

## Level of Understanding of TBI Students of STAIN Majene Towards Plagiarism

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**Abstract:** The plagiarism trend often occurs among academics, especially students. This incident occurred not only because of the intention to plagiarize other people's ideas, but also because of a low understanding of what is meant by plagiarism. It is important to know students' understanding of plagiarism so that it can be used as material for lecturers' outreach to students to prevent this practice. This study aimed to determine the level of understanding of students regarding plagiarism. This study employed Mixed Method, which was a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in one study. Data were obtained by using questionnaire and interview. Quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed by using descriptive technique, and Miles Huberman respectively. From the research conducted to all TBI students of STAIN Majene West Sulawesi, it was found that the level of understanding of TBI students towards plagiarism was less understanding.

**Keywords:** *Level, Comprehension, Plagiarism.*

### INTRODUCTION

Students are the main actors in the formation of academic culture. Academic culture itself wants the students not only to carry out creative and innovative processes, but also to be the generation of change in the future and the mouthpiece for the voice of society. As academics, students are also required to act in the direction of their capacity as intellectual. However, in their academic activities, students sometimes do things that are dishonest or cheat, namely plagiarism on coursework given by lecturers.

In higher education, especially at the undergraduate level, students are trained to produce scientific papers such as papers, practicum reports,

and theses as their final assignment. In higher education, students are required to practice conveying the truth in accordance with the facts that exist from the papers they produce must be systematic, logical, and accountable. Therefore, the academic world, especially at the university level, has a plagiarism-free principle for its students.

The Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition defines plagiarism as '...copying another person's work, words, ideas, etc. and pretending that they are your own.' Many more definitions of plagiarism have been proposed, the wording of which may differ but the essence is the same, which is the use of someone else's ideas, thoughts, data, sentences

as if they were one's own without acknowledging the source. The following definition can explain the meaning of plagiarism succinctly. Plagiarism is the act of submitting or presenting someone else's ideas or words/sentences without mentioning the source. (Akib, 2016).

Within the scope of the world of education, the phenomenon of plagiarism is often encountered. To eliminate plagiarism is very difficult as it is difficult to eliminate negative habits in everyday life. The phenomenon of plagiarism on campuses in Majene City is currently very widespread and increasingly common. The phenomenon of plagiarism has begun to be symptomatic among especially English Tadris students at STAIN Majene.

The trigger for the act of plagiarism in TBI students, because students reason that the deadline for collecting coursework given by lecturers is very short and the lack of student understanding of the assignments given by the lecturer. So that it causes students to commit dishonest acts by copying a friend's coursework or copying and pasting other people's coursework from the internet and considering this plagiarism action more practical, so that coursework is completed more quickly, and the time in doing coursework is also quite short. Lack of understanding about plagiarism is also a trigger for plagiarism in the student environment.

The importance of TBI students knowing about plagiarism is because there are several types of plagiarism according to Ismet Fanany in Akib's journal (2016), namely: word-by-word plagiarism, quoting other people's sentences without changing these words into their own words without including

a clear source, using other people's thoughts in explaining the subject matter, word-by-word plagiarism or key phrases, if when we write in a paragraph by borrowing words from others without being marked with quotation marks or without writing in our own words.

Previous research conducted by Irwan Akib and Mas'ud Ibrahim in 2016 entitled "The Phenomenon of Student Plagiarism". This research explains how plagiarism occurs within the scope of students at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The main focus of this research is what factors are the reasons for the emergence of plagiarism in students. The results obtained from the study showed that as many as 16 respondents all stated that they had committed acts of plagiarism in the form of unauthorized plagiarism from various written reference sources.

Based on the phenomenon that occurred above, the researcher was encouraged to conduct research by focusing this research on how the level of understanding of TBI students towards plagiarism itself. As well as the extent to which students know the types of plagiarism. Then what are the factors that influence students to commit acts of plagiarism.

Plagiarism is the act of plagiarizing, quoting, changing someone's written work without listing the source and considering it as one's own work. Plagiarism that is rampant among students makes students lazy to think and develop their abilities as intellectuals. (Nadeak, 2013). Plagiarism is the act of taking someone else's work in whole or in part, either intentionally or unintentionally. (Prihantini & Indudewi, 2017)

According to the Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2010, plagiarism is defined as the act of intentionally or unintentionally quoting part or all of someone's work and/or scientific work that is recognized as proprietary without stating adequate authentic sources. This violation of Academic Ethics can be in the form of taking words, sentences, paragraphs, or chapters from a person's writing or work without mentioning the authentic source. (Putri & Faridawaty, 2022).

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, plagiarism is the activity of taking essays such as opinions or so on from others and making them as if they were one's own or one's own work. Another definition of plagiarism is the representation of language, thoughts, ideas or expressions as original work (Bansal & Kumar, 2022). In general, students are less aware that they have committed acts of plagiarism when working on assignments given by their lecturers, which take the opinions and contents of other people's essays without mentioning the source.

There are also several things related to plagiarism according to Permendiknas No. 17 of 2010 concerning the prevention and control of plagiarism in higher education:

(1) Plagiarism is the act of intentionally or unintentionally editing part or all of someone else's work without properly and adequately citing the source and then being recognized as one's own scientific work. (2) A plagiarist is a person or group who commits an act of plagiarism for the benefit of themselves/group/agency. (3) Prevention of plagiarism is a preventive action that aims to

prevent plagiarism from occurring, specifically in the university environment, preventive action is carried out by the Head of Higher Education. (4) Plagiarism countermeasures are repressive actions in the form of giving punishment / sanctions to the perpetrators of plagiarism carried out by the leadership in the Higher Education environment. This aims to restore the academic good name of the university concerned. (Article 1 paragraph 1 - 4).

In general, plagiarists claim that they do not know their actions are plagiarism. They think that if they have given the literature, then it is enough even if the sentence is not changed at all. Another reason is that they do not know that they are committing plagiarism because they are influenced by what they read, so they unconsciously copy what they read. (Adiyati & Supriyanto, 2020). As well as the lack of socialization regarding the issue of plagiarism in the campus environment is also a reason for the act of plagiarism. Lack of workshop activities or training in writing final assignments carried out by both study programs or faculties in the campus environment.

Based on the source plagiarized, plagiarism is divided into several types, namely;

1. Autoplagerism, occurs when someone resubmits past work for grading or publication without acknowledgement.
2. Collusion, defined as the act of submitting a task recognized as one's own work that is in fact the result of partial or complete collaboration with others.
3. Intra-corporeal, occurs when students copy the work of other students.

4. Extra-corporal, occurs when students copy sources that come from outside. This type is increasingly happening considering the rapid advancement of internet technology so that it can access a variety of sources. (Nadeak, 2013).

Institutions such as universities certainly have a big responsibility in dealing with the problem of plagiarism, considering that universities are one of the institutions that produce knowledge. Universities are responsible for providing education to their academic community regarding plagiarism. (Silvana et al., 2018).

According to (Faisal, 2018) a researcher must not steal other people's ideas, it is called plagiarism (quoting without showing the source), changing respondent information in a different or contradictory sense, changing the numbers of research results in data tabulation or making their own data, lying about the methodology used in conducting research, claiming other people's research, and imposing a will so that respondents provide information to him.

The act of plagiarism is very important to know because this act is a crime that can have severe consequences and can even reach the realm of the green table. According to (Simanjuntak, t.t.) in his work, there are several losses due to acts of plagiarism, namely:

#### **a) Original author disadvantages**

Producing a work is definitely not an easy thing and requires a lot of effort. If you are a writer, of course you will feel upset when you see your work

plagiarized by others without your permission and without listing the source. The plagiarist can also slander the original author by claiming that it was the original author who plagiarized, not him.

#### **b) Disadvantages for Plagiarists**

A writing needs references so that its content is guaranteed to be true. a plagiarist's writing does not include the source so that the truth is doubtful. It could be that writing without references is HOAX or fake news. For example, if you talk about religion without citing your sources, no one will accept your opinion.

#### **c) Harm to readers and the wider community**

The readers will be deceived by the plagiarist and think the plagiarist is a great person, which will lead to public lies and deceive the readers.

In addition to some of the disadvantages of plagiarism, there are also some sanctions that will be imposed if you commit plagiarism. Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System article 25 paragraph 2 and article 70 regulate sanctions for people who commit plagiarism. Especially those that occur in the academic environment. The sanctions are as follows:

1. Pasal 25 Ayat 2

University graduates whose scientific works are used to obtain academic, professional, or vocational degrees are proven to be plagiarized are deprived of their degrees.

## 2. Pasal 70

Graduates whose scientific work used to obtain an academic, professional, or vocational degree as referred to in Pasal 25 Ayat (2) is proven to be plagiarism shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of two years and or a maximum fine of Rp 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah).

Ministerial Regulation No. 17/2010 has regulated sanctions for students who commit acts of plagiarism. If proven to commit plagiarism, a student will receive the following sanctions:

1. Reprimand
2. Written Warning
3. Delay in granting some student rights
4. Value cancellation
5. Dismissal with dishonor from status as a student
6. Cancellation of diploma if you have graduated from the education process.

From the explanation of the description above, it can be concluded that in writing a scientific paper the author must have an understanding of how to quote other people's opinions so that plagiarism does not occur. In general, students feel indifferent to the act of plagiarism. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research in the form of the level of understanding of TBI students at STAIN Majene, West Sulawesi. Then it will be seen how their level of understanding of plagiarism.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a mix method, namely descriptive quantitative and qualitative phenomenology. Phenomenological research is an intensive investigation of an individual. So that in research, researchers examine individual behavior in understanding and interpreting the motives for plagiarism. Quantitative descriptive research is a method that aims to create a picture or descriptive of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance and results. Researchers used two methods in this study to facilitate the data analysis process later.

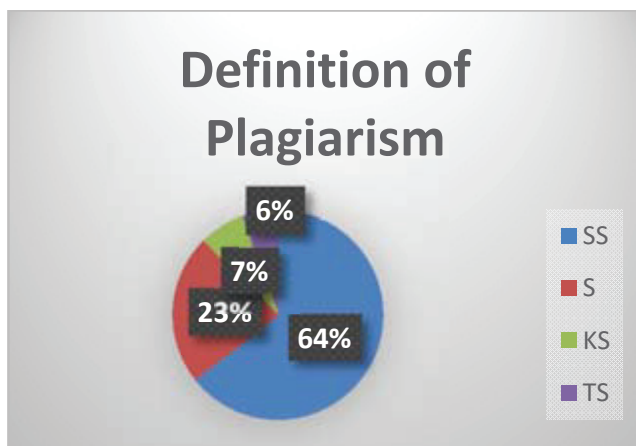
The samples selected in this study were 80 TBI STAIN Majene students. Researcher used the random sampling technique, in which each member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample.

This research utilized questionnaire and interview to collect data. Data from questionnaire were analyzed by using descriptive analysis, while the data from interview were analyzed by using Miles Huberman.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data that has been collected from the results of the questionnaire distributed to TBI students is then processed in chart form using the percentage description technique and using the average formula. The purpose of this processing is so that the data obtained can provide meaning and explanation.

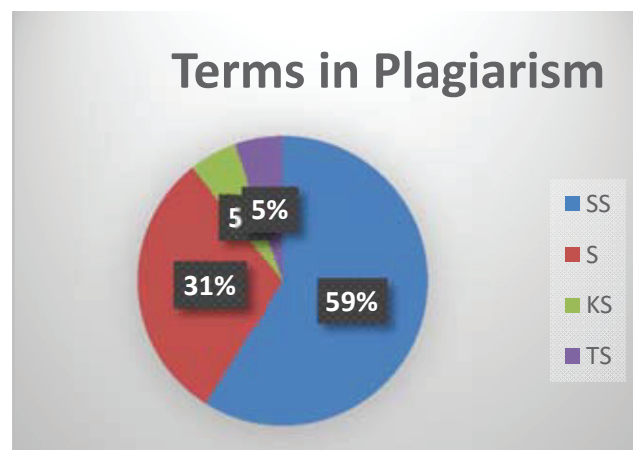
The results of the distribution of questionnaires to TBI students can be seen in the chart as follows:



**Figure 1.** Definition of Plagiarism

Based on the diagram above, it states that 64% of students really understand the meaning of plagiarism, 23% of students understand the meaning of plagiarism, 7% of students do not understand the meaning of plagiarism, and 6% of students do not know the meaning of plagiarism.

This states that in the level of student understanding of plagiarism, most students understand the meaning of plagiarism, this can be seen from the presentation of students who answered strongly agree and agree by 87% compared to the presentation of students who answered disagree and disagree by 13%. This states that students understand the meaning of plagiarism.



**Figure 2.** Terms in Plagiarism

Based on the diagram above, it states that 59% of students really know the basic terms of plagiarism, 31% of students know the terms of plagiarism, 5% of students do not know the meaning of plagiarism, and 5% of students do not know the basic terms of plagiarism.

This states that in the level of student understanding of plagiarism, most students know the basic terms in plagiarism, this can be seen from the presentation of students who answered strongly agree and agree by 90% compared to the presentation of students who answered disagree and disagree by 10%. This states that students know the basic terms of plagiarism.

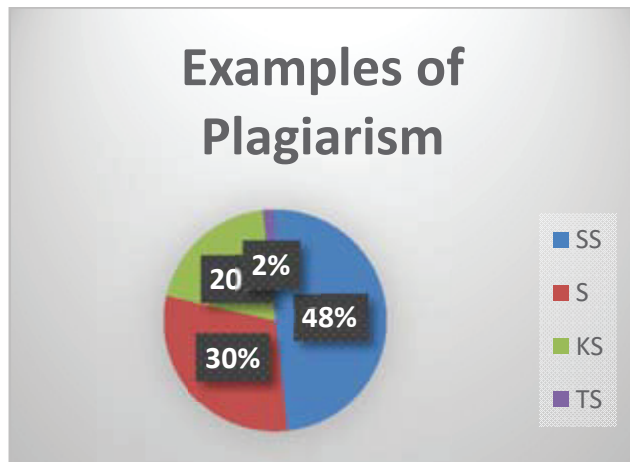


Figure 3. Example of Plagiarism

Based on the diagram above, it states that 48% of students really understand simple examples of plagiarism, 30% of students understand simple examples of plagiarism, 20% of students do not understand simple examples of plagiarism, and 2% of students do not know the meaning of plagiarism.

This states that in the level of student understanding of plagiarism, most students understand simple examples of plagiarism, this can be seen from the presentation of students who answered strongly agree and agree by 78% compared to the presentation of students who answered disagree and disagree by 22%. This states that students understand simple examples of plagiarism.

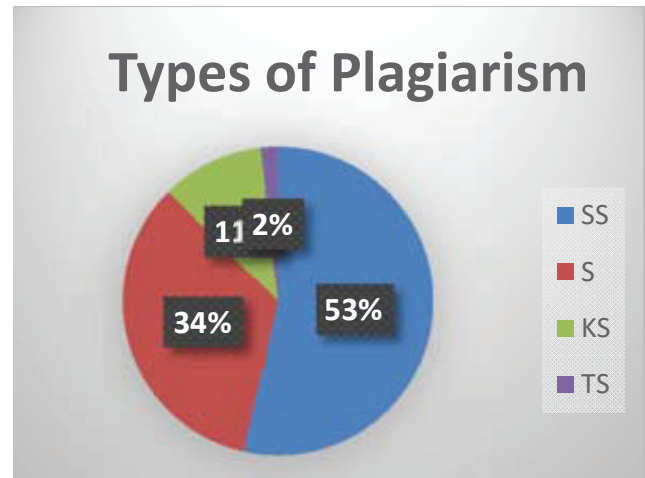


Figure 4. Types of Plagiarism

Based on the diagram above, it states that 53% of students really know the types of plagiarism, 34% of students know the types of plagiarism, 11% of students do not know the types of plagiarism, and 2% of students do not know the types of plagiarism.

This states that in the level of student understanding of plagiarism, most students understand the meaning of plagiarism, this can be seen from the presentation of students who answered strongly agree and agree by 87% compared to the presentation of students who answered disagree and disagree by 12%. This states that students know the types of plagiarism.

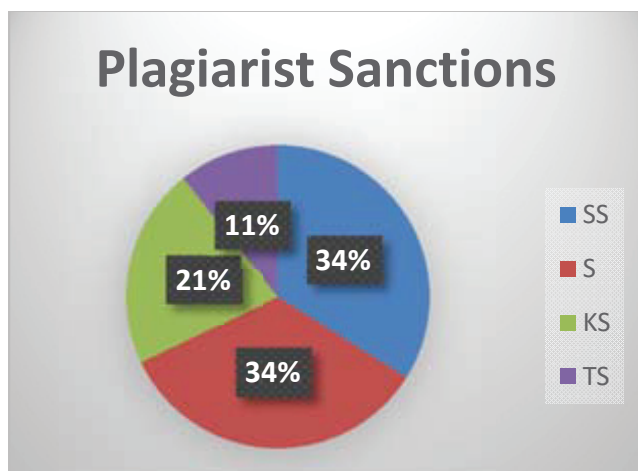


Figure 5. Plagiarism sanctions

Based on the diagram above, it states that 34% of students really know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism, 34% of students know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism, 21% of students do not know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism, and as many as 11% of students do not know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism.

This states that in the level of student understanding of plagiarism, most students know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism, this can be seen from the presentation of students who answered strongly agree and agree by 68% compared to the presentation of students who answered disagree and disagree by 32%. This states that students know the sanctions that will be obtained if they commit plagiarism.

To find out the average value of the level of understanding of TBI STAIN Majene students towards plagiarism as follows:

$$Mx = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

$$Mx = 2276/56$$

$$Mx = 40,64$$

Table of Comprehension Category

No.	Score	Description
1.	76-100	Very well understood
2.	51-75	Understand
3.	26-50	Less Understanding
4.	0-25	Not Understood

According to the results of the calculation of 20 items related to student understanding of plagiarism that the author gave to 56 students of the TBI STAIN Majene study program included in the "Less Understanding" category. This can be seen from the research results which state that the average questionnaire score of 40.64 is in the category of less understanding.

According to the results of research on students' level of understanding of plagiarism, researchers found that the level of understanding of plagiarism known by about 99% of students had heard the term plagiarism, but they did not know intensely about plagiarism itself. This indicates that students only know the term without knowing more about it.

Therefore, the researcher conducted a survey to students as follows:

*"I've heard what plagiarism is, but don't know what plagiarism is talking about."*



Based on the results of this data, it can be said that students know what plagiarism is, however, they do not know it in depth. Plagiarism is not only limited to asking for permission, getting permission from the author or simply listing the source. Plagiarism has a broad scope, not just understanding the definition of plagiarism and types of plagiarism, but must also understand the procedures for writing, especially how to quote in order to avoid plagiarism. Students must also know the definition of plagiarism. So that later students can know more about the meaning of plagiarism and what are the types.

Therefore, the researcher conducted a survey with students as follows:

*"In my opinion, plagiarism is taking or copying someone's work, ideas or opinions and then making them as if they were our own without giving their name or source."*

It is the same as what one of the respondents revealed, namely as follows:

*"I think plagiarism is when you take ideas from other people's scientific work without citing the source."*

Based on the survey results from several students, it illustrates that plagiarism has complexities and there is little chance of avoiding plagiarism if you do not understand plagiarism comprehensively, both forms, types, and procedures for writing scientific papers must be well understood to avoid plagiarism, especially when writing scientific work assignments. Unintentional acts of plagiarism are purely from students' ignorance and lack of understanding of the forms and types of plagiarism and errors in writing citations. In addition to knowing plagiarism as stated

above, we must know the reasons they commit acts of plagiarism.

The following survey results with several students are as follows:

*"I did it because of the pressure of assignment deadlines so I looked for a practical way, namely plagiarism, difficulty getting new ideas, and lack of initiative."*

Similar statements from other students, namely:

*"I did it by copying directly from Google without mentioning the reference source."*

The following similar thing is also stated by other students, namely:

*"Yes, the reason I plagiarize is when the limited time to complete a scientific work that is an assignment from the relevant course becomes a burden on the mind."*

Based on the survey above, the factors causing plagiarism are due to students' lack of understanding in writing a scientific paper. Therefore, students do copy and paste in completing the scientific work.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of the Level of Understanding of TBI STAIN Majene Students towards Plagiarism, it can be concluded that:

Plagiarism is the act of plagiarizing, quoting, changing someone's written work without citing the source and considering it as one's own work. Unintentional acts of plagiarism are purely from students' ignorance and lack of understanding of the forms and types of plagiarism and errors in writing

citations. Therefore, additional knowledge about plagiarism is needed by students.

The factor causing plagiarism is due to students' lack of understanding in writing a scientific paper. In addition, there are other factors, namely the close deadline of the assignment given by their lecturers so that they commit acts of plagiarism. Therefore, students do copy and paste in completing the scientific work. The level of understanding of TBI students towards plagiarism is 40.64 or in the category of less understanding.

Socialization regarding the prevention of plagiarism practices among students must continue to be encouraged so that the scientific work produced does not violate ethics.

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