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Document Details

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0% detected as AI

The percentage indicates the combined amount of likely AI-generated text as well as likely AI-generated text that was also likely AI-paraphrased.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Detection Groups

- 
1 AI-generated only 0%
 Likely AI-generated text from a large-language model.
- 
2 AI-generated text that was AI-paraphrased 0%
 Likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (it may misidentify writing that is likely AI generated as AI generated and AI paraphrased or likely AI generated and AI paraphrased writing as only AI generated) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.

What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.



Foreign Terrorists Should Be Entitled to Constitutional Rights in U.S. Territory

Foreign Terrorists Should Be Entitled to Constitutional Rights in U.S. Territory

When prosecuted in U.S. territory, foreign terrorists should be entitled to constitutional rights. In the U.S., the legal system is based on the principles of due process and fairness, which adhere to all individuals within U.S. jurisdiction regardless of their citizenship. The Fifth and Sixth Amendments protect the defendant's rights not to self-incriminate and to a fair trial and trial. Refusing to extend these rights based on nationality or alleged crimes would establish the foundation of injustice in America.

Since constitutional protections have been extended to non-citizens, the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently affirmed that. In *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* (1886), the Court recognized that the Fourteenth Amendment applies to all persons within the U.S. borders. Similarly, in *Rasul v. Bush* (2004), foreign detainees at Guantanamo Bay were given the right to contest their confinement. Furthermore, in *Boumediene v. Bush* (2008), the Court held that the Constitution guaranteed even non-citizens designated enemy combatants a right to habeas corpus (Schroeder, 2021). These rulings confer constitutional rights to someone based in U.S. jurisdiction and are not solely reserved for U.S. citizens.

Its opponents claim that foreign terrorists should be tried in military tribunals as provided by the Military Commissions Act of 2006. They contend that giving constitutional rights would be a security risk and delay justice (McDonnell, 2023). The transparency and procedural safeguards of civilian courts, however, are lacking in military tribunals, leading to an increased risk of wrongful conviction and human rights violations and serving to eradicate all values of freedom and justice present in lawful military tribunals. Due process helps to ensure the credibility of U.S. courts and the United States' commitment to justice and the law is assured.

As a result, foreign terrorists who enter U.S. territory should enjoy constitutional rights. Upholding due process not only holds the law but also prevents the abuse of power. It shows how strongly the U.S. upholds fairness even in cases involving terrorism by applying constitutional protections uniformly.

References

McDonnell, T. (2023). *The United States, International Law and the Struggle against Terrorism*.

Routledge.

Schroeder, J. J. (2021). Conservative Progressivism in Immigrant Habeas Court: Why Boumediene

v. Bush Is the Baseline Constitutional Minimum. *Harbinger*, 45, 46.