CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter discusses some literatures or theories which are related to this research. They are Plagiarism, Internet Plagiarism, Effect of Plagiarism and Writing.

2.1 Plagiarism

In general, plagiarism is an act of taking and acknowledging the work of others without permission which can actually be categorized as a theft act. According to Fish and Hura (2013), plagiarism is representing other’s ideas or words whether it is in the form of documents or electronic postings. Meanwhile, Shah (2018) stated that plagiarism is the wrongful presentation of somebody else’s idea or work as one’s own without putting any sources. It can be concluded that basically, plagiarism deals with some illegal acts in term of taking or acknowledging others’ works without permission.

However, we often find confusion in the terms of defining what plagiarism is. Akbar (2018) in his study about Indonesian academicians’ perspective about plagiarism stated that it is legal when they take some parts or paragraph from others as long as the authors are accredited. In addition, Posner (2007) also has some confusion about defining plagiarism, how can plagiarism is called as a theft act when there is nothing lose. Analogically, when someone “steals” a passage of your book, you still have that book; it is will different when someone steals your car. In conclusion, there are many different perceptions about plagiarism which should be described in deep.
2.1.1 Characteristics of Plagiarism

In determining whether a scientific work contains plagiarism or not, we must know the characteristics or standards of plagiarism itself. According to Iskandar (2009), a scientific work can be indicated as plagiarism if it contains the following characteristics;

1. Quoting directly from the source without using quotation marks ("'")
2. Quoting from a source without mentioning the original source.
3. Paraphrasing but the sentence structure used still resembles the main source or the main source can still be identified.
4. Paraphrasing a source without mentioning the original source.

Meanwhile, in making scientific work, the author is very risky to do plagiarism whether it is intentional or not. According to Guraya and Guraya (2017), plagiarism can be done unintentionally and accidentally and it has to be solved by the educational approaches such as upgrading the students’ writing skill. In order to minimalize and avoid plagiarism, these are the following educational approaches according to Guraya and Guraya (2017):

1. Paraphrase

   The paraphrase is quite useful in avoiding plagiarism. In paraphrasing, we still use ideas from sources that we use but pour back in our own words. Thus, in making a work we can still enrich the source of writing without doing plagiarism.

2. Summarize

   In summarizing, we can take the main points in a source. Then, we can develop those main points with our own words and produce a completely new writing.
3. **Quotation**

A quotation is an act when we are taking the exact text from a source without changing it at all and put the quotation mark (”) on it.

4. **Citation**

A citation is accurately and completely cite from the original source and paraphrase or summarise it into our own words to represent the author’s ideas.

On the other hand, Guraya and Guraya (2017) have others way to avoid plagiarism with using plagiarism detection software. They said that we can use plagiarism detection software such as; Ithenticate [http://ithenticate.com/] and Turnitin originality checking [http://turnitin.com/] to control us to avoid plagiarism independently by our self and it can be done anywhere.

### 2.1.2 Types of Plagiarism

Plagiarism may be done by copying the whole of the text or copying some part of text without any citation. According to Lako (2012) in his article about academic plagiarism they are for types of plagiarism;

1. **Total plagiarism**

   Acknowledging or stealing the work of others as a whole and claiming to be his/her own work.

2. **Partial plagiarism.**

   Stealing some parts of other’s works and using it as his/her own work without including the source.
3. **Auto-plagiarism (Self-plagiarism)**

   Copying and pasting some parts of the previous work into the latest work without mentioning the source.

4. **Inter-language plagiarism**

   Translating a work into its language, and claiming result as his own without including the source.

   Meanwhile, Mcleod (as cited in Darwis and Sadeqi (2016)) have such a different opinion about types of plagiarism, they stated that plagiarism is done consciously or unconsciously. For those who already know about plagiarism, they did plagiarism because they “want” it. Therefore, for those who do not know, they unconsciously did plagiarism because they are not familiar with the rule of plagiarism.

   In addition, Pecorari (2008:5) described in deep about textual plagiarism. She divided two types of plagiarism in textual plagiarism there are prototypical plagiarism and patchwriting. We can distinguish those two types by the presence or absent of intent to deceive. In prototypical plagiarism, the writers have some intention to deceive in order to increase a grade/ or value of unearned work. Meanwhile, novice writers mostly use the patchwriting to support or develop their level of writing without any intention to deceive the readers. They use some resources and change it a bit like deleting some words, using other synonyms, and changing the active-passive voice. In this case, we can clearly understand the differences between those two types of plagiarism. Therefore, it can be concluded that regardless of any reason, plagiarism belongs to the act of theft that can harm parties, the original author, and the plagiarist.
2.2 **Internet Plagiarism**

The accessible of the internet make students easily find any kind of information to support their writing. The development of the internet is crazily increased; indeed it has a lot of good impacts. For example in the academic field, the internet helps a lot to share and take any kind of education needed. Teachers may use the internet to get some references to support their mobility in teaching. Meanwhile, the students may use the internet as the media of learning besides the teacher. They may get more information from other sources and make them study independently. Therefore, something good also brings a negative impact, just like the internet. The universal access to the internet has been cited as the decline of academic integrity, in particular regarding plagiarism (Scanlon and Neumann, 2002). They tried to describe that the internet brings some impact to academic integrity, which is the internet leads the student to plagiarize. All students’ needs are available on the internet, just open the web and then copy-paste it. Therefore, the plagiarism is extremely increasing along with the internet development era.

2.3 **Cases of Plagiarism in Indonesia**

Plagiarism is a bad act indeed, it brings some great effects to the plagiarist even it can be really serious. The example of plagiarism happened in one of the best and famous campuses in Indonesia. One of the Doctors is suspected of doing plagiarism. As the result, his title dismissed and he resigned as a lecturer at the University. All in all, from the case above, we can see that plagiarism bring a serious effect for our integrity, career, and image.
In addition, Among the famous incidences of plagiarism in Indonesia, the plagiarism scandal of the nominator of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is interesting. He allegedly committed plagiarism in composing his doctoral dissertation. It became suspicious because the fit and property test conducted by the House of Representatives’ Commission finds that his dissertation finishes within a year. Wila Chandrawila, a member of House of Representative, who also a professor at Law Faculty of the Catholic University of Parahyangan said that in his thirty-year experience guiding students’ dissertation, there was never any doctoral candidate able to finish the dissertation within a year (Zalnur, 2012). Therefore, plagiarism can happen to anyone, even to a highly educated person. Plagiarism occurs when someone expected high goals in an instant way.

2.4 Writing

Writing is the most complicated skills among the four main skills of learning English; Speaking, Reading, Listening, and writing. Gaith (2002) stated that writing is a complex process include explore thoughts and idea and make it visible and concrete. Moreover, writing belongs to a productive skill of language. It means, in writing we produce something to communicate through language. For example, in writing we can give some message to the readers so through the writing the readers get some useful information.

Moreover, in academic writing we may define writing which has done by the educated person in the education field. Hartley and James (2008) stated that Academic writing refers to a style of expression that researchers use to define the
intellectual boundaries of their disciplines and their specifics areas of expertise. It means, in academic writing, there are some rules that should be followed by the writers; the writing should be same as the writers' disciplines of knowledge, specifics field, and what the writers are expert about, so the writers have the good result of writing.

All in all, from the explanation above it can be concluded that writing is an activity that involve expressing ideas, thoughts, and feelings then make it into a tool to communicate with others people based on each background of life.