



Plagiarisme

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FORMS OF ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

1. Cheating
2. Plagiarism and other misappropriation of the work of another
3. Falsification of data
4. Improperly obtaining or representing laboratory or field data
5. Dishonesty in publication
6. Publication or attempted publication of collaborative work without the permission of the other participants
7. Abuse of confidentiality
8. Misuse of computer facilities
9. Misuse of human subjects
10. Misuse of vertebrate animals
11. Illegally or carelessly obtaining or using dangerous substances, or providing such substances to others
12. Falsification or unauthorized modification of an academic record
13. Obstruction of the academic activities of another
14. Other forms of academic misconduct that are commonly accepted within the scientific community
15. Aiding or abetting academic misconduct
16. Attempted academic misconduct



What is Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is re-use in one paper of material that has appeared in another, without appropriate acknowledgement
- The theft may involve ideas, illustrations, results, text, or even whole papers; and includes, not just copying from published papers, but from material in electronic form, such as Web pages, news articles, or email.

Zobel, (2014) "Writing for Computer Science," p. 534.



WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- "Plagiarism is expression that *improperly* and *deceptively* incorporates existing work either *without authorization* or *without documentation*, or both."
- The limits of deception are relative to the context in which ideas, knowledge, and information are communicated.
 - Ghostwriting
 - Advertising
 - Open source software

John Snapper, (2008) "The Matter of Plagiarism," p. 534.



What is Plagiarism?

pla·gia·rism

1. The act of plagiarizing.
2. Something plagiarized.

n 1: a piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work 2: the act of plagiarizing; taking someone's words or ideas as if they were your own [syn: plagiarization, plagiarism, piracy]



Why is Plagiarism a Growing Concern?

Simple. The Internet. The Internet is one of the main sources of plagiarism now. The forms of plagiarism range from relatively innocent to outright thievery.

Whether you are looking to purchase a paper or whether you are merely looking for quick and easy information, the Internet opens a lot of students up to plagiarism.



Deliberate Plagiarism

- Committed when a student doubts his/her ability to complete a paper for a class. This could be from a number of causes: a fear of writing, laziness, lack of time due to procrastination.
- This form of plagiarism is commonly committed by: using a friend's paper, obtaining a paper from the Internet, stealing a paper from a campus computer lab (i.e. stealing draft from trash, or using a copy saved to desktop.)



Accidental Plagiarism

- Committed completely by accident by an honest student. (This is, by far, the MOST COMMON form of plagiarism.)
- This form of plagiarism is commonly committed by: not fully understanding when something needs to be cited, forgetting to cite a source (common with procrastination.)



Self Plagiarism

- The content of the copying article is from the one who write it.



How to Write it Ethically?

- Suppose that Barlman and Trey (2001) wrote the following:
The impact of viruses has become a major issue in many large organizations, but most still rely on individual users maintaining virus definitions, with no internal firewalls to protect one user from another. However, any structure is only as strong as its weakest link; these organizations are highly vulnerable.



Considered plagiarism

- It would then be considered plagiarism to write the following:

Viruses have become a major issue in many large organizations, but most organizations still rely on users maintaining virus definitions on their individual computers, with no internal firewalls to protect one computer from another. However, any structure is only as strong as its weakest link; these organizations are highly vulnerable to infection (Barlman and Trey 2001).

Citation is given but a few small changes and the text is copied



It is better if :

As discussed by Barlman and Trey (2001), who investigated the impact of viruses in large organizations, “most still rely on individual users maintaining virus definitions, with no internal firewalls to protect one user from another. However, any structure is only as strong as its weakest link; these organizations are highly vulnerable.”

But sometimes it will cause trouble in Plagiarism Checking System



The Best Solution

- The essence of the original can be concisely summarized, with clear attribution:

Barlman and Trey (2001) investigated the impact of viruses in large organizations. They found that organizations are vulnerable if individuals fail to keep virus definitions up to date, as internal firewalls are rare.



How to Avoid?

- When writing fresh text, avoid using other text as a guide, even if you are discussing outcomes reported by someone else.
- Cite other text, and be explicit about which material in your work is derived from elsewhere: mark where the cited material begins and where it ends.
- Use quotation marks for borrowed text.
- Construct reference lists by enumerating the papers you have read, not by copying the lists in other papers.
- And design all your own pictures.
- Write it in Bahasa Indonesia, translate it with your own English Language then do literature enhancement



Application

- Plag Scan
- Grammarly
- Turnitin
- iThenticate



Turnitin

- One of the biggest plagiarism checker in the world
- Online not Offline
- Biggest Resources
- Level of Percentage in Turnitin
 - 0% - 20% - Good
 - 21% - 40% - Need Attention
 - 41% – 75% - Bad
 - 75% - 100% - Very Bad
- Time of submission to the system is important