

# Plagiarism and How to Avoid it

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"...the consequences of plagiarism are much more serious than the consequences of turning in a paper late..."

## **Harvard Guide to Using Sources**

<http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342057>

# Plagiasi

- perbuatan secara **sengaja** atau **tidak sengaja** dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nama untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan **mengutip sebagian** atau **seluruh karya ilmiah pihak lain** yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai.**

“Permendiknas Nomor 17 Tahun 2010. Pasal 1”

# Jenis Plagiasi (Permendiknas)

- a. mengutip istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- b. mengutip secara acak istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- c. menggunakan sumber gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- d. merumuskan dengan kata-kata dan/atau kalimat sendiri dari sumber kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai; (<<< parafrase tanpa penyebutan sumber)
- e. menyerahkan suatu karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan dan/atau telah dipublikasikan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai. (<<< merubah nama author atau ghost author)

# SUMBER

- karya dan/atau karya ilmiah yang dibuat, diterbitkan, dipresentasikan, atau dimuat dalam bentuk tertulis baik cetak maupun elektronik.
- yang dimaksud dengan yang **dibuat** dapat berupa:
  - 1.komposisi musik;
  - 2.perangkat lunak komputer;
  - 3.fotografi;
  - 4.lukisan;
  - 5.sketsa;
  - 6.patung; atau
  - 7.karya dan atau karya ilmiah sejenis yang tidak termasuk kategori angka 1 s.d 6.

dimaksud dengan **diterbitkan** menurut PERMENDIKNAS 17/2010 berupa :

buku yang dicetak dan diedarkan oleh penerbit atau perguruan tinggi;  
artikel yang dimuat dalam berkala ilmiah, majalah, atau surat kabar;  
kertas kerja atau makalah profesional dari organisasi tertentu;  
isi laman elektronik; atau  
hasil karya dan/atau karya ilmiah yang tidak termasuk pada angka 1 s.d 4

dimaksud dengan **dipresentasikan** PERMENDIKNAS 17/2010 dapat berupa :

presentasi di depan khalayak umum atau terbatas;  
presentasi melalui radio/televisi/video/cakram padat/ cakram video dan  
atau  
bentuk atau cara lain sejenis yang tidak termasuk pada angka 1 dan 2.

# Jenis Plagiasi (COPE)

- Auto Plagiarism/Self Plagiarism
- Plagiarism

## to Plagiarism/Redundant/duplicate

DPE. (2015a). redundant publication. Retrieved October 31, 2016, from [http://publicationethics.org/files/redundant\\_publication\\_A\\_0.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/redundant_publication_A_0.pdf)

- Major overlap/redundancy (i.e. based on same dataset with identical findings and/or evidence that authors have sought to hide redundancy, e.g. by changing title author order or not referring to previous papers)
- Minor overlap ("salami publishing" with some element redundancy) or legitimate repetition or re-analysis (e.g. sub-group/extended follow-up/ repeated methods)

## Plagiarism

COPE. (2015b). Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript. Retrieved October 2016, from [http://publicationethics.org/files/Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript %281%29.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/Suspected%20plagiarism%20in%20a%20submitted%20manuscript%281%29.pdf)

- Clear plagiarism (unattributed use of large portions of text and/or data, presented as if they were by the plagiarist)
- Minor copying of short phrases only (e.g. in discussion of research paper from non-native language speaker) No misattribution of data

### 1.Latar Belakang

Perusahaan yang memproduksi barang atau jasa untuk memajukan usahanya menggunakan banyak strategi salah satunya dengan menggunakan merek. Merek digunakan untuk memberikan identitas terhadap barang dagangan atau produksi satu perusahaan atau jasa dengan barang atau produksi perusahaan atau jasa lain yang sejenis. Tidak dapat dibayangkan apabila suatu produk barang atau jasa dipasarkan tanpa menggunakan merek. Tentu konsumen sulit untuk membedakan barang atau jasa dari pruduk suatu badan usaha yang satu dengan badan usaha yang lain, disamping itu konsumen juga akan kesulitan untuk memperoleh produk tersebut di pasaran, kecuali diperoleh melalui pembelian langsung di tempat produksinya atau diajakan langsung oleh produsen kepada konsumen. Karenanya merek merupakan tanda pengenalan asal barang dan jasa sekaligus mempunyai fungsi menghubungkan barang dan jasa yang bersangkutan dengan produsennya. Hal itu menggambarkan jaminan kepribadian (*individuality*), dan reputasi barang dan jasa hasil usahanya tersebut sewaktu diperdagangkan.

Merek dapat pula menjadi asset perusahaan apabila produk barang atau jasa yang dihasilkan dengan menggunakan merek tersebut berhasil menjadi barang atau jasa yang banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat. Maka dari itu merek yang bersangkutan akan menjadi "kata kunci" bagi masyarakat yang akan membeli suatu barang atau jasa.<sup>1</sup>

Merek merupakan satu-satunya cara untuk menciptakan dan mempertahankan *goodwill* di mata konsumen di pasaran luar negeri. Merek merupakan simbol bagi pihak pedagang untuk memperluas dan mempertahankan pasarnya di luar negeri. *Goodwill* dari suatu produk barang

The screenshot shows the Unplag plagiarism report interface. At the top, there is a 'LEGEND' section with 'Internet', 'History', and 'Exclude' options. Below this, the similarity score is displayed as '0.0% / 99.97' with 'Originality / Similarity (%)' and 'Used Sources / Total' (72 / 72). A red progress bar is shown below the score. Underneath, there is a 'SOURCES EXCLUDED' section with '0 Manually', '0 By system similarity settings', and '0 / 0 References / citations'. The 'SIMILARITY SOURCES' section lists four sources from the Internet, with the top two sources circled in red. The first source is 'ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p...' with a similarity of 99.97%. The second source is 'ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p...' with a similarity of 99.97%. The third source is 'ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p...' with a similarity of 17.61%. The fourth source is 'www.e-jurnal.com/2014/12/perlindu...' with a similarity of 17.11%.

Prosentase plagiat

Sumber yang paling banyak  
contek dan prosentasenya

Contoh report mahasiswa hampir 100% plagiat !!

# Contoh report mahasiswa cuman 7% Mirip (terkait bunyi pasal UU)

The screenshot displays a plagiarism report on the unplag.com website. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://unplag.com/library/viewer/report/84124>. The user's name, Mochammad Tanzil Mul..., and their annual plan (1737 pages left) are visible in the top right corner. The document being checked is titled "Proposal Stevia" and was checked on 06/20/16 at 4:02:09 PM. The main text of the report is highlighted in yellow, indicating the source of the similarity. The similarity score is 92.91 / 7.09, with 144 / 144 sources used. The report also shows that references and citations are excluded, and no sources were manually excluded.

Sebagaimana yang telah tercantum di dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan Pasal 153 ayat (1) huruf (f) yang menyebutkan bahwa "pengusaha dilarang melakukan pemutusan hubungan kerja dengan alasan : pekerja/buruh mempunyai pertalian darah dan atau perkawinan dengan pekerja/buruh lainnya di dalam suatu perusahaan, kecuali telah diatur dalam perjanjian kerja, peraturan perusahaan, atau perjanjian kerja bersama".<sup>3</sup> Salah satu butir undang-undang ini menurut telaah penulismenjelaskan bahwa hubungan antara sesama pegawai di satu instansi/perusahaan baik hubungan pertalian darah dan/atau hubungan perkawinan sebenarnya justru tidak diperbolehkan terjadi pemutusan hubungan kerja kecuali jika sebelumnya sudah diatur dalam perjanjian kerja, peraturan perusahaan, atau perjanjian kerja bersama.<sup>4</sup>

Berdasarkan salah satu butir undang-undang inilah yang

Words: 2324 | Pages: 16

Legend: Internet (selected), History, Exclude

92.91 / 7.09 Originality / Similarity (%) 144 / 144 Used Sources / Total

REFERENCES AND CITATIONS ARE EXCLUDED

0% Part of references

0% Part of citations

SOURCES EXCLUDED

0 Manually

0 By system similarity settings

0 / 0 References / citations

SIMILARITY SOURCES

Internet ( 144 sources )

## Penanggulangan Plagiasi

Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers. (2016). Retrieved October 2016, from <http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/>

- **Paraphrase**
- **Cite**
- **Quoting**
- **Citing Quotes**
- **Citing Your Own Material**
- **Referencing**

# Quoting

## 2.1. *The World Court and legal scholarship on the requirement of armed attack*

In what is considered to be its seminal opinion on the international law of force, the World Court found that the exercise of the right of individual self-defence is 'subject to the State concerned having been the victim of an armed attack.'<sup>15</sup> In that instance, it was added that reliance on collective self-defence would not dispose of the need to prove that an armed attack had occurred.<sup>16</sup> Likewise, in the case of *Oil Platforms*, the Court held that

'(...) in order to establish that it was legally justified in attacking the Iranian platforms in exercise of the right of individual self-defence, the United States ha[d] to show that attacks had been made upon it for which Iran was responsible; and that those attacks were of such a nature as to be qualified as "armed attacks" within the meaning of that expression in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and as understood in customary law on the use of force.'<sup>17</sup>

In even more decisive terms, in *Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, the Court ruled that 'Article 51 of the Charter (...) recognizes the existence of an inherent right of self-defence in the case of armed attack by one State against another State.'<sup>18</sup> In none of these instances, however, it really explained why the need to prove the occurrence of an armed attack cannot be dispensed with

<sup>17</sup> *Oil Platforms*, [2003] ICJ Reports, pp. 186-187.

Cite

## **Contoh Paraphrase**

(Paraphrase: Write It in Your Own Words. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/>)

### **The original passage:**

- Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. Writing Research Papers. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47.

### **A plagiarized version:**

- Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

## **Contoh Paraphrase**

(Paraphrase: Write It in Your Own Words. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/>)

### **An acceptable summary:**

- Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).

### **A legitimate paraphrase:**

- In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

sialisasi SE Dikti No 153/2012 Serta PENCEGAHAN & PENANGGULANGAN PLAGIASI DI  
RGURUAN TINGGI Berdasarkan (PERMENDIKNAS NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2010. (n.d.).

- 1. Mungkinkah 20 atau 30 tahun kedepan nanti akan terwujud? Barangkali, ini memang mimpi di siang bolong! Sama dengan mimpi besarnya PSSI merencanakan menggelar Piala Dunia 2022 di Indonesia. Wah, tentu ini mimpi besar. Tetapi apakah lembaga kita yang sudah berumur 28 tahun dan baru 8 tahun sebagai PTN bermimpi ke mana arah ke depan.*
- 2. Mungkinkah di tahun 2025 nanti? Barangkali, ini memang mimpi di siang bolong! Sama dengan mimpi besarnya PSSI merencanakan menggelar Piala Dunia 2022 di Indonesia. Wah, tentu ini mimpi besar. Tetapi bukankah Instansi kita sudah berumur 28 tahun dan perlu bermimpi ke mana arah Instansi ini akan dibawa ke depan.*

# Points

1. Paraphrase  $\neq$  summarize
2. Never copy more than two words in a row, use quotation if you do that.
3. Use proper citation.

## **Tips Menghindari Plagiasi**

How to Avoid Plagiarism. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342057>

- **Keep track of your sources; print electronic sources (Use reference manager, e.g. Mendeley)**
- **Keep sources in correct context**
- **Plan ahead (save your time and use current research as source, find on DOAJ, portalgaruda.org, or other indexer)**
- **Don't cut and paste: File and label your sources**
- **Keep your own writing and your sources separate**
- **Keep your notes and your draft separate**
- **Paraphrase carefully in your notes; acknowledge your sources explicitly when paraphrasing**
- **Avoid reading a classmate's paper for inspiration.**
- **Don't save your citations for later. (always cite immediately after you wrote)**
- **Quote your sources properly**
- **Keep a source trail . (keep your source, even after you finish your work)**

# Mendeley



Mendeley Desktop

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Mendeley

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- Adji, Oemar Seno
- Adjie, Habib
- Afdhol
- Afriniko
- Aqustin, Adha Dia

All Documents Edit Settings

★	●	📄	Authors	Title	Year	Published In	Add
★	●			Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 19...	2002		12/0
★	●			Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2...	2004		11/0
★	●		Martosowign...	Tentang lembaga-lembaga negara menurut UUD 1945	1990		11/0
★	●		Manan, Bagir; ...	Beberapa masalah hukum tata negara Indonesia	1997		11/0
★	●		Huda, Ni'matul	Lembaga Negara Dalam Masa Transisi Demokrasi	2007		11/0
★	●		Surya	Status Hukum TAP MPR Setara dengan UU	2012	www.batamtc	11/0
★	●		Indonesia	Permendiknas Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pecegahan da...	2010		9:15
★	●		Indonesia	Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem ...	2003		9:24
★	●		COPE	Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript			
★	●		COPE	redundant publication			
★	●			6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers	2016	writecheck.co	9:33

Details Notes Contents

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**6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers**

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Publication: writecheck.com

Year: 2016

Pages:

**Abstract:**

**Tags:**

**Author Keywords:**

**Date Accessed:** 2016-10-31

1 of 602 documents selected

# Indexing and Abstract Service, e.g. DOAJ and

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Indonesian Publication Index (IPI) website. It includes a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "Title" and a "Search Document" button. The browser's address bar shows "doaj.org".

## Indonesian Publication Index

The Indonesian Publication Index (IPI) is designed for browsing, indexing, abstracting, monitoring and improving the standard of scholarly publications in Indonesia. Currently, there are over 3000 Indonesian journals for inclusion in the IPI database. The contents are very important to be made visible globally, so that Indonesian academics and researchers can be identified his/her expertise, areas of possible collaboration, stimulate use and citations. The establishment of Indonesian Publication Index (formerly Portal Garuda Indonesian Publication Index) initiated by Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science Indonesia Section (IAES) Indonesia Section.

3,677 journals  
350,086 articles

The screenshot shows the main header of the DOAJ website. It features the DOAJ logo, the text "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS", and a navigation menu with links for Home, Search, Browse Subjects, Apply, News, About, For Publishers, and API. A "SUPPORT DOAJ" button is also visible in the top right corner.

The screenshot shows the search interface of the DOAJ website. It includes a search bar labeled "Search DOAJ" with a search icon, checkboxes for "journals" and "articles", and a link for "[Advanced Search]".

9,159 Journals  
6,406 searchable at Article level  
128 Countries  
2,323,986 Articles

**Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**  
DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

[FAQs](#)  
[Interacting with DOAJ](#)  
[Open Access Information](#)  
[Best Practice](#)

MechammadTanzil Multazam, M.Kn.

# Free Plagiarism Scan (Limited Words)

- <http://www.plagscan.com/plagiarism-check/>
- <http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/>
- <http://solidseotools.com/plagiarism-checker&article>
- <https://www.plagiarismsoftware.net/>
- <https://unplag.com/free-plagiarism-checker/>

# Sanksi Plagiarisme

## **UU 20/2003 Pasal 70**

- **Lulusan yang karya ilmiah yang digunakannya untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik, profesi, atau vokasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 25 Ayat (2) terbukti merupakan jiplakan dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama dua tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp 200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah).**

## **Peraturan Menteri Nomor 17 Tahun 2010**

sanksi:

- Teguran
- Peringatan tertulis
- Penundaan pemberian sebagian hak mahasiswa
- Pembatalan nilai
- Pemberhentian dengan hormat dari status sebagai mahasiswa
- Pemberhentian tidak dengan hormat dari status sebagai mahasiswa
- Pembatalan ijazah apabila telah lulus dari proses pendidikan.

# References

- 6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/>
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- Sosialisasi SE Dikti No 153/2012 Serta PENCEGAHAN & PENANGGULANGAN PLAGIASI DI PERGURUAN TINGGI Berdasarkan (PERMENDIKNAS NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2010. (n.d.).
- <http://Unplag.com>