# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERTURE

This chapter presents the discussion about thesis writing, definition of plagiarism, types of plagiarism, citation, and previous study about plagiarism.

## 2.1 Thesis Writing

Thesis is a research study which written as the requirement to reach bachelor degree (Anwar, Arifani and Asari, 2013). Each thesis has its own topic, according to the major of the students.

According to Anwar, Arifani and Asari (2013) there are five types of thesis, they are:

a. Quantitative research

b. Qualitative research

c. Literature review research

d. Developmental research

e. Classroom action research (CAR)

Thesis contains of ideas, topics, arguments, statements / opinions originally from its own sources to be discusses and presented in written text. So the writer will need to refer the source in thesis writing to review the theory. In the way to refer the source, the writer should state the reference clearly where the ideas, arguments, statements or opinion have been taken. If the writer does not state the

reference clearly and honestly it can be conclude as an act of plagiarism (Anwar et al., 2013)

## 2.2 Definition of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is belief as a violation in thesis writing because of the difficulties in thesis writing, so some students do plagiarism intentionally to finish their thesis. In some cases, students do plagiarism unintentionally, because lack of knowledge about plagiarism. If the students do not know exactly what plagiarism is, they cannot avoid doing that.

According to Oxford Dictionaries (2013), plagiarism is the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and admit them as their own, but according to Merriam Webster Online Dictionary in plagiarism.org (2013), explains that plagiarism is an action :

a. to steal the ideas or words of another person as their own

b. to use someone else's product without giving the source

c. to steal the literary

d. to present an idea or product from specific sources as the new and original one.

The followings are considered as the actions of plagiarism:

a. taking someone else's work as your own

b. copying someone else's words or ideas without giving the sources

c. omitting a quotation in quotation marks

d. giving wrong information about the quotation source

e. copying the sentence structure from the sources and also changing few words without giving sources

f. copying so many words or ideas from the sources and make as the majority of your work, whether by giving credit or not.

From those explanations, the writer concludes that plagiarism in thesis writing is using someone else's work, idea, word, or statement as their own, without giving the source.

## 2.3 Types of Plagiarism

There are several different types of plagiarism. The followings are the descriptions of the most common types of plagiarism illustrated with examples.

### 2.3.1 Copy paste plagiarism

It is the type of plagiarism mostly done by students. This type of plagiarism also called as full plagiarism. Whenever someone takes sentence or phrase intact from a source, it is called copy paste plagiarism, so they should use quotations marks and reference the source (Barnbaum, 2013).

Example:

| Source Article | Copy Paste Plagiarism |
|---|---|
| <u>Especially since the launch of HST and the unprecedented clarity of the images satellites have given us, you've all seen on the news or in books, beautiful color pictures of various sights in the cosmos. But is this the way you would see these objects if you went there?</u> | Everyone is interested in astronomical images, <u>especially since the launch of HST and the unprecedented clarity of the images satellites have given us, you've all seen on the news or in books, beautiful color pictures of various sights in the cosmos. But is this the way you would see these objects if you went there?</u> |

This example is including as an action of plagiarism, because:

1) the writer does not give the source

2) the writer just copy and then paste all the sentence from the original source to his own work.

### 2.3.2 Word switch plagiarism

This type of plagiarism is when someone takes a sentence or sentences from a source and changes a few words. This act is still plagiarism, if they want to quote the sentences, they should put it in quotation marks and state the author and article (Barnbaum, 2013).

Example:

| Source Article | Word Switch Plagiarism |
|---|---|
| Brown dwarfs rank among the most elusive objects in the *universe*. With masses from about 15 to 80 times than Jupiter, Scientists have determined that they are bigger than planets *but* too small to *ignite* the nuclear fusion reactions that cause stars to shine. | Brown dwarfs are not easy to find and rank among the most elusive objects in the *world*. They have masses from about 15 to 80 times than Jupiter bigger than planets, *however,* they are too small to *flame* nuclear fusion reactions which cause stars to shine. |

This example is including as an action of plagiarism, because:

1) the writer does not give the source

2) the writer just take the sentence from the original, change some words with the similar, then using as their own work.

### 2.3.3 Summarize Plagiarism

This type of plagiarism also called idea plagiarism. It is when someone takes and rewrites the idea from the author into their own sentence becomes clearer and shorter. So they just take the idea and represent it into the simpler sentences. (Barnbaum, 2013).

Example:

| Source Article | Summarize Plagiarism |
|---|---|
| Until now, infrared carbon stars have been classified as either to the presence of carbon-rich dust or to these stars' presence in region VII of the Habing diagram. Our visible spectra show conclusively that these stars are true carbon stars and do not have any O-rich molecules in their atmospheres. Their weak Ba lines might indicate an under-abundance of $s$-process elements. This important result, if true, would certainly separate infrared carbon stars from the optical population. | Infrared carbon stars show weak Ba lines and this might mean that they do not have the normal amount of $s$-process elements in their atmospheres, making them decidedly a different type of star. |

This example is including as an action of plagiarism, because:

1) the writer does not give the source where the idea has been taken

## 2.4 Citation

Citation is the way to tell the readers that certain material that we put in our work is come from another work (plagiarism.org, 2013). Citation is used to support our arguments that we display, in other words it is used to find the evidence of the argument in our work.

### 2.4.1 Techniques of Citation

A. Quotation

1) Definition of Quotation

A quotation is using word for word of spoken or written words. It is used to support the evidence of a writing (Learning Centre, 2007).

For example:

> When writers are a plagiarists, they lose their social prestige, for example, as a consequence of plagiarism "a historian who indicated as plagiarist was asked to resign from her public positions even though she admitted to responsible and agreed to give compensation to the author whose work she plagiarized and announced her intention to issue a revised edition of her book" (Gibaldi , 2003).

2) The Way to Quote

a. Direct quotation is written between quotation marks (" ")

b. Paragraph or longer quotations (more than 3 lines of text) should start on a new line, be indented and in italics.

c. Every quotation should has the source, the source usually written in brackets.

d. Quotation should support the writer's work, for example the writers explain the point first then support it with quotations.

3) When to Quote

We cannot use quotation all the time in our writing, quotation used only in these following cases:

a. to display part of rule or formal document.

b. to display certain definition, formula, or research statement.

c. to display opinion, statement, or argument of certain people.

B. Paraphrasing

1) Definition of Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is representing the text with the same meaning with the writer's own words (Learning Centre, 2007). Paraphrase is usually longer, but sometimes it can be shorter than the original text. In this technique, the writer's text does not match word for word from the source, because the writer uses their own word, but the meaning is the same.

Example:

Original text:

    The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization the growth of large cities ( like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived ) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

Paraphrase text:

    Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam powered production had shifted labor from production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams, 1890).

2) The way to paraphrase

    a. First, we should read the source carefully and understand all the meaning.

    b. After understanding the meaning, we can write the paraphrase in our own style. We should make sure to keep original meaning and relationship between main ideas and supporting points.

    c. We can use synonyms, or we can still keep the specialized words if still needed.

    d. We also can change the grammatical structure of the sentences for example, breaking a long sentence becomes two short sentences or combining two short sentences into one sentence only, or we can change the active/passive voice, or change word forms (nouns, adjectives, verbs).

    e. In the end of the sentences, we should put the source / reference.

3) When to paraphrase

We paraphrase a source when we need to limit the quotation and give explanation to be more detail about the source, as our own words.

C. Summarizing

1) Definition of Summarizing

Summarizing is representing the text in short words. Summarizing uses the main point / important ideas and reduce some supporting text, but still has the same meaning with the original text (Learning Centre, 2007).

Example:

Original text

"The Northern Lights"
There are times when the night sky glows with bands of color. The bands may begin as cloud shapes and then spread into a great arc across the entire sky. They may fall in folds like a curtain drawn across the heavens. The lights usually grow brighter, then suddenly dim. During this time the sky glows with pale yellow, pink, green, violet, blue, and red. These lights are called the Aurora Borealis. Some people call them the Northern Lights. Scientists have been watching them for hundreds of years. They are not quite sure what causes them. In ancient times people were afraid of the Lights. They imagined that they saw fiery dragons in the sky. Some even concluded that the heavens were on fire.

Summary

People were afraid of the Lights. They imagined that they saw fiery dragons in the sky. Some even concluded that the heavens were on fire (Pearman, 2000).

2) The way to summarize

    a. First we should read the source carefully and understand all the meaning.

    b. We can mark / highlight the main points of the text.

    c. We can start to write summary in our own words, only the main idea in short sentence, without write the examples or evidence.

3) When to Summarize

We summarize the source when we want to limit the quotation and just need to know the essential of the source, but not all the details.

### 2.4.2 Format of Citation

According to American Psychological Association (APA) the style of citation as follow (Cornell University Library, 2013):

a. Reference citation in Text

The writer should puts references as brief and as clear as possible in the body of the text, then left the readers to find them completely in the reference list in the end of the page.

The following are the explanations and examples in citation format:

1) Works by a single author

The last name of the author and the year of publication are written in the bracket.

Example: They comprise define, recall, remember, recognize, name, list, tell etc (Perrott, 1986).

The last name of author also can be in narrative, only year of publication in bracket.

Example: According to Perrott (1986) knowledge questions comprise define, recall, remember, recognize, name, list, tell etc.

2) Works by multiple authors

When a work has two authors, both names should be written in bracket and joined with an ampersand (&).

Example: as has been stated (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987)

In the narrative text, the names are joined with the word "and."

Example: according to Hutchinson and Waters (1987), there are

When a work has three, four, or five authors, all authors should be written at the first time the reference cited.

Example: According to Anwar, Arifani and Asari (2013) there are five types of thesis

When that same source is cited again in the next paragraph, only the last name of the first author which should be written, followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the year of publication.

Example: Anwar et al. (2013) stated that

3) Works by associations, corporations, government agencies, etc.

The names of groups that serve as authors (corporate authors) are usually written also in a bracket, followed by the year of publication.

Example: ….(National Capital Language Resource Center [NCLRC], 2004)

Then in the next paragraph, only the abbreviation and the year of publication which should be written.

Example: …..(NCLRC, 2004)

4) Works with no author

When a work has no author, the first two or three words of the work's title (without any initial articles) are used as the text reference, each word should be capitalizing. The title is placed in quotation marks if it refers to an article, chapter of a book, or web page, and if it refers to a book, periodical, brochure, or report the title should be written in italic.

Examples: in the classroom ("Students and Motivation," 2000)

*How to Use Interactive Video in Classroom?* (1998)

When it has anonymous authors, it should be written followed by a comma and the year of publication.

Example: in previous study (Anonymous, 2010)

5) Specific parts of a source

When citing a specific part of a source (for example after quoting) the page, chapter, etc. are also written in bracket with appropriate abbreviation.

Example: (Johan & Thomas, 1992, p. 102)

When the page numbers are not included in electronic source, only the paragraph number should be written in abbreviation "para."

Example: (Fungus & Paul, 2005, para. 4)

b. Reference List

The reference of citation in the text should be written again in the reference list at the end of the paper. The reference list will show each sources completely and clearly so that help the reader find out the source more. This is the following explanation of reference list:

- Order

  The references should be arranged in alphabetical order by authors' last names. Sources without authors are arranged alphabetically by title.

- Authors

  When the reference has multiple authors, all the authors are written and separated by ampersand (&).

- Capitalizing

  The first word of a title or subtitle, and any proper names should be capitalized.

- Pagination

  The page should be written in abbreviation p. or pp

- Indentation

  The first line of the entry with the left margin, and all subsequent lines are indented (5 to 7 spaces) to form a "hanging indent".

- Italics

  It is appropriate to use italics for titles of books and journals.

  This is the following example in writing reference list:

1) Reference of Books

   References to a book must include the following elements: author, year of publication, title, place of publication, and the name of the publisher.

   One author, in printed source:
   Anastas, J., W. (1999). *Research Design for Social Work and The Human Services.* New York: Columbia University

   Two authors, in printed source:
   Frank, R. H., & Bernanke, B. (2007). *Principles of macro-economics* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.

   No Author or editor, in printed source:
   Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (11th ed.). (2003). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.

2) Reference of Articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers

References to periodical articles must include the following

elements: author, year of publication, article title, journal title,

volume number, issue number (if applicable), and page numbers.

Journal article, one author, accessed online:
Ku, G. (2008). Learning to de-escalate: The effects of regret in
    escalation of commitment. *Organizational Behavior and Human
    Decision Processes*, *105*(2), 221-232. doi:10.1016/j.obhdp.
    2007.08.002

Journal article, two authors, accessed online:
Sanchez, D., & King-Toler, E. (2007). Addressing disparities
    consultation and outreach strategies for university settings.
    *Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research*, *59*(4),
    286-295. doi:10.1037/1065- 9293.59.4.286

3) Reference of Dissertations

References for dissertations should include the following

elements: author, year of publication, title, and institution (if it

accessed the manuscript copy from the university collections).

Dissertation, accessed online
Young, R. F. (2007). *Crossing boundaries in urban ecology:
    Pathways to sustainable cities* (Doctoral dissertation). Available
    from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses database.

4) Professional Web site

National Energy Laboratory. (2008). *Biofuels*. Retrieved May 6,
    2008, from http://www.nrel.gov/learning/re_biofuels.html

## 2.5 Previous Study about Plagiarism

Practice of plagiarism has done in many aspects, even though in education. There are many studies about plagiarism findings in education. Ronald B. Standler (2000), *Plagiarism in College in USA* describes some cases of plagiarism in USA college. This study not only shows plagiarism done by students, but also plagiarism done by law students and plagiarism by professors. This study searches and finds the documents have been plagiarized and results 80 cased from May 1985 to November 1989; 80 cases from November 1999 to September 2007; 80 cases from November 2007 to November 2011. From those finding we can see that there is a big number of plagiarism practice in education.

Others studies about finding of plagiarism cases in college students have been conducted. Joseph E. Hill finds the case of plagiarism done by graduated students in Indiana University. Bal Krisna Sharma in *Plagiarism Among University Students: Intentional or Accidental* shows the result of interviews about plagiarism have been done by college students are about: Paraphrasing texts/ideas and claiming them as their own, copying texts from books/journal without citing the sources, copying from web pages and pasting without referencing. This study also shows about the reasons why college students do plagiarism.

Odilea Rocha Erkaya in Plagiarism by Turkish students: Causes and Solutions (2009) interviews some participants and found some reasons why students do plagiarism, as the following:

a. Lack of awareness about plagiarism

   Most of the participants do not know how plagiarism is, so they unaware that they have plagiarized.

b. Lack of knowledge about writing research paper

   According to some participants, they do plagiarism because they do not have necessary tools and skills about writing research paper.

c. Lack of motivation to do research

   Lack of motivation to do research becomes one reason for students to do plagiarism. They do not have other choice than to finish their research, even by plagiarizing it.

d. Lack of freedom to express their opinion or use their own words

   If the students do not have freedom to express their opinion, plagiarism will be their choice to finish their task.

e. Negative attitudes of the teacher

   Some of the participants feel that their teacher does not know how to teach writing because the teacher just asks them to write without giving any skills.