

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, some literatures related to study are reviewed in order to help clarifying the present study.

A. Definition of Plagiarism

There is no common definition of plagiarism to cover all situations. This is because people give meanings to plagiarism depend on various interpretive contexts. To obtain clearer understanding of what plagiarism, the researcher tries to deduce the general definitions derived from some sources as follows: 1) "Plagiarism is the act of representing as one's own original work from the creative works of another, without appropriate acknowledgment of the author or source".¹⁹ 2) As Marsh stated, plagiarism commits "acts of petty larceny, trying to "steal" or "pass off" the words or ideas of another as if they were their own".²⁰ 3) According to Pecorari, plagiarism is then restricted into only the textual features such as the similarity of one text to another and the absence of other textual features such as quotation marks. So plagiarism is "the use of words and/or ideas from another source, without appropriate

¹⁹ The University of Melbourne, "*Language and Learning Skills Unit: Avoiding Plagiarism*" Swanston Street: The University of Melbourne, (www.services.unimelb.edu.au/lisu, accessed on October 15, 2011), 3.

²⁰ Bill Marsh, *Plagiarism: Alchemy and Remedy in Higher Education* (USA: State University of New York Press, 2007), 31.

Unintentional plagiarism results from a student not knowing how to take good notes or maintain good writing due to lack of plagiarism knowledge, and understanding of citation or referencing style being practiced at an institute, and also revision practices.

Due to many definitions of what constitutes plagiarism, the plagiarism definition in this study is limited on the scope words printed in text or paper writing by students.

B. Forms of Plagiarism

Although the definition of plagiarism may seem simple, the subject can be quite confusing for students as plagiarism comes from various forms. There are various forms of plagiarism which have been described by some theories from research resources at www.plagiarism.org, the finding of previous study about plagiarism of Mulyana in UNY, and policy on plagiarism made by academic institutions such as The University of Melbourne and Claremont Graduate University.

1) *The finding of previous study on plagiarism*

It is a study of Mulyana that has been conducted at Faculty of Language and Literature in State University of Yogyakarta. He found some plagiarism incidents in students' thesis proposals. These incidents are constituted to duplication plagiarism, that is copy paste or direct copy from original sources without citing any sources, consisting of:

- a. Duplicating titles.** It means the similarity of title because of the same topic.

- c. **Duplicating theories.** It is the similarity of arranging theories. It occurs when the title has similarity in the topic. The arrangement of subtitles in Chapter II will be possibly the same, for instance: “1) the definition of ice breaker 2) motivation 3) types of motivation, etc.
 - d. **Duplicating data.** Duplicating data means copy paste the result of previous study. The writer can alter the settings only, but the accounting, percentage, and the result are same as previous work.
 - e. **Duplicating references.** It is a copy paste the bibliography or references from the other thesis, book, article, etc which are the same topic of discussion. The writer does not really have those references. He/she just patches the sources from previous study in his/her bibliography.²³
- 2) *The theory of plagiarism types from research resources at www.plagiarism.org*²⁴

Forms of plagiarism are divided into two general forms.

Sources not cited:

a. **“the Ghost Writer”**

The writer takes another’s work and writes it back as his/her own. The writer duplicates the content (structure and arrangement of text includes ideas and theories from previous study are same). It is occurred when the

²³ Mulyana, “Pencegahan Tindak Plagiarisme Dalam Penulisan Skripsi: Upaya Memperkuat Pembentukan Karakter di Dunia Akademik” (*Cakrawala Pendidikan*. Edisi Khusus Dies Natalis UNY. Mei 2010. Tahun XXIX, accessed on November 28, 2011).

²⁴ Research resource about plagiarism at www.plagiarism.org

title has similarity in the topic. This plagiarism type also can be in the form of translation from a language to another language of someone's work.

b. "the Photocopy"

The writer copies word-for-word significant portion of the material/text/idea directly from a source without alteration.

c. “the Potluck Paper”

A copy from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing so that it looks like his/her own argument.

d. “the Poor Disguise”

The writer tries to paraphrase but he/she just changes the key words and phrases.

e. “the Labor Laziness”

The writer paraphrases all the paper content from other sources and makes it all fit together.

f. “the Self-Stealer”

The writer borrows the material from the previous work, but he/she distorts the originality adopted by most academic institutions.

Sources Cited (But still plagiarized):

a. “the Forgotten Footnote”

The author's name is credited as the source but the writer neglects to give other specific information like the location of the material referenced.

b. “the Misinformer”

The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources. It violates the originality.

c. “the too-perfect paraphrase”

The writer copies word-for-word of an author's argument and cites the source properly but does not give quotation marks the argument that has been copied word-for-word.

d. “the Resourceful Citer”

The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing, and using quotations appropriately but it is still plagiarism because almost no original work from the writer.

e. “The Perfect Crime”.

In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.

3) *Policy on plagiarism made by Claremont Graduate University*

Exact-Copy Plagiarism

A word for word copy of someone else's work without citing that person as the source.

Partial-Copy Plagiarism

a. Paraphrase plagiarism

The work may be paraphrased, i.e., the ideas may be borrowed though the words are slightly changed but credit is not given to the source.

b. Mosaic plagiarism

The essential content of the source is retained. The paper's appearance is altered slightly by changing key words and phrases and it is presented without citing the source.

c. Source plagiarism

Material is taken from one author that has been gathered from another. The writer does not give the author from whom the material is taken. It should be indicated in the footnote where the writer found the material.

d. Incomplete-citation plagiarism

Plagiarism also exists when a source is cited for only a part of the material copied. The source for the whole passage quoted or paraphrased should be given, rather than for only a portion of the passage. The writer tries to blur out which one is his/her work and which one is from the source.

Data Display means “organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action”.²⁸ The displays include many types of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. It is purposed to give clearer depiction of the initial data for the sake of drawing justified conclusion and also might be beneficial to the next step of analysis.

Conclusion Drawing/Verification means “the activity of the whole configuration. Then making regularity of related propositions and finally making final decision as the finding of the research”.²⁹ It needs verification through triangulation in order that the data are valid.

Those steps are inseparable process in which data analysis occurs before, during, and after data collection. That is why, this procedure is also familiarly called as parallel form/cyclical process. It is aimed to make up general process called “analysis”.

The coding of data (data reduction), leads to new ideas on what should go into a matrix (data display). As the matrix fills up, preliminary conclusions are drawn, then to the final conclusion.

28 Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman. "An Expanded Sourcebook:..... 11.

29 Mathew B.Miles and A. Michael Huberman. "An Expanded Sourcebook:..... 11.

D. Review of Previous Study

This study is regarded in the same field as the following studies: First, it is conducted by Mulyana at FBS Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta entitled “Plagiarism Prevention in Thesis Writing: An Attempt to Strengthen Character Building in The Academic World”. His study focuses on describing plagiarism in thesis proposal at tertiary educational institution conducted in the Javanese Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Yogyakarta State University. The indicators of plagiarism that he uses include duplicating of thesis elements that relatively have similarity with other thesis in some departments in FBS Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. The data were collected through in-depth interviews and observations, and analyzed using the explanatory approach especially the qualitative descriptive technique. The finding of this research reveals the forms of plagiarism include duplications as follows: (1) duplicating titles, (2) duplicating contents, (3) duplicating theories, (4) duplicating data, and (5) duplicating references. As the consequence, the department makes a policy to prevent plagiarism in thesis writing includes: returning the thesis draft, showing original sources, and cancelling the thesis.

The sameness of this present study and the first study is the technique or method of the research. Although the study is within the same field, yet some cases are made different. In the researcher's study, the researcher focuses on describing the plagiarism in "Seminar Proposal" by students of English Education Department in IAIN and the subject (forms of plagiarism) is also more complete and specified. It does not only relate to duplications but also some cases like problem with sourcing

students' perceptions regarding plagiarism but also finding out many aspects such as forms of plagiarism that most likely occur in students' paper writing and causes why students tend to plagiarize.³³

³³ Dawson, M.M, & Overfield, J.A. "*Plagiarism: Do students Know What Is it?*", UK: Manchester Metropolitan University Press, 2006, (<http://www.bioscience.heacademy.ac.uk/journal/vol8/beej-8-1.aspx>, accessed on December 14, 2011)