CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In the contemporary academic context, plagiarism has become a very serious issue due to its impact in an institution's reputation and or a personal's credibility. Several recent plagiarism issues in Indonesia affected one's academic career. For instance, an issue of plagiarism in Universitas Kristen Maranatha Bandung (UKMB) affected two of highly rank officials. According to Tribunnews, the two officials were JL and LS and they had been sued by M Prasetyo, an academic from Surakarta, for plagiarism in their two books and a journal article.[1] Prasetyo in his report claimed that the two officials precisely wrote the same thing as what the first writer (Budiono Kusumohamidjojo) wrote. In addition, they copied the entire footnote which Budiono put in his books, but they didn't provide any adequate resource. Therefore, readers would assume that the writings by the two officials originally reflect their own effort.

The matter of plagiarism also affected a national-top-rank universities in Indonesia. An economic professor of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Anggito Abimanyu, has been accused for plagiarizing one's academic thought and work. Tempo magazine reported an article entitled "Gagasan Asuransi Bencana" which

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[1] Hasiolan Eko P Gultom, "Lagi, Isu Plagiat Terpa Petinggi Universitas Maranatha", Retrieved at http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2014/03/16/lagi-isu-plagiat-terpa-petinggi-universitas-maranatha on March, 16th, 2014.

was published in Kompas by Abimanyu as Harbonat Sinaga's work entitled "Menggagas Asuransi Bencana" which was also published by Kompas previously.[2] The reputation of Insitut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) as a top leading university in engineering was affected by Muhammad Zuliansyah's plagiarism of Siyka Zlatanova's work. As a result, Zuliansyah was fired from his academic position and his academic title was invalidated.[3] Director General of Ministry of National Education, Djoko Santoso, stated that the plagiarism has been increasing recently and therefore the promotion of professorship in Indonesia has been decreased for about 70%.[4]

Facts above indicate the rising tide of plagiarism issues in academic field and how the issues affect one's profession and credibility. Actually plagiarism is an important issues in worldwide context. Along with the development of informational technology, plagiarism becomes easier to detect. In developed countries, plagiarism can be identified earlier before a paper is published for wide academic consumers. Online "write checker" such as Turnitin.com offers free service to reduce plagiarism in universities. Therefore, this good idea should be recommended to Indonesian universities for its positive impact against plagiarism.

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[2] Khairul Anam, "Plagiarisme Marak, Promosi Guru Besar Turun", Retrieved at http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2014/02/26/079557675/Plagiarisme-Marak-Promosi-Guru-Besar-Turun on Wednesday, February, 26th 2014.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

In the context of Indonesia, research become a "must" for Indonesian students since undergraduate study. Bachelor's thesis or Skripsi becomes a partial fulfilment for degree completion. As a consequence, students start to learn research methodology and proposal writing in their mid-year of study. This part is not only an important step to familiarize students with research writing but is also crucial for avoiding plagiarism in the early career of an academic or a teacher.

From the previous study that I had found, there are differences between the previous research and my research. First, the thesis from Muh. Yusuf 2013 about Students' problems in writing a research proposal (A Case Study of the Fifth Semester Students of English Education Department, State Institute for Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya), English Education Department, State Institute for Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This research focuses on the students problem in writing research proposal. The focus itself is can be about the research method that the students use, the translation and etc. Second, the thesis from Nur Habibah, 2013 about "An Analysis of Plagiarism in seminar proposal by the seventh semester students of English Education Department at IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, English Education Department, State Institute for Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya". From the research that Nur Habibah's made , she is focusing on Verbatim Plagiarism. The aim of the research is also to find out the percentage of students who used Verbatim plagiarism in seminar proposal.

In this research, I propose an investigation of students' type of plagiarism and what factors becoming the main antecedents of it. In other words, this

research is an effort to identify general type of plagiarism by students and their reasons. This research is significant due to its potential contribution of avoiding plagiarism. Not all students plagiarize intentionally. Plagiarism can happened due to some possible situations. First, students do not understand what constitute plagiarism. Second, students do not know how to paraphrase the original sentence into their writing. Last, students fail to provide citation for quoted sentences.

For the rational above, I select students' work on research proposal course at UIN Sunan Ampel as my document of study. The object of the study would be the proposal authors. From the document, I would like to identify the type of students' plagiarism. In addition, in depth interview would be very useful to investigate what causes plagiarism by students.

B. Research Questions

1. What types of plagiarism appears in students' working paper of research proposal writing course at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya?

2. What major factors cause the emergence of students' plagiarism in their research proposal writing working paper?

C. Objectives

1. The first objective is to identify and to categorize the types of plagiarism in the writing course final work at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The identification and categorization would be very useful to uncover the common pattern of plagiarism by students.

2. The second objective is to investigate antecedents of students' plagiarism.

D. Significance of the Study

1. This study is significant to contribute in the contemporary discourse of plagiarism in second language teaching program, particularly in investigating the trend of contemporary students' plagiarism. Since the English language education program is designed to produce English teachers, then the teachers' identity must be developed from early time. It is very ironic when a language teacher plagiarize one's work.

2. The second contribution of this research would be the antecedents of plagiarism within students. This information gather causes of plagiarism by its categories. Therefore, preventive action can be taken after this research.
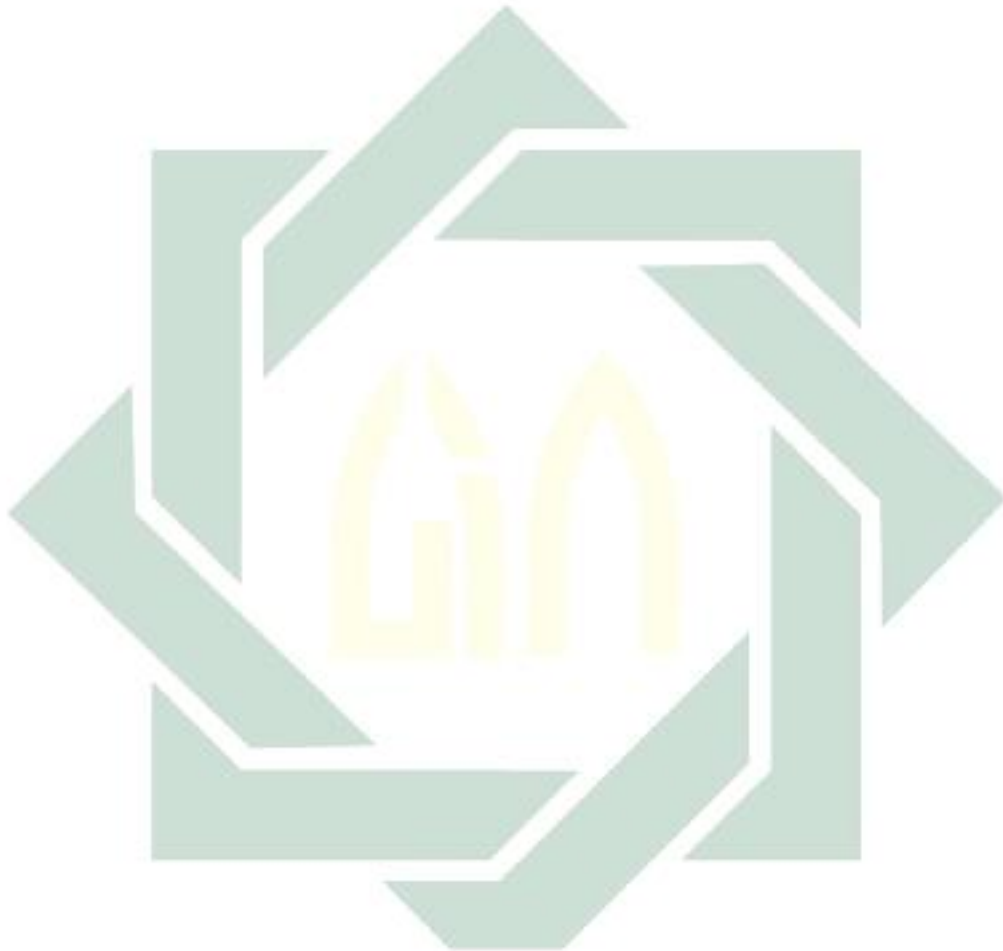
E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on the types of plagiarism that student's do including the cause of plagiarism in research proposal writing course. The study used a qualitative method. However, the researcher also makes use

quantitative data -percentage of each type of idea plagiarism that was found in the student's research proposal writing and students' reasons- to strengthen the qualitative report. The researcher only give a limitation to identify the type of plagiarism that student's usually use during research writing proposal.

F. Key-term Definitions

1. Plagiarism in academic writing is kind of cheating by copying other people's work without using adequate paraphrasing, without putting the resource or citation and footnote from the original source.

2. Verbatim plagiarism is kind of putting whole sentences of one's work in our proposal, journal, thesis or other paper directly.

3. Mosaic plagiarism is kind of plagiarism that putting one's work and just replacing words by its synonyms. Therefore, the sentence structure follows the original sentence and the paraphrase is not considered as the proper one.

4. Inadequate paraphrase is a plagiarism by copying other people's work without using a proper paraphrase. In other words, someone has cited one's work and paraphrased it but the paraphrase is not "enough". That someone needs to work harder in order to come up with his own sentences.

5. Uncited Paraphrase is a plagiarism by copying other people's work by using adequate paraphrase but without putting citation from the original resource, so it is called uncited paraphrase.

6. Uncited Quotation is plagiarism by copying other people's work by using a proper quotation but without putting citation of the original source. Therefore, even though a sentence is properly quoted, it is still a plagiarism.[5]

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[5] Harvard university Guide to using sources, " What Constitutes Plagiarism?" retrieved from http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342054 on February, 26th 2014.