

# A MACHINE LEARNING–BASED SEMANTIC TEXT PLAGIARISM DETECTION SYSTEM

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## What ?

A machine learning–based system for detecting plagiarism in textual documents.

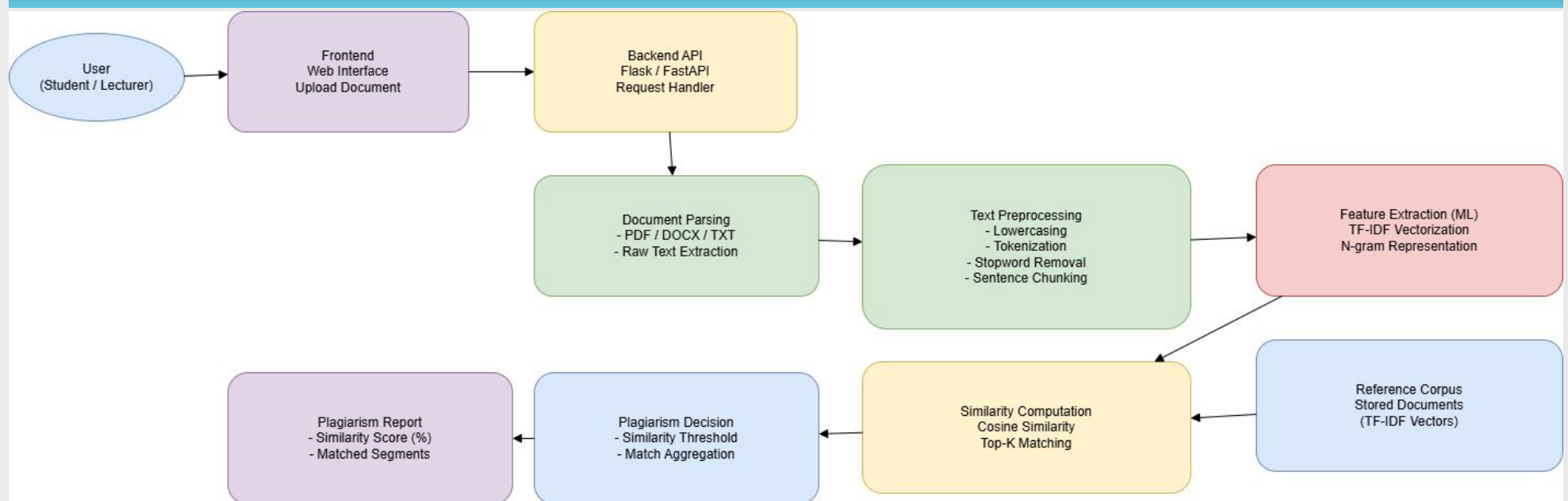
The system analyzes semantic similarity between documents using text representations and similarity measures to identify copied or rephrased content.

## Why ?

Traditional plagiarism detection methods mainly rely on keyword or exact string matching, which fail to detect paraphrase plagiarism.

Machine learning–based semantic representations enable more effective and meaningful plagiarism detection.

## Overview



## Description

### 1. Problem Formulation

- Plagiarism detection is formulated as a semantic similarity problem between an input document and a reference corpus.
- Rather than relying on exact word overlap, the task focuses on identifying content reuse at the meaning level, including paraphrasing and structural rewriting.
- This formulation enables the system to detect plagiarism beyond surface lexical similarity.

### 2. System Architecture

- The system follows a multi-stage pipeline consisting of preprocessing, semantic representation, and similarity analysis.
- Input documents are first cleaned, normalized, and segmented into smaller textual units.
- Each segment is transformed into a semantic vector using machine learning–based text representations such as TF-IDF and n-gram features.
- Similarity computation is then performed in the vector space to identify highly similar text segments between documents.

### 3. Output and Evaluation

- The system produces a plagiarism report containing similarity scores and detected suspicious segments.
- These results provide transparent and interpretable evidence to support plagiarism assessment.
- The system is designed to be practical, scalable, and suitable for real-world academic use.