT and the journal publishing countries, namely Open University ASEAN and Indonesia, six hypotheses can be developed. The samples used were 40 research papers from two journals. However, the only one that has a correlation is a negative correlation between plagiarism and Artificial Intelligence (AI) detection. As plagiarism increases, Artificial Intelligence (AI) detection decreases. Conversely, when plagiarism decreases, Artificial Intelligence (AI) detection increases. This is a new problem that researchers in scientific writing must be faced.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, ChatGPT, plagiarism

Introduction

The launch of OpenAI's free tool ChatGPT on November 30, 2022 demonstrated the ability of artificial intelligence models to generate content, with articles immediately published regarding its possible uses and potential controversy(Catherine et al., 2022). The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology and its impact on education has become a topic of increasing concern in recent years with new generation AI systems such as chatbots becoming more accessible on the Internet and more powerful in terms of capabilities and use of chatbots, especially ChatGPT, to generate essays academics in schools and colleges have sparked fear among academics(Khalil & Er, 2023). Properly citing and attributing ChatGPT contributions is critical to recognizing its role, preventing plagiarism, and upholding the principles of scientific writing and by adhering to established citation guidelines, authors can maximize the benefits of ChatGPT while maintaining responsible use (Jarrah et al., 2023). The worst recent incident was the use of ChatGPT to rewrite fully articles (100%) without being detected by the plagiarism checker of an article published by Oxford University Press (Whiteside et al., 2023)

Literature Review

ChatGPT can be a valuable writing tool; however, it is critical to follow responsible practices to uphold academic integrity and ensure ethical use (Jarrah et al., 2023). ChatGPT was asked to write 50 abstracts that were published in five top-ranked health journals and found that ChatGPT could produce content without plagiarism (Catherine et al., 2022). ChatGPT produces content that is trustworthy but may not be true. Creators of these advanced models must take action and provide solutions to address disruption and potential misuse (Wang et al., 2021).

Hypothesis 1

There is a correlation between publisher of the journal of ASEAN and Indonesia in term of artificial intelligence (AI) that consist of ChatGPT in writing a research paper published in journal.

Describes the various circumstances in which intentional plagiarism occurs and the damage these errors cause to the credibility of the scientific system, where authorship credit is the cornerstone of an academic career, the author's prestige in the scientific community and the basis of research funding (Abad-García, 2019). It is important for the scientific community, including authors, institutions, editors, and publishers, to support legitimate scientific research efforts (Laine & Winker, 2017)

Hypothesis 2

There is a correlation between research paper published by the journal of ASEAN and Indonesia in term of plagiarism.

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Academic departments, editors, and publishers should expect increased utilization of ChatGPT and similar tools although banning ChatGPT as co-authorship may not be enough, they should adjust editorial policies, use measures to detect AI-based writing, and stop its potential impact on human health and life (Wang et al., 2021). The pressure placed on researchers by the criteria used for promotion and awards that prioritize quantity of work over quality, the existence of a market for buying and selling scientific articles and the proliferation of journals are considered as factors that support these predators who operate with zero or minimal ethical standards (Abad-García, 2019). There is clearly a strong need to educate the public about research ethics and libraries can play a key role in this process by raising the awareness of novice and experienced researchers about research ethics issues, including plagiarism (Noting, 2021).

Hypothesis 3

There is a correlation between research paper published by the journal of ASEAN and Indonesia in term of grammatically in their research paper.

Results of assessing the use of ChatGPT, Grammarly and Quillbot. demonstrated increased efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the desired writing goals, with notable exceptions observed in dealing with plagiarism and related citations (Younis et al., 2023). ChatGPT, Grammarly and Quillbot support writers and improve the quality of written content and offer valuable guidance to individuals and professionals looking for effective writing assistance tools (Younis et al., 2023). ChatGPT, Grammarly and Quillbot across multiple dimensions, including grammar and style correction, plagiarism detection, and improving overall writing quality (Younis et al., 2023).

Hypothesis 4

There is a correlation between plagiarism and grammatically in the paper published in Open University Journal of ASEAN and Indonesia

ChatGPT on the Grammar Error Correction (GEC) task, by testing on the CoNLL2014 benchmark dataset, we found that ChatGPT performs worse than the commercial product Grammarly and the state-of-the-art GECToR model in terms of automatic evaluation metrics (Wu et al., 2023). The pressure placed on researchers by the criteria used for promotion and awards that prioritize quantity of work over quality, the existence of a market for buying and selling scientific articles and the proliferation of journals are considered as factors that support these predators who operate with zero or minimal ethical standards (Abad-García, 2019). By examining the output, we found that ChatGPT displays the unique ability to go beyond one-to-one corrections by changing surface expressions and sentence structure while maintaining grammatical correctness (Wu et al., 2023).

Hypothesis 5

There is a correlation between grammatical and artificial intelligence (AI) that consist of ChatGPT in the research paper published in Open University Journal of ASEAN and Indonesia

The use of ChatGPT in academic writing and its potential relationship to plagiarism contributes to our understanding of the use and misuse of ChatGPT in academic writing, given the increasing concerns regarding plagiarism in higher education (Jarrah et al., 2023). ChatGPT-4 succeeded in producing relevant scientific articles with references and with minimal plagiarism (Safrai & Orwig, 2024). The need to adopt measures that contribute to the prevention and early detection of fraud is highlighted, highlighting the need, through the application of criteria that prioritize the intrinsic quality of work over its quantity, the development of active policy institutions within these institutions for its prevention, detection and punishment (Abad-García, 2019).

Hypothesis 6

There is a correlation between plagiarism and artificial intelligence (AI) that consist of ChatGPT in the research paper published in Open University Journal of ASEAN and Indonesia

The most important thing is the awareness that fraud prevention lies in the ethical and responsible behaviour of each of us (Abad-García, 2019).

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Data Analysis

Number of samples are 40 journal articles with 20 respectively from two journals in year 2023 and 2024 that are ASEAN Journal of Open and Distance Learning (AJODL) Jurnal Organisasi dan Manajemen published by Indonesia Open University.

Four variables are identified namely plagiarism, grammatical, Artificial Intelligence and publisher. All journal and artificial intelligence are from open sources. Plagiarism can be detected using open source of checkplagiarism. Grammatical issues can be identified using Grammarly and detection of AI such as ChatGPT use QUillBot.

The authors are disguised using the number as described in the table 1. Result

Table 1 Result

| Authors | Plagiarism | Grammarly | ΑI |
|---------|------------|-----------|----|
| 1 | 16 | 79 | 0 |
| 2 | 45 | 75 | 0 |
| 3 | 22 | 76 | 0 |
| 4 | 18 | 80 | 45 |
| 5 | 28 | 77 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 75 | 51 |
| 7 | 54 | 75 | 0 |
| 8 | 15 | 77 | 28 |
| 9 | 35 | 76 | 25 |
| 10 | 37 | 71 | 9 |
| 11 | 14 | 84 | 49 |
| 12 | 15 | 78 | 30 |
| 13 | 31 | 76 | 9 |
| 14 | 29 | 75 | 68 |
| 15 | 44 | 81 | 42 |
| 16 | 27 | 83 | 52 |
| 17 | 13 | 75 | 75 |
| 18 | 43 | 74 | 29 |
| 19 | 9 | 78 | 76 |
| 20 | 11 | 7.4 | 0 |

| Authors | Plagiarism | Grammarly | AI |
|---------|------------|-----------|----|
| 21 | 39 | 77 | 0 |
| 22 | 3 | 76 | 52 |
| 23 | 47 | 72 | 23 |
| 24 | 52 | 81 | 66 |
| 25 | 26 | 73 | 12 |
| 26 | 36 | 80 | 27 |
| 27 | 4 | 80 | 76 |
| 28 | 24 | 80 | 49 |
| 29 | 12 | 78 | 17 |
| 30 | 43 | 80 | 0 |
| 31 | 42 | 79 | 9 |
| 32 | 23 | 77 | 25 |
| 33 | 43 | 78 | 18 |
| 34 | 44 | 80 | 25 |
| 35 | 31 | 82 | 0 |
| 36 | 50 | 80 | 0 |
| 37 | 21 | 78 | 27 |
| 38 | 45 | 81 | 0 |
| 39 | 37 | 76 | 0 |
| 40 | 45 | 73 | 5 |

Open University ASEAN

Open University Indonesia

These results of data are calculated using SPSS as follow

Table 2 Result of SPSS

| Correlations | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|--|--|--|
| | | R | PL | G | Al | | | |
| R | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .273 | .183 | 160 | | | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .089 | .257 | .325 | | | |
| | N | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | |
| | Pearson Correlation | .273 | 1 | 027 | 457** | | | |
| PL | Sig. (2-tailed) | .089 | | .870 | .003 | | | |
| | N | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | |
| | Pearson Correlation | .183 | 027 | 1 | .214 | | | |
| G | Sig. (2-tailed) | .257 | .870 | | .185 | | | |
| | N | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | |
| AI | Pearson Correlation | 160 | 457** | .214 | 1 | | | |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .325 | .003 | .185 | | | | |
| | N | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | |

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

R is researcher from two publishers. PL is plagiarism, G is Grammarly and AI is Artificial Intelligence (AI) especially of ChatGPT.

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Hypotheses 1 to 5 were rejected because the results of statistical analysis showed a significance level above 0.05. only the correlation between plagiarism and AI has a significance value below 0.05. From this table it can be seen also that there is a significant difference between the variables of plagiarism and AI in a negative way.

Hypothesis 6

There is a correlation between plagiarism and artificial intelligence (AI) consisting of ChatGPT in a research paper published in the Open University Journal of ASEAN and Indonesia

There appears to be a correlation between plagiarism and AI or ChatGPT detection. If plagiarism increases, AI plagiarism detection decreases. If plagiarism decreases, ChatGPT detection increases. From this it can be seen that writers who copy and paste will be detected with a plagiarism checker. But if you use AI, namely Chat GPT, it will be detected with different tools, not with Plagiarism Checker.

Conclusion

The use of AI in scientific writing will really help scholars to do their writing. However, the potential for plagiarism in the usual model called plagiarism or plagiarism detection using Chat GPT is very important. In this research, it appears that there is a correlation between plagiarism and AI or ChatGPT detection. If plagiarism increases, AI plagiarism detection decreases. If plagiarism decreases, ChatGPT detection increases. This is a new problem that researchers in scientific writing must be faced. The most important thing is the awareness that prevention of fraud lies in the ethical and responsible behaviour of each of us to be honest in scientific writing and avoid any deliberate irregularities.

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