Mata Kuliah
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Materi 8
Plagiarisme

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Plagiarism

Plagiarism is an inappropriate act of claiming credit or ownership of someone else's ideas or unfair annexation of another's work and entitling it as your own. Such actions are very common since the existence of human life on the universe. For as long as there have been poems and poetics, music and musicians, science and scientists, math and mathematicians, and so on, time has witnessed acts of seemingly unnamed literary thefts in every possible domain/field and by every possible means.

The origin of word "plagiary" (a derivative of plagiarus,) dates back to the first century AD and it involves a Roman poet, Martial, who complained that another poet had "kidnapped his/her verses." Although the word "plagiarism," took 15 centuries for its first appearance in English (in the various battles among Shakespeare and his/her peers), the Oxford English Dictionary credits Ben Jonson as the pioneer to introduce and use it in print in 1601 to describe someone guilty of literary theft. Since then, both the act and the rise of importance of the word "plagiarism" exponentially increased and has put a very high value on "originality" in any contribution. All of the developed and developing countries across the globe now consider expression of original ideas as intellectual property, which is protected by copyright laws, just like original inventions.

Plagiarism

According to the *Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary*, plagiarism is an act of fraud that involves both **stealing** someone else's work and **lying** about it afterward. To "plagiarize" means to:

- Steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- Using other work or idea (another's production) without crediting them
- Commit literary theft
- Present as new and original, an idea or product derived from an existing source

The copying words or sentences of the other work in our work without citing, crediting their work and claiming as own and failing to put in marks or giving incorrect information about the source of a quotation, changing words but copying the sentence structure of a source or copying so many words or ideas from a source that it makes up the majority of your work, whether you give credit or not, are all examples of plagiarism.

Types of Plagiarism

7.4.1 Plagiarism of Words

This is also called as "The Ghost Writer." The writer copies every single word from the source without use of quotation mark, citation, acknowledgment, or attribution. Ghost writing or plagiarism of words involves direct use. . . . .

(Direct use of the entire statement/definition makes the document being entitles as plagiarized and is infringement of academic policy or code of ethical conduct.

7.4.2 Stitching Sources (Potluck Plagiarism)

The internet is flooding with large amount of informative data from numerous sources that are readily available for use. Writer tries to fetch essential and appropriate content by copying from several different sources. Modifying and stitching the relevant contents from various documents, books, online sources, web pages and repositories to make them fit together and look appropriately linked leads to potluck plagiarism.

Types of Plagiarism

7.4.3 Patchwork Plagiarism

The third type called patchwork plagiarism. Such plagiarism occurs when we borrow the content from original source and weaves them into our paper without citing. Here sources are used more than one like above. Suppose a student obtain four sources from where he/she copied one sentence from A source, one sentence from B source, one sentence from C source and one sentence from D source, and so on. Here the student thought that they are not copying anything and even they cited the references of sources. But still this is plagiarism due to unorganized and not composed sentences they used in their work. In such a case, direct quoted words should be cited with quotations.

7.4.4 Self-Plagiarism (the Self-Stealer)

Self-plagiarism is the use of our own previous work in another new context without citing that it was used previously. The idea behind is the reader should know that this was not first use of the material. Therefore republished text work is considered as self-plagiarism and the credit received from previous work is considered as corrupt. Hence the writer must cite when using previous written work.

Types of Plagiarism

7.4.5 Cyber and Digital Plagiarism

Cyber digital content includes the information posted by authors on the Web such as e-books, notes, graphs, video, audio, music, images, online databases, questionnairies, electronic reserves and so on. Such information is usually protected using copyright. However, it is mistaken, as a public area property and is used by the people leading to cyberdigital plagiarism. The author needs to take the permission from such website and include the date when the material was accessed or downloaded.

7.4.6 Accidental Plagiarism

Accidental plagiarism occurs due to the ignorance of a person resulting in failure to properly paraphrase, quote and cite their research. Improper method of documentation results in misattributing. This means you are claiming someone else's work as own. In other words, if you have taken reference from a book or may be expressed the meaning of a paragraph of an article in your research work, but you do not include an in-text citation, then the reader will assume that the idea/words are yours, not someone else's. This is nothing but an example of authenticity violation. Only by mentioning the reference of the sources in reference list it is not enough. The missing citation at text used makes it plagiarism.

Types of Plagiarism

7.4.7 Plagiarism of Authorship

The authorship means presenting the other author work with simple modification of sentence and presenting as own work.

7.4.8 Plagiarism of Ideas

Using and presenting somebody else's idea as your own and taking away all the credit without any reference to the original idea and also submitting a paper by incorrectly citing another's ideas. This is where the student uses one of the following as the basis for the whole, or a substantial part, of the assignment:

- published or unpublished books, articles, reports, or magazines
- some resources from the Internet
- some sort of ideas pitched in a TV program or a radio program
- an essay from an essay bank
- a piece of work previously submitted or to be submitted by another student
- from any newspaper article
- from an unpublished manuscript or record book

Types of Plagiarism

7.4.9 Reuse of Programming Code

With exponential increase in the number of developers and available software, the reuse of the programming code is usually encouraged, but it is important to realize the fact that such programming projects are done to improve one's individual skills.
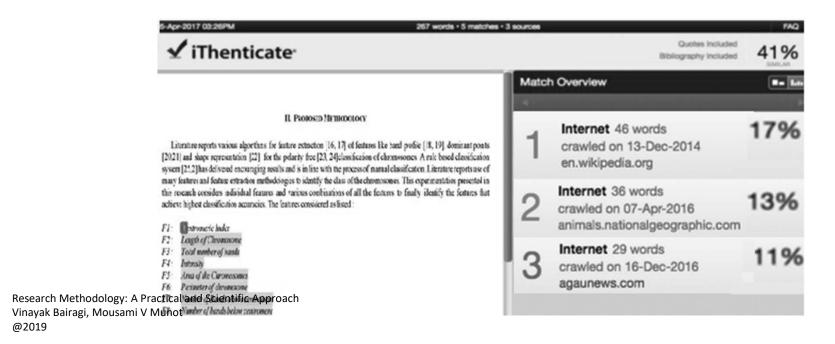
You learn very little when you copy the programming code from other source. Even you do not understand the logic of the code written by other. If you are using other people's code, to avoid being accused of plagiarism make sure to give proper references and citations. You must clearly state the source of the code, for example, name of author, page in the book that you have taken the code from, web page URL address. Not giving reference to the code you have used is a plagiarism offence and is dealt with as such.

Note you will always awarded good marks for different unique code written to solve the problem and the originality you used, than the code you use from others. If you don't do any code on your own and just copy the entire program (referencing the authors), you will be awarded no marks as you have made no contribution to your coursework.

Software used for Identifying Plagiarism

After writing any paper or story, it's important to check the paper is free from plagiarism or not. Plagiarism free paper is very beneficial for representing quality of work. The testing of plagiarism is done by software. There are many software tools are used to testing plagiarism. The software available online is of two types

- Paid software (iThenticate, Turnitin, Urkund)
- Free software

Terima kasih

Thank You!