

O'Z-O'ZIDAN KO'CHIRMACHILIGI VA UNING MUAMMOLARI. SELF – PLAGIARISM AND ISSUES AROUND IT.

Yangibayeva Adolat Xudoyberganovna

Xorazm viloyati Yangibozor tumani 14-sonli umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktabining ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi o'z-o'zini plagiat bilan bog'liq muammolarni oydinlashtirish edi. Bu juda muhim, chunki bu tendentsiya akademiya sohasida tobora ko'proq bahs-munozaralarga aylanib bormoqda. Ko'rib chiqilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'z-o'zidan plagiat tez-tez turli shakllarda sodir bo'ladi va matnni qayta ishlashning maqbul foiziga hali ham aniq javob yo'q. Shu bilan birga, ba'zi mualliflar matnni o'zlashtirishga qarshi, boshqalari esa qayta nashr etish tarafdori ekanligi ham aniq. Bir necha olimlar tomonidan plagiat sonini aniqlash uchun tadqiqotlar va tadqiqotlar olib borildi, asosan kompyuter fanida o'z-o'zidan plagiat, bu matnni qayta ishlashdan foydalanishning eng ko'p foizini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu tadqiqot sohasi juda muhim, chunki u akademiya dagi noto'g'ri xatti-harakatlarning asosiy holatidir. Mavjud mavzu va ushbu muammo atrofida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni yaxshiroq tushunish uchun ko'proq tadqiqot va sinov talab etiladi.

Annotation: The purpose of this article was to clarify the issues around self-plagiarism. This is significantly important as this trend is becoming more and more debatable in the field of academia. It is clear from the research reviewed that self-plagiarism is frequently occurred in different forms and there is still no clear answer for the acceptant percentage of recycling the text. Along with this, it is also clear that some authors are against text borrowing and some others are in favor of republishing. There has been research and study conducted by several scholars to discover the number of plagiarism mainly self-plagiarism on computer science which indicated the most percentage field of text recycling usage. This field of inquiry is very important, as it is the major case of misconduct in academia. More research and testing is required to gain a better understanding of the current topic and problems rising around this issue.

Kalit so'zlar: Plagiarism, self-plagiarism, problematic situation, academic misconduct, appropriate materials, research paper.

Key words: Ko'chirmachilik, o'z-o'zidan ko'chirmachilik, muammoli vaziyat, ilmiy noto'g'ri xatti-harakatlar, mos materiallar, ilmiy hujjat.

Plagiarism is problem that is far more controversial in recent years. Since there is a growing number of authors and scholars who publish their research and contribute to the development of academic field, still there is a gap in publishing and appropriate using of materials in their articles. The types of plagiarism are several, still the most

common and disputable one is self-plagiarism. Many scholars argue that this type is acceptable and ethically true, but others in favor of this is misconduct of publishing, and authors should be well aware of types of plagiarism in order not to be caught or detected by special tools which can lead to unfavorable consequences that can influence to their professional career badly. According to Dutch economist Peter Nijkamp, self-plagiarism is developing issue among the various type of academic misconduct. Which in the main part will be discussed the ideas and findings of this author. Recent developments in the field of plagiarism have led to a renewed interest in different strategies and methods of text recycling. Thus, current study aims to analyze, synthesize the term self-plagiarism and compare the scholars views from the perspective of it cause, effects, and provide information about the possible ways of avoiding it.

Self-plagiarism is widely occurred type among the other forms of academic misconduct (Horbach & Halffman, 2019). Content of reusing raises interesting questions about the nature and causes of unfortunate behavior (Steneck, 2016). Self-plagiarism is using own writing in academic publications, starting with one idea to the whole work or paragraph in own research paper without reference (Lauren, Burdine, et al., 2019). Text recycling is one of the newer forms of cheating specifically designed to exploit the current science reward system. Although the discussion about plagiarism has started early in 1980 (Horbach & Halffman, 2016). Text borrowing is new concern among scholars. Reusing own article considered as a theft and stealing and there are several arguments against text recycling. One of the most crucial argument is that it can be dangerous for society in terms of biomedical research. Republishing the usefulness of a particular drug can lead to false results of meta-analyses of these drugs, which is harmful for patients (Tramer et al. 1997). Nevertheless, text recycling is a form of gaining score and promotion with the help of using other scientists' work unfairly. However, some authors argue in favor of text borrowing (Callahan, 2014). It is argued that one cannot steal from himself, as it is his own work and he has a right to use his own proposals; the reuse of well-organized ideas can be implemented in his current work as is justified even without referencing. Additionally, some authors emphasize that reusing is unavoidable especially in small research papers where scholars construct their own style (Chrousos et al, 2012). Moreover, publication of the same results to different audiences is a clear reason to reuse previously used ideas (Nijkamp, 2015). According to its disputable nature text borrowing is in the center of discussion among scholars and authors in academic field. The debate about acceptance of recycling the text still in progress. Text borrowing can occur when the author copy the part of his work and unaware that republishing is considered as self-plagiarism or citing the same material can influence on the originality of their work (Burdine et al, 2019). Some studies (Keck, 2006, Oshima and Hogue, 1999, Shi, 2004) have

recommended different criteria's for acceptable paraphrasing and have noticed that criteria can differ across disciplines. According to Polio and Shi (2012) students have to be involved in research by different methods and they have to clearly be aware of using these criteria further in their fields. Among the republishing materials, the frequently used are description of study and methods with analysis, which lead to conveying the information about methodology insufficiently (Roberts, 2008). However, there are some organizations as APA and BioMed Central, which consider text recycling is allowable (Moskovitz, 2017, & Burdine at al, 2019). The Committee on publication ethics (COPE) claims that text recycling is unpreventable in certain cases as describing backgrounds, providing information about methods of subject, common features and specific fields (COPE, 2013). In contrast, many scholars and academicians believe that any type of material reuse considered unethical and characteristic of intellectual limited authors. Proponents of this argument assert that considerable borrowing the text makes readers think about the information incorrectly (Moskovitz, 2017). Often, readers take for granted that current literature contribute to the society because of many feedbacks to authors repeatedly. Thus, scientific literature consumers are often deceived because of articles without necessary citations (Vitse and Poland, 2012). Despite the continuous discourse, there is no agreement between journals to clarify and omit text recycling. Self-plagiarism refers to the growing issue in academia as well (Roig, 2008). Several studies have done to clarify the notion and the reasons of existing self-plagiarism in research papers in academia (Bretag & Carapiet, 2007). According to Roig (2010) there are four types of self-plagiarism; 1) copying entire work, and submit it repeatedly in different journals, which banned in Author's Guide set in many journals. 2) Unnecessary publication using inappropriate data in new publication. 3) Divided publication, when the research paper is divided into parts and is used separately. 4) Text borrowing which includes reusing previous publication paragraphs, phrases without quotations and appropriate citation or reference. Lowe (2003) claims that plagiarism and self-plagiarism are equally unethical, he explains this idea with the opinion that the author indicates his name without referencing equal to quote another author with inappropriate citation. However, Collberg and Kobourov (2005) did a research on self-plagiarism in computer science and detected considerable textual reuse between conference papers and journal articles. This indicates that there is no exact rule whether publishing the same articles are accepted in both fields of research papers simultaneously (Bretag & Carapiet, 2007). As to Kravitz and Feldman (2011), text recycling is republishing the phrases of previously published work without quotation marks or using patch writing. Besides ongoing debate on current topic there is not still an accepted percentage of reusing own work. Samuelson recommended 30% of previously published material can be the maximum amount of usage and Roig (2008) indicated 10%. While Green emphasized

that republishing percentage acceptance can be problematic as he assume that some phrases might have already been used unconsciously in his previous publications.

One of the solutions to prevent text recycling can be improving authors' awareness and communication with the editorial staff during submission (Burdine et al, 2019). The text, which are used by authors repeatedly, should be quoted and cited. In addition, authors should be active in clarifying before publishing and submission if they face with the same text in journal. Since plagiarism is unethical and self-plagiarism is indispensable part, it can decrease the authority of writer and prevent from scientific progress (Lauren et al, 2019). The next strategy to solve the problem of republishing is paraphrasing. Campbell (1998) explains paraphrasing as using different words saving the origin of the idea, in order to focus readers' attention smoothly to his own. Through analyzing paraphrasing strategies from authors' work which are published in journals it is highly recommended to employ different types of paraphrasing strategies and text borrowing. The major methods for paraphrasing is using synonyms to substitute words and re order the sentences by its meaning. Keck (2010) besides linguistics changes grammatical and syntactic changes are required to appropriate paraphrasing. However Burdine et al (2019) asserts that the best way of preventing self-plagiarism is using appropriate attribute in order to indicate the origin of the text.

Reference

1. American Psychological Association. Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. Sixth ed. Washington: American Psychological Association; 2010.
2. Association. Sixth ed. Washington: American Psychological Association; 2010.
3. Committee on Publication Ethics. Text recycling guidelines [Internet]. Available from:
4. <https://publicationethics.org/text-recycling-guidelines>; 2013, Accessed date: 15 August 2018.
5. August 2018.
6. Callahan, J.L., 2014. Creation of a moral panic? Self-Plagiarism in the academy. *Human Resour. Develop. Rev.* 13 (1), 3–10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1534484313519063>.
7. Horbach, S.P.J.M., Halfman, W., 2016. Promoting virtue or punishing fraud: mapping contrasts in the language of 'Scientific Integrity'. *Sci. Eng. Ethics* 1–25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11948-016-9858>
8. Horbach S, Halfman W, 2019. The extend and causes of academic text recycling or "self- plagiarism". *Science Direct Research Policy*. (492-502)
9. Lauren K. Burdine, BA, Mayra B. de Castro Maymone, MD, DSc, Neelam A. Vashi, MD (2019). Text recycling Self-plagiarism in scientific writing *International Journal of Women's Dermatology* 5 (2019) 134–136