

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Definition of Plagiarism

Nowadays plagiarism becomes a very big issue in some of school and university. There are a lot of cases of plagiarism that found whether in the university. This problem happened because some reasons. First, some people do not really know about what is called plagiarism and kind of plagiarism. Second, some people may think of plagiarism as not a serious problem and just do it in their writing. They think that it doesn't bring negative effect in their career. In fact, plagiarism is able to effect one's career in the future. According to Cromwell and McMurty as cited on Batane, nowadays the information from the internet is really easy to access and really easy to proof whether one plagiarized or not. People do not need much time to read hardcopy or book and then retype it on search engine to check for plagiarism. By entering keywords on the internet, people are able to gather materials for their academic work. The ease of access from internet makes students lazy to read books, so deciding to plagiarize means time and energy saving.<sup>1</sup>

According to American Association of university Professors as cited on Miguel Roig, book plagiarism is defined as the action of trickster who

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<sup>1</sup> T. Batane, "Turning to Turnitin to Fight Plagiarism among University Students", *Educational Technology & Society*, Vol.13, No. 2, p.1.

intentionally took the other's people writing, idea or thought and makes it looks like their own writing without putting the author's name or citation.<sup>2</sup> In conclusion, plagiarism is kind of stealing someone's work, idea, though, method, concepts and theory and put it as our writing. Not only stealing someone's work, it is also a plagiarism when one uses someone else idea and intentionally put it as the one's work. It is called plagiarism because of lying to public about the idea and claiming other's work.<sup>3</sup> In addition, Park stated that "plagiarism is also the act of scrounging other people's idea or thought including the theory, and literary by changing and copying the words or sentence and confess it as our own work without giving a citation".<sup>4</sup> Similarly, Colnerud and Rosande stated "Plagiarism is the act of stealing by using part of the sentence, word of other people's work without confession, giving falsification of document to the reader and launching the sample paper as the previous author".<sup>5</sup>

According to Turnitin.com and Research Source there are some condition that are considered as plagiarism. First, stealing someone else work and made as if it is our own product or work. Second, duplicating someone else idea, words, sentence without putting the author's name. Third, unintentionally forgetting to put a quotation. Fourth, putting a false information about the original source.

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<sup>2</sup> Miguel Roig, *Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-plagiarism, and other Questionable Writing Practices: A Guide to Ethical Writing*, (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2011), p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Diane Pecorari, *Academic writing and plagiarism* (New York: Continuum, 2008), p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> As cited in Reva Fishand Gerri Hura "Students' Perceptions of Plagiarism", *Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, Vol. 13, No. 5, December 2013, p. 35.

<sup>5</sup> Reva Fishand Gerri Hura "Students' perceptions of plagiarism" *Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, Vol. 13, No. 5, December 2013, pp. 35

Fifth, modifying some of the word, sentence, and phrase from the original source to our work without putting the citation or author's name. Sixth, copying almost all of the sentence exactly same as the original source without citing the source.<sup>6</sup> Another source state that there are 3 kinds of common written plagiarism that students usually do in writing. First, copying idea, words and sentence from existing source. This kind of plagiarism commonly happened when students doing writing course. Second, Copying from other students and the last is working too closely with other students. The teacher's role here is very important to guide the students away from plagiarism. The teacher's need to be strict to the students. Working collaboratively with other students doesn't mean that they can copying their friends work, but just sharing the idea together but still using their own sentence not copying from their friends.<sup>7</sup>

## **B. Types of Plagiarism**

Plagiarism in academic writing is kind of cheating by copying other people's work without paraphrasing, putting the resource or citation and footnote from the original source. According to American Association of University Professors September/October, 1989 as cited on Miguel Roig, "Doing Plagiarism is just like a thief because we took other's idea, writing, thought, putting and

<sup>6</sup> Plagiarism.org, "What is Plagiarism?" this paper is provided by Turnitin.com.

<sup>7</sup> Jude Carrol and Carl-Mikael Zetterling, Guiding Students Away From Plagiarism, (Stockholm, Learning Royal Technical University, 2009), pp. 12-13.

confess it as our work without putting the source, name, quotation, citation and etc”.<sup>8</sup> Eventhough it’s just using other’s idea or thought, it is called plagiarism because we don’t put the author’s name properly.

Plagiarism is like a habitual that almost all people doing in this world. Eventhough all people have already know that doing plagiarism is bad and it also can give a bad effect in the future but some people still doing plagiarism for many reasons. Not only students of university but also lectures and professor sometimes doing plagiarism intentionally or unintentionally. They had so many reasons when doing plagiarism. Some of them may already know that plagiarism is about using someone’s work or writing or idea and put it all in our work, so they are using paraphrase in their writing. But we can’t make sure that our work doesn’t called plagiarism just because we use paraphrase in our work. Using paraphrase without putting a source is also called plagiarism. There are so many kind of plagiarism in writing academy. Not only verbatim plagiarism but also there are another kind of plagiarism that people should know to avoid plagiarism.

There are many types of paraphrasing such as people copying word by word of someone else’s work without quotation marks, or using other’s work without putting the sites or resource properly.

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<sup>8</sup> Miguel Roig, *Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-plagiarism, and other Questionable Writing Practices: A Guide to Ethical Writing*, (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2011), p. 3.

According to Harvard University there are several types of plagiarism as explained in the following sub-sequence.<sup>9</sup>

#### 1. Verbatim plagiarism<sup>10</sup>

Verbatim plagiarism is kind of putting a whole sentence from someone else work in our proposal, journal, thesis or paper directly. Eventhough we are using our own idea or words but we still place other people's word directly from the source it is still called verbatim plagiarism. We still need to put author's name as a reward. Verbatim plagiarism falls into category of plagiarism of idea or plagiarism of text for two reasons. First, if someone puts the whole sentences of other people's journal, work or thesis into her/his writing without putting the author's name or source, that's called Stealing Idea (Plagiarism of idea and thought). Second, if that someone puts a whole sentence of other people's journal, work or thesis into her/his writing and putting the author's name or source, that's called Plagiarism of text. Here is the example

The source sentence :

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter.*

The example of verbatim plagiarism :

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<sup>9</sup> President and Fellows of Harvard College, Harvard Guide to Using Sources. Retrieved at <http://usingsources.fas.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do> on July 1st, 2015.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter. (Plagiarism of Idea because the writer didn't put the source and copying directly all of sentences).*

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter. (Anthon Chekov, 2007 volume 3 page 40). (Plagiarism of text because the writer put the author's name eventhough he copying directly all the sentence).*

## 2. Mosaic Plagiarism<sup>11</sup>

Mosaic plagiarism is one of plagiarism that mostly some people doing in academic writing . Usually some people doing this type of plagiarism because they think that by changing a few words from the source and change it with the synonym can exempt them from the accusation of plagiarism. They don't really know that they still called plagiarism by doing that kind of writing.

This type of plagiarism usually put a word by word from other people's work, journal, thesis, document and they are only changing a few words by using a synonym without using a proper paraphrase.

Sometimes the writers is also omitting intentionally some word from the real sources that they took and still using the same structure as the

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

resource. Mosaic plagiarism is almost same as verbatim plagiarism. The differences is mostly in mosaic plagiarism the writers focus on changing a few words by synonym and still use the same structure while in verbatim plagiarism is focus on putting the whole sentence exactly as source into their writing.

Here is the example of mosaic plagiarism:

The source sentence:

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter.*

The example of mosaic plagiarism:

*The claiming for university institutions in the next few years is to analyze the area of remarking style that students face (Anton Chekov, 2007 volume 3 page 40).*

### 3. Inadequate Paraphrase<sup>12</sup>

There is another kind of plagiarism that people should know besides Verbatim and Mosaic plagiarism. This type of plagiarism is called inadequate paraphrase. In inadequate paraphrase, an author needs to do a proper paraphrase if he does not want someone else consider his work as plagiarism. There are very simple thing that we can do to make a proper paraphrase in our work. An author needs to filter the sources idea and make it in his own words.

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.



He needs to change the sentence structure in order to make it different from the sources that we took.

In inadequate paraphrase, an author has paraphrased sentences in his writing but it is still not enough. It is like a half-work in paraphrasing. Usually In the first sentence the writers do appropriate paraphrasing but in the middle of his or her sentence usually the writers still put the original sentence from the source or author's even though in the last sentence he added paraphrasing again.

The source sentence:

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter.*

The example of Inadequate Paraphrase:

*The task of higher education in the next time is to review the range of referencing style that students face. (Anton Chekov, 2007 volume 3 page 40).*

#### 4. Uncited Paraphrase<sup>13</sup>

In this type of plagiarism, the writers had already done a proper paraphrase from the source that he took but he didn't give a citation to his writing. In this case the writer intentionally or unintentionally losing the track from the original source.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.



In this case whenever we took some idea from other sources, re-write it with our own words and proper paraphrase, we still need to give a proper citation. Eventhough we write the sentence with a proper paraphrase, we have to give appreciation to the original author. Don't think only about yourself but also think about the original author that writes the source that you use. If you don't put the citation it means that you're selfish, just thinking about ourselves but didn't appreciate other's work. Better that we put the author's name and put the citation as a reward.

The source sentence:

*The challenge for higher education institutions over the next view years is to review the range of referencing style that students encounter.*

The example of uncited paraphrase:

*The task of universities around the world within several years to go is to examine what remarking style that their students practice. (The writers didn't give a citation even though the writer does the proper paraphrasing).*

5. Uncited Quotation<sup>14</sup>

In this case whenever the writer wants to put material from source in a quotation mark we need to give a proper citation about the original source. Even though we are using a proper quotation, it doesn't mean that we don't need to put a citation. We need to tell the reader about the original sentence

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

that we are quoting. So the reader will not be confused about where is the word from the original sources and where is the sentence from the second writer in proper quotation mark. It is better to put a citation rather than people say that our work is plagiarism.<sup>15</sup>

The example of uncited quotation:

*“Life as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever”. (The writers didn’t give a citation)*

The good example:

*“Life as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever”. (Mahatma Gandhi)*

### **C. Factors Influencing Students to Plagiarize**

Nowadays many educated people know that plagiarism is one of the things that they should avoid. They already know that plagiarism is kind of cheating on other people’s work in order to make our work looks better than anyone else. Eventhough they already know that by doing plagiarism it will affect their institution’s reputation and or a personal’s credibility but some people still doing the plagiarism intentionally or accidentally because of many personal reasons. People think that plagiarism is not a big deal even though it has been

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<sup>15</sup> Harvard university Guide to Using Sources, “What Constitutes Plagiarism?” retrieved from <http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342054>

banned. Some of the reason is deal with their personal reasons; there are several factors that caused the students to do plagiarism.

According to Dordoy, there are several reasons why people do plagiarism; a better grades, easy access to material via internet, laziness or bad time management, they didn't understand the rules and happens unconsciously.<sup>16</sup>

First, it is because some people want to get a better grade than others. Dordoy said that about 59 percent people do the plagiarism because they want to get best grade in their institution even though they have to do the wrong thing by doing cheating or plagiarism on other people's work and copy it to their own work.<sup>17</sup>

Second, it is because of easy access to material via internet. He stated that about 40 percent of people use this reason when they are doing plagiarism. There are many web sites that are provided a lot of available papers, journal to download by purchase or just free to copy and paste it in our work. The numerous of sites in internet makes the students easier to do plagiarism because it doesn't take a long time to read book and type it again in our work.<sup>18</sup> By using an easy access from internet we save our time to read, everyone just need to copy material or word from other people's work and simply just copy and paste it in our work. The students will not thinking about what they are doing are wrong, they just

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<sup>16</sup> As cited in Collin Neville, *The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, (Berkshire: McGraw Hill Open University Press, 2010).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Heidi Williams, *Plagiarism (Issues that Concern you)*, (Michigan: Greendhaven Press, 2008), p.33.

thinking that websites on internet makes their work easier and get some benefit to them even though they know that they are plagiarizing someone's work.

Third, it is because the student's laziness or bad time management. Dordoy said that 54 percent students do plagiarism because of that reasons. The students laziness and bad time management when doing their work makes them to do plagiarism intentionally or unintentionally.<sup>19</sup> Sometimes students are very lazy to just read a lot of books, so they choose the short cut to copy other people's work and copy it to their own or (plagiarized it) as if it is their own idea or work.

Fourth, It is happened because the students didn't understand the rules and unconsciously doing the plagiarism. About 29 percent of students do plagiarism unconsciously said Dordoy as cited in Colin Neville's book. Some of them maybe think that it's permitted to just copy and paste other people's work to our work, or maybe some of the students don't really know how to write properly or quote properly from other sites. Without their realization they do plagiarism because their lack of understanding about how to quote or write properly from other sites.<sup>20</sup>

Other opinion from Dennis in Collin Neville's book said that there are also several reasons why do students plagiarize other people's work. According to Dennis, here are some reasons that the students stated:<sup>21</sup>

1. The students started too late and ran out of time;

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<sup>19</sup> Collin Neville, *The Complete Guide...*

<sup>20</sup> Collin Neville, *The Complete Guide...*, p. 30.

<sup>21</sup> Collin Neville, *The Complete Guide...*

2. The students simply couldn't do the coursework otherwise;
3. The students didn't think it was wrong;
4. The students have to succeed. They got higher marks this way;
5. The students didn't need to learn that material, just pass the module;
6. The students couldn't keep up with the work;
7. The students wanted to see if they could get away with it;
8. The students felt the tutor didn't care, so why should they; and
9. The students thought paraphrasing would be disrespectful.<sup>22</sup>

From the reasons that Dennis said, generally the reason why students do plagiarism because they think that even though plagiarism is banned but many teachers or institution doesn't care about that.<sup>23</sup> The students didn't think that doing plagiarism is wrong. Several teachers don't care about what their students do with their work; they only care when the students finishing their work. Therefore, students think why they should care if their teacher or tutor doesn't care with it. The students still get high score even though they do plagiarism, so they continue to do plagiarism to succeed and got higher grades.

Another source from books "Academic writing and plagiarism" stated that mostly the students reason about their plagiarism is because they are following another objectives but there don't have any source or lack of source that they want to use. According to Dordoy cited on Colin Neville's book "about 40

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 31.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 31.

percent of students doing plagiarism because of the ease of internet access”.<sup>24</sup> Also the common reasons are the students don't really know about writing strategies. They don't really know when they have to use an adequate paraphrase or quotation from the source that they used or maybe because the students are unable or unwilling to use a source in appropriate ways. When the students taking note from some source and he forget to put any source that they use when take a note or they forget to re-write the sentence it also become a plagiarism. Sometimes we are doing plagiarism unconsciously.<sup>25</sup>

As an addition about why students do plagiarism because the students are not really understand what plagiarism is. Some students might think that we only need to put a source when copying from other's people journal, essay, thesis or sites without paraphrase it. They might think by putting a source it is enough to not called plagiarism. The knowledge about what plagiarism is really important in this case. The teacher needs to give a socialization about what plagiarism is and the effect or plagiarism so that the students will not doing plagiarism in the next future.

Sometimes the desire of getting a good score, getting a better position in institution makes people do plagiarism. They will do anything to be a success person despite through plagiarism. Because of their obsession, sometimes they can't think between something that they do is right or wrong. Plagiarism also

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 31.

<sup>25</sup> Diane Pecorari, *Academic writing and plagiarism* (New York: Continuum, 2008), p. 10.

becomes an easy target to do because they don't need to do a lot of think to make a good thesis, journal or anything else. Just copy and paste other people's work it's done. Plagiarism offering something easy to people, so that's why a lot of people still doing plagiarism in order to reach their obsession to get a good score in their work.

#### **D. Theory of Avoiding Plagiarism**

In academic writing, as a university student everyone needs to be honest particularly in academic work. Everyone in academic environment should not be a thief and plagiarize other people's work as it affects their career in the future. People will lose their trust to us if we keep doing plagiarism in our writing. Not only people will lose the trust to us but also as university students one can fail on the class, one will not receive any grade for assignment. Everyone need to gain their trust of other people by doing our own writing honestly using our own ideas without copying, cutting and plagiarizing other people's work. Students as academic writers need to know how to avoid plagiarism, how to do a proper paraphrase, how to change the sentence from the original source and etc.

This is the reason why there are some ways to avoid plagiarism.<sup>26</sup> First step is we have to understand the reason of our students why they do plagiarism

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<sup>26</sup> Camosun College, School of Business Handbook on Avoiding Plagiarism and APA Referencing, (Victoria: Camosun College).



and make a plan to avoid plagiarism. In this case we have to understand their reason of doing plagiarism such as lack of capability to organizing their idea in writing, lack of time management, lack of confidence and etc. Everyone has to understand the reason behind it and then ask them to make a plan to avoid plagiarism. We can ask them to make a plan to take some notes or making mind map when reading a source from book or internet and they have to managing their time well so they will not run out time when doing their work.

Second ways to avoid plagiarism is maintaining the detail of the original sources that we took from the internet, book or records. It is important to give detail information to the reader about the original source that we took. So that the reader will not be confused about where is our own idea and where the idea from the original source or author is. We have to keep the detail information about the original source and put it in footnote so that we can avoid the plagiarism. The first we have to do is taking some notes when reading and searching for our resource. We have to keep practicing to take a good note taking and evolving our ability to take a note taking. Based on the APA Referencing there are an example of the detail information that we have to put in our footnote to keep the original source detailed.

The detail that we need to put for a paper citation:

1. The editor's or author's full name
2. The title of the article or write down the chapter of the book which we took for our references

3. Writing down the name of the book or journal
4. Writing down the book edition
5. Mentioning the name of the publisher
6. Putting the year of the book publication or journal
7. The place of the book was published
8. The volume and the issue number for journal
9. The page of the book where the data was taken

Another detailed example for an electronic citation:

1. Mentioning the name of the editor and author's
2. Putting the title of the page that you took
3. Putting the date of the site was created
4. Putting the last date of the page was modified
5. Putting the date when you access the material
6. Mentioning the URL full address

The third ways to avoid plagiarism is by developing and organizing note taking system. To take a good note taking still need a lot of practice. Some students still have difficulties when they are doing note taking. We need to take a note and organizing it well to differentiate between original source, our own idea, paraphrase and quotation. This is the example from APA Referencing:<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Camosun College, School of Business Handbook on Avoiding Plagiarism and APA Referencing, (Victoria: Camosun College).

<p><i>Q shows that it's a direct quote &amp; includes page #.</i></p> <p><i>P shows it is paraphrased &amp; needs to be referenced.</i></p> <p><i>S shows this is a summary of information &amp; still needs to be referenced.</i></p>	<p>Whether you are quoting directly or paraphrasing, remember to keep the author's name near the text in your notes. Look at this example from a student's notes.</p>	<p><i>Student's own voice; compares with other articles</i></p>										
<p>Essay topic: "Museums are no longer places to learn about history and culture. These days they are more like large department stores". Discuss.</p>												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source:</th> <th>My response / comments:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Duncan, Carol (2002) 'Museums and Department Stores: Close Encounters' in Jim Collins (ed) High-Pop: Making Culture into Popular Entertainment. Blackwell: Massachusetts, USA.</td> <td>Good article, very relevant and written by a leader in museum studies. Supports the contention Limitation: Duncan studies only American museums. Are Canadian museums different?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Museum stores, once small shops or even single counters selling postcards and a few publications, have grown into superstores..." (p. 129) <b>Q</b></td> <td>This is useful – it supports my argument and challenges the views of Smith (1996) and Jones (2000).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>According to Duncan, museum shops have grown from small outlets that sold few products, to large 'superstores'. (p. 129) <b>P</b></td> <td>Is this true in Canada too? Any evidence to support this?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Duncan claims that museum shops are now look like huge department stores. <b>S</b></td> <td>I don't need too much detail – just the support of her argument.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Source:	My response / comments:	Duncan, Carol (2002) 'Museums and Department Stores: Close Encounters' in Jim Collins (ed) High-Pop: Making Culture into Popular Entertainment. Blackwell: Massachusetts, USA.	Good article, very relevant and written by a leader in museum studies. Supports the contention Limitation: Duncan studies only American museums. Are Canadian museums different?	"Museum stores, once small shops or even single counters selling postcards and a few publications, have grown into superstores..." (p. 129) <b>Q</b>	This is useful – it supports my argument and challenges the views of Smith (1996) and Jones (2000).	According to Duncan, museum shops have grown from small outlets that sold few products, to large 'superstores'. (p. 129) <b>P</b>	Is this true in Canada too? Any evidence to support this?	Duncan claims that museum shops are now look like huge department stores. <b>S</b>	I don't need too much detail – just the support of her argument.
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There are some point that you must remember when taking note based on APA Referencing. Don't forget to give a quotation whenever it comes from the original source, Rewrite all the sentence that you took from the original source and don't try to cut or just copying from the original sentence, and make sure to check your writing to make sure that you don't have the same structure as the real source.

The fourth ways to avoid plagiarism is analyzing and evaluating what we read. Analyzing and evaluating here means that we have to check the source that we used are valid or not especially from the internet source. Sometimes internet

source doesn't have validity so we have to check the authors information, how old is the material, is the material referenced fully or linked to other source. We have to check the detail information of the source that we check and compared it with other source so we can get any information and ideas from different authors.

The fifth ways to avoid plagiarism is knowing and learning how managing and using the source correctly.<sup>28</sup> This ways including how the way we are Quoting, Citing, Summarizing, and Paraphrasing and Copying.<sup>29</sup> Don't forget to provide a reference every time you do that three steps because if you forget to put a references you will definitely called plagiarism.

The last step is learning the regulation of referencing. Different course may have different styles for referencing such as in the APA (American Psychological Association), Harvard, CIBA, Endnote, MLA (Modern Language Association).<sup>30</sup> Don't forget to adjust the style that used in your faculty.<sup>31</sup>

### **E. Plagiarism Detection**

Eventhough plagiarism had so many types and it is very difficult to decides whether it's the students original ideas or the original author's idea, the teacher, lecturers or a professors still able to identify whether it is plagiarism or

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> Spiteri Doreen and Grace Grima, *How to Avoid Plagiarism: A Resource Pack for the Students of the University of Malta* (Compiled by the assessment committee of the faculty of education), (Malta, University of Malta, 2007), p. 6.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid. 7.

<sup>31</sup> School of Business Handbook ...

not. There are so many ways and method to analyzing the plagiarism. By using this method, as a teacher, lecturers or professor we can prevent plagiarism against the students. Here are some methods that we can used to detecting plagiarism according to Margaret Fain & Peggy Bates at Coastal Carolina University as cited on Ronald B. Standler's book:<sup>32</sup>

1. Every student has their own writing style. Each students definitely have different writing style, tone, grammar and etc. So that's why the lectures can easily indicating if there is a students who plagiarize when doing assignment. If the structure of the sentence is unbalance between the first and the second paragraph, the lectures will suspect that it is plagiarism.
2. When someone doing plagiarism especially from the website sometimes they do forget a small things like a Tag line at the end of the essay. It can indicating that the students is plagiarizing because they forget to put the web address at the top or bottom of the page.
3. If there is a chart, graphic or pictures on the students writing paper but there is no references, the lectures have to suspect at that students. It can indicating that the students is plagiarize because there is no referencing.
4. Dead links also can indicating that the students is plagiarize. It means that before the link is expired the students was already preparing that site and planning to use that link in their assignment.

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<sup>32</sup> Margaret Fain and Peggy Bates, Presentation: Cheating 101: Paper Mills and You, (South Carolina: Coastal Carolina University, 1999).

5. We must suspect to all of cite that had already old. It is about more than 5 years.<sup>33</sup>
6. Tutor always remembers their students' ability one by one. Therefore, if he find the students who actually lacking of writing skill but can produce such a high structure sentence in his writing, he will suspect that you are plagiarizing. He will be able to tell if those students are plagiarizing by looking at his students basic and ability.
7. Remember that nowadays the technology is very easy to use. The development of technology makes us easily finding the tools for detecting plagiarism. Therefore, it is possible for the lectures to detect your work whether plagiarism or not by checking it on the plagiarism tools. The internet access also help the lectures to find out the materials from the recent document that probably copying by the students. Some lecturers also remember which site that usually the students use for their assignment.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Ronald B. Standler "Palgiarism in Colleges in USA: legal aspect of plagiarism, academic policy" Copyright 2000, published at 16 April 2012, p. 78-79, retrieved at [www.rbs2.com/plag.pdf](http://www.rbs2.com/plag.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> University of Essex "Authorship and Plagirism", retrieved at <http://www.essex.ac.uk/plagiarism/>