

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents and discusses the research findings. The research was conducted to answer the questions mentioned in the research problem. This is about students' perceptions of plagiarism and the types of plagiarism that are usually used by students in the academic world.

To obtain data related to students' perceptions of plagiarism and the types of plagiarism that students usually use in the academic world, the researcher contacted several students via whatsapp and carried out several activities such as giving questionnaires and interviewing students online using whatsapp. Researcher observed and took several important points obtained from questionnaires and interviews.

A. FINDING

1. Students' perception about plagiarism.

The results of the interviews showed that almost all students as participants had the same understanding of plagiarism and researcher entered twenty data of participants who had two different understandings of plagiarism. Thirteen of them said plagiarism is copy paste without including source and the other seven participants said plagiarism is claiming or taking someone work and made it as his own. All of their understanding may be influenced by the campus environment which often means plagiarism like other people's statements and sticks it in their writing.

There were 20 students who were interviewed to find out students' perceptions of plagiarism in the academic world. One theme was determined based on students' opinions, namely students' negative perceptions about plagiarism.

a. Students negative perception about plagiarism

Students found that plagiarism is an activity that should not be imitated to apply in daily academic. All interviewed students agree that the plagiarism is a bad act because it can harm themselves, making students lazy to do their assignment and also and it can be considered a crime especially in world academic. Here are some perception about plagiarism :

Respondent 1 : In my perception, plagiarism is an act that is very bad to do and should not be imitated and the act of plagiarism is something that is strictly prohibited because publishing other people's ideas or works without permission is a violation and it can be considered a crime for violating someone's copyright.

Respondent 2 : According to my perception of plagiarism, it is an activity that should not be imitated. if someone does this, it will harm them selves and others. For example, when someone takes writing ideas from other people without permission from the parties involved, then copy pastes them to do assignments. by doing that, someone who wants to write/creativity will be hindered, because they don't have creativity. Plagiarism can also hinder someone's creativity because they never channel or express their talents.

Respondent 3 : Plagiarism is a very reprehensible act, because it is equal to stealing someone's work. Of course, this is very much opposed, especially in the world of college, where this is where academic people begin to be forged.

Respondent 4 : As I said before, this act is a really bad action because you take one's creation that you like without any permission and people will think that the texts stolen are yours. It will effect the writer because he deserves to be praised with his creationnot you who takes his ideas, words, or phrases illegally.

Respondent 5 : That is a bad things. Because, to produce a work, it takes great effort

All participant had the same opinion about plagiarism. Plagiarism is said to be a bad habit, and the negative side effect is an harmful act to the original owner of the work being tracked.

In addition to their perceptions of plagiarism, all participants admitted to committing plagiarism in paper assignments during the first and second semesters when they did not know how to paraphrase or what plagiarism was, and time constraints made them obsessed with doing these actions. Furthermore, all participants who had plagiarized admitted that their lecturers did not react or say anything when they completed their assignments. Only a few lecturers specify what sanctions will be imposed if students plagiarize when completing assignments before giving them to students.

Even though they have committed plagiarism, most of them admit to feeling guilty after doing so, but they sometimes have no choice but to do so in order to complete the task assigned to them by the lecturer.

Based on the data of interview, the participants stated there were some reasons why students did plagiarism:

Table. 1 The Reasons of plagiarism

No	Reason of doing plagiarism by 5 th semester student of English department	Total
1	They don't understand well about plagiarism	3
2	They had limited time to complete assignment that lecturer give to the students.	4
3	They were lazy to find ideas, lack of interesting in reading and plagiarism is easier to do	9
4	They were Lack of confidence ,Fear of failure and high anxiety	7
5	They were obsessed for high achievement to get class recognition.	2
6	They didnt competent in writing skill	2

All of the participant had their own reasons why students did plagiarism. Based on the Table above. All of participant dominantly chose the reason “they were lazy to find ideas, lack of interesting in reading and plagiarism is easier to do and they were lack of confidence , fear of failure and high anxiety”. This may happen because of two things, namely because of oneself and external factors that can make a person's self-confidence low.

2. Kind of plagiarism usually do by students.

There were ten out of 20 students who were interviewed to find out the types of plagiarism that are usually used by students in the academic world. Some themes were

classified based on students' opinions about the types of plagiarism namely verbatim plagiarism, plagiarism source, plagiarism ideas, claiming into one's own, keyword plagiarism, self plagiarism.

Ten of 20 student who were interviewed said the kind of plagiarism is direct plagiarism or verbatim like copy paste without including source and gives the impression that the work is the result of his own creation. This relates to the explanation from Oakes and Kia (2004) plagiarism is classified in a number of ways. Direct, patchwork, and paraphrase plagiarism are the three types of plagiarism (Khuzaini, p. 6).

Here some example answer from 10 5th semester students:

“In my opinion, this happens a lot in making papers like copy paste without including source.

”Imitate/take the sentence from the reference without changing it at all.”

“Quote several sentences without put the author in the footnote“

“According to me, students usually do Direct Plagiarism because Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else’s work, without attribution and without quotation marks.”

Five out of 20 students who were interviewed said the complete kind of plagiarism are like “verbatim plagiarism, idea plagiarism, paraphrasing plagiarism, patchwork plagiarism. This finding relates to explanation according to Shidarta (2011) divided this classification into five categories (Nugraha, 2020) :

1. Verbatim plagiarism, which is copying someone else's work verbatim. Example “**someone else's work verbatim**, copying multiple ideas or works without paying credit to the original creators and then remaking them into one's own and paraphrasing one's own work without giving credit is referred to as plagiarism.”

2. Patchwork plagiarism refers to the act of copying multiple ideas or works without paying credit to the original creators and then remaking them into one's own. Example “someone else's work verbatim, *copying multiple ideas or works without paying credit to the original creators* and then remaking them into one's own and paraphrasing one's own work without giving credit is referred to as plagiarism.”

3. Paraphrasing one's own work without giving credit is referred to as plagiarism. Example : “In my opinion, plagiarism is usually done by students in their daily academic activities, such as plagiarism of ideas, not mentioning the source of writing, *paraphrasing other people's quotes without mentioning the source*, and even worse, claiming other people's work as their own work. I myself had a funny experience about this plagiarism, so during the 4th semester my rpp was plagiarized or directly copied and pasted by my classmate, he only changed a little bit in it such as the topic and also the learning media, but the name of the school and even the signature on the rpp still had my name on it, I was very annoyed but also funny and I felt "oh this is how it feels when our work is claimed by someone else". fortunately, at that time I immediately reprimanded the person before we

went forward to practice teaching otherwise he would be severely scolded by the lecturer later.”

4. Keyword plagiarism is when someone steals keywords from another person's work and uses them to create a new work without giving credit.

Example : “**keyword plagiarism**, Word for word Plagiarism, Plagiarism of Source, Plagiarism of Authorship or claiming someone work to his own and Self Plagiarism.”

5. Idea plagiarism., It's when someone takes one's idea and turns it into a new, different piece of art using a different sentence or even a different keyword.

Example : ”one of them is **idea plagiarism**, where the student takes ideas from one source and does not include the original source, and because it is abstract so it may not be detected that plagiarism is being carried out. for example, when given training, because of the little time and lack of knowledge without thinking, students do plagiarism in order to fulfill the obligation to do assignments where the idea or essay is the result of plagiarism.”

And another five out of 20 said kind plagiarism are like “*keyword plagiarism, word for word plagiarism, plagiarism of source, plagiarism of authorship or claiming someone work to his own and self plagiarism.*”. This finding relates to the explanation from Soelistyo (2011) as cited in (Khuzaini, p. 6) There are several types of plagiarism:

1. Plagiarism idea, this kind of concept plagiarizes the idea of another and out of it creates a new invention. It is an idea. This approach is difficult to prove, since it is abstract, and it is probable. The relation between the two persons in the resemblance.

2. Word by word plagiarism, this type quotes someone's growth word-by-word until the whole thing. The original idea was drawn and then some pieces of his own work were put on without mentioning the source.

Example “ Plagiarism that is usually do by students are the first plagiarism that only takes keywords in a work, not only a few key words. The second is plagiarism of ideas then updated again but looks similar. The third is imitating the entire work and then changing the delivery structure. And the last is *word-for-word plagiarism*, taking the whole word without being changed.

3. Source plagiarism is when nobody states the source. Alluded to in the citation. For instance, it was not appropriate to mention the author's name or the pages in the thesis footnote.

Example “keyword plagiarism, word for word Plagiarism, *plagiarism of Source*, plagiarism of authorship or claiming someone work to his own and self plagiarism.”.

4. This is when someone knows the other creation as his own creation on one's own. Authorship in plagiarism. Renaming someone's invention as his own, for instance. Receiving values. Example:

- “keyword plagiarism, Word for word Plagiarism, Plagiarism of Source, Plagiarism of *Authorship or claiming someone* work to his own and Self Plagiarism.”.
- “I guess, students usually do plagiarism in doing daily academic by *claiming their friends' ideas* and turns it into a new one and even a better one, by using difference sentence or keyword.”

- “ claiming *other work to his own* “

B. DISCUSSION

The writer would like to discuss the findings based on the research questions in order to make this thesis more organized.

1. Students perception toward plagiarism

The findings of the interviews revealed that participants had the same perception of plagiarism when completing the lecturer's tasks. All participants stated plagiarism is a bad act to commit because it can harm other people's work. Plagiarism is also a bad act because it makes students lazy to think. This is similar to the opinion of several experts, one of which is: Armstrong and Delbridge (2008) conducted a study in the department of information and communication at an unnamed university to assess final-year students' perceptions of plagiarism. The majority of the students agreed on the positive statement, stated : *It is proper to give authors credit for their work, plagiarism is unethical and plagiarism undermines students' ability to learn and develop their own ideas.* Another previous study also had same finding , Muluk et al, (2021) students' views on plagiarism. The research participants agreed that plagiarism is not an acceptable behavior because it is a sort of academic dishonesty, based on the results of the interviews. Plagiarism, according to one student, is an academic crime. This is because someone steals other people's ideas without their permission or acknowledgement; it's similar to stealing.

13 out of 20 students stated plagiarism is the act of copying and pasting without including any sources. This understanding has long been developed among students, especially those studying at the state islamic university of Antasari Banjarmasin. This

was related to the explanation from Howard, Ehrich and Walton (2014) as cited in (Nugraha, 2020) add plagiarism when someone misappropriates the ideas of others, paraphrases plagiarism without recognition,' cut and paste' (imports unquoted, unattributed and completely word-for-word excerpts from another source into an academic evaluation) or misappropriates entire works (submitting work completed entirely by another, such as ghost written essays). The practice of copying and pasting is something that students often do in their learning activities. So it is not surprising that there are often many similarities between the answers of one student with another student where the practice of copying and pasting is part of plagiarism.

The other seven participants said plagiarism is claiming or taking someone work and made it as his own. Hanks (1979) defined Plagiarism as "the act of plagiarising," which means to appropriate (ideas, passages, etc) from (another work or author). Plagiarism is defined as the act of stealing (by copying) someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as one's own without acknowledging the source.

So, students' perceptions of plagiarism are the same, especially in completing assignments given by lecturers. All participants considered plagiarism to be a very disgraceful act, namely they stated that plagiarism was not good in completing assignments in the academic world, especially at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin because taking someone's creation without mentioning the source or more like stealing. Some of them said plagiarism is copying and pasting word for word without changing it at all and without citing the source or reference. This is in line with the explanation by Park (2003) described plagiarism as theft of literacy, which refers to the loss of acknowledgment of original writers after taking their ideas or vocabulary and is called "stealing." He further

described this negative act as stealing words or thoughts that do not contain what is commonly viewed as information. From Park's description, two key points can be established. First of all the act of plagiarism steals not only words, but also ideas. Second, plagiarism is perceived to be the theft of a particular information that is not widely regarded as common knowledge (Akbar, 2018,p 33)..

This is very different from the results of previous research conducted by Khairunnisa, the result of research was revealed that different people have varying opinions regarding plagiarism when it comes to finishing a thesis. Plagiarism is not a good or bad habit, according to nine of the twelve participants. Aside from that, three individuals believe that plagiarism isn't always harmful, and that plagiarism can be both positive and negative at times.

2. Kind of plagiarism usually do by students

Based on the result of interview, all the participant have mentioned some kind of plagiarism that usually do by students in world academic especially in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. There were 20 students who were interviewed to find out the types of plagiarism that are usually used by students in the academic world. some themes are classified based on students' opinions about the kind of plagiarism namely Direct plagiarism, verbatim plagiarism, plagiarism source, plagiarism ideas, pharafrase plagiarism, claiming into one's own, keyword plagiarism, self plagiarism.

The second previous study's findings revealed three types of plagiarism: first, cite terms, words/sentences, and data/information without properly identifying the source; this was the most common type found in student theses. Then there's plagiarism type 2,

which involves quoting keywords, words/sentences, data/information at random without properly identifying the source. 3 cite the source of an idea, an opinion, a point of view, or a hypothesis without properly attributing the source. Chained plagiarism was discovered to be another sort of plagiarism. Plagiarism types were more frequently found in the first and second chapters of most theses. While the results of this study have found some that might be categorized as new discoveries from several types of plagiarism that have been obtained in previous research, namely direct plagiarism, paraphrase plagiarism, verbatim plagiarism, plagiarism source, plagiarism ideas, claiming into one's own, keyword plagiarism, self plagiarism .