Turnitin’s AI writing detection feature guidance
Feature Guidance When Using AI Detection Natively
We’ve added AI writing detection to the Similarity Report.

To use it, you need to follow your usual Similarity checking workflow - both native or via an LMS.

Step 1:
- Upload the document you’d like to check for AI writing.
- Note: We’re able to detect AI writing for documents submitted in English only.
Step 2:

- Wait for the Similarity report to generate
- Then click the report
When you launch the Similarity report you will be presented with the new AI indicator in the side panel.

- The indicator shows an overall percentage of the document that AI writing tools, such as ChatGPT, may have generated - 75% in this case.
Step 3:

- The AI indicator is linked to the AI report
- To view the report, click the AI indicator
- The indicator and report will only be visible to instructors & admins
The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 190 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.

The blue whale’s common name derives from bluish hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is Balaenoptera musculus. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1884, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also sublime. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 155 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 40Hz. Though they typically do not “sing” in the same way that Humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one’s geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar systems used by the animal itself. The sound wave bounces off objects and reflects back to the whale’s ears, providing information about the objects’ size and distance.

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Step 4:

- Click on the AI writing detection page to access additional feature information.
This page provides details on how the solution works, how to interpret the results, accepted document types, etc.
In-Product Guidance
Screenshots depicting the in-product guidance within the Similarity Report

Pop-up explaining the AI writing indicator

New AI writing detection

This percentage is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin’s AI writing detection model determines was likely generated by AI. Select the indicator to open the AI writing report. This is being temporarily included in your institution’s license and cannot be disabled at this time.

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

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate the ocean before the development of commercial whaling in the 19th century. The Norwegian government began whaling in 1823 as a sustainable alternative to the declining whale population. However, the practice was eventually banned by the International Whaling Commission.

Pop-up explaining that AI detection is only available for English language submissions

Note: Pop-ups might appear slightly different depending on the Turnitin product you’re using.
Screenshots depicting the in-product tour within the AI writing report

Options to ‘Provide feedback’ or ‘Take a tour’ of the product

If you choose the Feedback option, a window will open up for you to leave any product feedback for us
If you select the product tour, the next set of pop-ups will guide you through the report.

Start of the tour

Explanation of the AI writing percentage
The Goliath of the Sea

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size. At 30 meters (98 ft) in length and 180 tons (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered:

- The blue whale’s common name derives from起初的“hump” that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is Balaenoptera musculus. The blue whale belongs to the mysticete suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whale feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods.
- Adult blue whales can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Steenstrup equipped a steamer with harpoons specifically designed for catching large whales. This led to the killing of hundreds of thousands of whales up until 1966, when the International Whaling Commission banned the practice.

The blue whale certainly appears grand in size and beauty, but the sounds it produces and how it communicates are also superb. Amazingly, their vocalizations can reach 150 and 188 decibels and have a frequency range of 10 to 400. Though they typically do not “sing” in the same way that humpback whales do, some subspecies have been observed producing songs that consist of up to four notes. Blue whale calls are still not fully understood, and scientists are currently working on determining their purposes. Among the hypotheses, researchers believe the calls could serve to determine one’s geographic location, identify individuals, or locate prey.

In this regard, blue whales exhibit the capability to use echolocation, which is the same as active sonar using sounds made by the animal itself. The identifying of distance and location is done by analyzing the time delay between the animal’s own sound emission and any echoes reflected in the environment. The relative strength of the sound received at each ear as well as the time between arrival at the two ears provide information about the horizontal angle from the source.

Explanation of the highlights in the report

How much of this submission has been generated by AI?

75% of all very high level text in this submission has been determined to be generated by AI.

How do we detect AI-generated writing?

To learn more about Turnitin AI-generated detection model and how it works, please visit our AI writing detection page.

Submission highlights

The AI report also shows the segments of text that may have been written by AI, according to our detection model. These are highlighted in blue on the submission text and are only visible in the AI writing report.

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Link to FAQs explaining how we detect AI writing

The data being presented here, and how we surfaced it, is complex. We’ve created an FAQ page to help you understand how we detect AI writing and how confident we are in our results.
If Using AI Detection via an LMS

- Follow your usual workflow for Similarity checking
- Once the submission is processed, you will need to click on the Similarity report.
- The AI score is not embedded directly in the LMS user interface and you will need to go into the Similarity report to see the AI score and access the AI report.
Additional Resources
We have created an expanded FAQs document as well to answer any additional questions you might have.

You can access this document [here](#).
Questions?

Please contact your Turnitin account manager