ANALYZING STUDENTS' PLAGIARISM IN ACADEMIC WRITING COURSE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

(A Descriptive Study at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta)

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirements for the degree of Sarjana

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Thank you for the attention.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Suyadi and Mrs. Wahyuni who always give me endless love and supports during the time of study and the process of writing this thesis.
2. My beloved sister, Lisa Sulistyowati who always give supports and advices.
3. My best friends from Shining Shimering Splendid (Dzila, Novia, Hanis, and Fatimah) who share many experiences of happiness, sadness, madness and effort.
4. All of my friends English Language Education H class.
5. My almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

"Don't explain yourself to anyone because those who like you don't need it and those who hate you don't believe it."

- Ali bin Abi Talib-

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "Analyzing Students' Plagiarism in Academic Writing Course of English Language Education Study Program (A Descriptive Study at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta)" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing totake the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesisand academic degree.

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is usefulfor the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Sukoharjo, ...

The researcher

Lina Oktavia

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ABSTRACT

Lina Oktavia. 2023. “Analyzing Students' Plagiarism in Academic Writing Course of English Language Education Study Program (A Descriptive Study at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta)”. Thesis. English Language Education, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Writing skill is the most difficult skill to be mastered. One of the problems faced by the students is plagiarism. This research aims to analyze the plagiarism types committed by the third semester English Language Education Students in academic Writing and to investigate the factors that lead the students to do plagiarism.

This research is qualitative research. This research was done since June 2022 until Mei 2023 at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. The participants of this research were 25 English Language Education students who have been joining Academic Writing Course in academic year 2021/2022. The researcher used documentation and interview as the technique of data collection. The data analysis was carried out through 3 stages; 1) data reduction, 2) data display and 3) drawing conclusion and verification. The researcher used external validator to check trustworthiness of the data.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found three types plagiarism in the final task of Academic Writing course of English Language Education students; 1) copy paste plagiarism (72%), 2) translation plagiarism (24%) and 3) disguised plagiarism (4%). The result also showed that there were three factors contributing to English Language Education students to commit plagiarism; 1) the easier internet access, 2) laziness, and 3) lack of knowledge about citation and reference.

Keyword: plagiarism, writing, academic writing

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Study

English as an international language is one of the subjects that is important to be learned. There are four basic skills in English language skills. One of them is writing skill. Writing skill seen as essentials skill for EFL students. It has significant role for global mediation of knowledge (Fareed, Ashraf, & Bilal, 2016). In addition, good writing skills can also open up opportunities to study abroad for students. In college, writing skill wa taught at an early semester as a provision for English students in writing their thesis.

Toba et al. (2019) claimed that writing skill is the most difficult skill to be mastered. Some research stated that EFL students faced various problems in writing. The research conducted by Rahmatunisa (2014) stated that some EFL students have difficulty in terms of linguistics, cognitive, and psychological. According to Azizah & Budiman (2017), knowledge was the most difficult aspect in writing. EFL students tend to have writing problem in various aspects such as, knowledge claim, textual organization, interference of different cultural views, relating the text to the audience, structuring of argument, the grammatical rule, and so on. Toba et al. (2019) investigated the current issues of Indonesian EFL Students' Writing skills. The finding of the research showed that the writing ability of Indonesian EFL Students was good but some of them faced the problems in writing aspects including content, organization, vocabulary, grammar, and mechanics.

The lack of writing ability will make EFL students have difficulty on producing good academic writing. Academic writing is quite different from general writing. The difference lies in terms of its purpose, potential readers, text structures, and language styles (Zhang, 2018). Academic writing is an activity of delivering information from original ideas in a new language for academic purposes. Academic writing plays a crucial role because it has a significant impact on the EFL students' academic paper to achieve their degree. Thesis, as one of academic writing form, is one of the main requirements for completing studies which is a challenge for every EFL students. Students must understand several aspects such as content, diction, structure, and language use.

The writing problem faced by the students and plagiarism are closely related. Mac Lennan (2018) stated that the lack of knowledge and skill are the factors causing students to commit plagiarism. Plagiarism is a form of dishonesty in the field of writing. Plagiarism has become a controversy both in Indonesia and abroad. In 2017, the world of education in Indonesia was shocked by the alleged plagiarism of one of the great universities in Indonesia. The Chancellor of university was temporarily dismissed because of the case. The Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education stated that cases of plagiarism on campus occurred on a massive scale. This is certainly a dark record in the world of education, because there is already a ministerial regulation that stipulates that the chancellor as the highest academic leader at universities is prohibited from carrying out activities that cause plagiarism (CNN Indonesia, 2017). Another example is the case of the Rector of the university in Sumatera, who was suspected of committing self-plagiarism in December 2020.

The journal entitled "Student's Plagiarisms in Higher Learning Institutions in the Era of Improved Internet Access: Case Study of Developing Countries" written by Anney & Mosha (2015) investigated students' plagiarism practice in Tanzania higher learning institutions. The result showed that most of students knew that plagiarism is the academic dishonesty. However, this did not stop them from plagiarizing. There are some reasons why the students commit plagiarism such as internet access, shortage of books, students' laziness, and lack of writing ability. The difference of the journal written by Anney & Mosha and this study lies in the focus of the study. In this study, the researcher will focus to investigate the types of plagiarism and the factors that contribute to student plagiarism. In addition, the participants of the research are also different. The participants of this study are English education students who have taken the Academic Writing course.

Furthermore, the study conduct by Sulaiman & Sulastri (2018) also investigate the types of plagiarism and the factors causing the students to do plagiarism. In the journal entitled "Types and Factors Causing Plagiarism in Papers of English Education Student", the researcher analyze the plagiarism contained in the papers of Introduction of Literature course. The result revealed that the type of plagiarism that is often done by English Education students is the first type. The study also showed that there are some reasons that cause students to commit plagiarism such as 1) lack of the knowledge of citation; 2) limited acces of the sources; 3) students laziness. The gap of the study above with this researh are the subjects of the study. In the study above, the researchers involve English Education students who take Introduction of Literature course. While, in this

research, the researcher involve English Education students who take Academic Writing course at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

There is still little research related to the practice of plagiarism at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta making the researcher interested in investigating this topic. Based on the pre-research that has been done by the researcher on July 2022, it was found that English Education students faced many problems in writing. One of them is plagiarism. According the initial data that has been collected by the researcher, there was some students' task (in this case essay) that include plagiarism. From the preliminary data that have been collected by the reasercher, the average plagiarism found in students' paper is 15%.

From the background above, the researcher conducted the research in English Language Education Program Study of UIN Raden Mas Said entitled "Analyzing Students' Plagiarism in Academic Writing Course of English Language Education Study Program (A Descriptive Study at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta)". This research aims to investigate the types of plagiarism committed by English education students of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and the factors that encourage students to do plagiarism. The result of this research is expected to increase students' insight regarding plagiarism.

B. Identification Problem

From the background study above, the researcher identifies the problem as follow:

1. Many EFL students have difficulty in writing due to lack of knowledge and ability.

2. Students are less able to develop idea.
3. Students are still not familiar with citation.
4. Some students commit plagiarism.
5. Students are still confused with plagiarism checker.

C. Limitation of the Study

In order to focus on the study, the researcher limits the study on the plagiarism types and the factors contributing to English education students committing plagiarism. The researcher analyzes the types of plagiarism committed by 25 English Language Education students who have been joining Academic Writing course in academic year 2021/2022 at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta based on the classification of plagiarism from Debora Weber-Wulff (2014). In the other hand, to investigate the factors contributing to English education students committing plagiarism, the researcher used both theories from Anney Mosha (2015) and Basalama & Machmud (2017).

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the study above, the problem statements of this research are:

1. What are the types of plagiarism committed by the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 in academic writing at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta?
2. What are the factors contributing to the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 committing plagiarism?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the types of plagiarism committed by the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 in academic writing at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
2. To investigate the factors contributing to the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 commiting plagiarism.

F. Benefits of the Study

Benefits of this study divided into two majors as follows:

1. Theoretical

   This research is expected to add references dealing with plagiarism types and the factors contributing the students to committing plagiarism.

2. Practical

   a. Students

      This research are expected to give benefits for English Education Students. From the result of this research, the students will know the factors that contributing them to commit plagiarism and the types of plagiarism so that they will increase their awareness to avoid plagiarism especially in academic writing.

   b. Lecturers

      Through this research, the teacher as an educator is expected to provide knowledge to their students regarding plagiarism so that the students can increase their awareness to avoid plagiarism.

c. Researchers

The researcher hopes that this research will give benefits for other researchers. By reading this research, they can increase her knowledge regarding plagiarism types and the factors contributing to students committing plagiarism so that they can avoid plagiarism in academic writing.

G. Definition of Key Term

1. Writing

Kellogg & Raulerson (2007) defined writing as a cognitive process that tests memory, language, and thinking ability.

2. Academic Writing

Academic writing is different from general writing. Academic writing is clear, concise, focused, structured, and backed up by evidence(Bailey, 2015). There are so many types of academic writing such as journals, essays, research, and thesis.

3. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a term that is familiar to academics. Jean Liddell (2003) defined plagiarism as the activity of using someone's ideas, design, illustrations, data, or any creative work as something new and yours; this includes real and intellectual property and public domain material. Plagiarism is an illegal and banned by the country because plagiarism is one of the dishonesties in the academic field.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Writing

Writing skill seen as essentials skill for EFL students. It has significant role for global mediation of knowledge (Fareed et al., 2016). Kellogg & Raulerson (2007) defined writing as a cognitive process that tests memory, language, and thinking ability.

According to Harmer (2004), there are 4 stages in writing. The first stage is planning. The writer must know the aims of her writing because it affects the writing styles. The next stage is draft. It can be defined as the original of a piece of writing. After drafting, the next stage is editing. In this stage, the writer revises her text. The last stage is final revision. The process of writing can be seen in the following way:

Planning >> Drafting >> Editing >> Final Revision

There are some different genres of writing as formulated by Brown (2004):

Table 2.1: genres of writing by Brown (2004)

Genres	Examples
Academic Writing	Thesis, dissertation, and essay
Job-related writing	Advertisement, announcement, and schedules.
Personal Writing	Email, letters, notes, diaries, and personal journals

2. Academic Writing

Writing as an essential skill for EFL students has important social and educational function because it is used for communication in higher education and in the workplace (letters, proposals, e-mails, project reports, etc.). According Yale (2010), writing can be defined as symbolic forms that describe the language using the graphics signs. There are some purposes for writing such us to report something, to answer a question, to discuss a topic, etc. Whatever the purpose, a piece of writing must be clear and coherent. In the field of education, writing skills are needed to prepare good writing for academic purposes.

In the book Academic Writing: A Guide to Tertiary Level Writing (2007) it is explained that academic writing is different from general writing. The first difference can be seen from a structural point of view. Academic writing is formal writing that requires a structure such as beginning, middle, and end. The second difference lies in the citation aspect. In academic writing, the writer must convey facts and be objective. The author can strengthen his opinion by linking it with published author statements discussing the same topic. By citing the author's previous work, it also shows that the author has read information from various sources. The third difference is writing style. As mentioned above, academic writing is formal, so writers should not use slang. In addition, the author must also pay attention to punctuation and grammar.

3. Basic Principles of Academic Writing

The book entitled Organizing Essay Writing for Academic Purposes described that there were three fundamental basic principles in Academic Writing, as following:

a. Content

Content can be interpreted as the core of a paper. In academic writing, the content must be clear, specific, and relevant. Be clear means that the content in academic writing must avoid obscurity and ambiguities for the readers. Academic paper also must be specific means that in academic writing, the writer must avoid long-winded explanation. Academic writing should be focus on the topic being discussed so the readers can grasp the meaning of academic paper. The last, academic paper must be relevant to the topic being discussed. This aims to avoid the confusion of the readers in understanding the meaning or messages of the academic paper (Hasan, 2017).

b. Register

In academic writing, register can be interpreted as language style and the diction used in a paper. The register in academic writing must be formal and to the point. In academic writing, the writer should be avoiding slang or non-formal language. Furthermore, academic papers also must be to the point. The writer should be avoiding long-winded explanation. The writer should be to the point in delivering the meaning or messages the readers can understand easily (Hasan, 2017).

c. Offences

Offences simply mean breaking of the rules. In academic writing, the writer must avoid offences especially plagiarism. The writer must use proper quotation and citation to avoid plagiarism (Hasan, 2017).

4. Academic Writing Difficulties

Academic writing is the greatest challenge for student especially English Education students. Academic writing plays a crucial role because it has a significant impact on the EFL students' academic paper to achieve their degree. The students must understand the basic principles in academic writing to make a good academic paper. There are three basic principles in writing academic paper: 1) content, 2) register and 3) offences as mentioned in the book entitled Organizing Essay Writing for Academic Purposes (Hasan, 2017). However, many students faced various problems in writing academic papers.

Many researchers have conducted study on the problems faced by students in academic writing. Not only in Indonesia, but the study on the same topic has also been carried out abroad. According the research conducted by Fadda (2012) at King Saud University, there were many difficulties faced by students in academic writing such as grammar errors and organizing paragraph. Some research has been investigating the difficulties faced by the Indonesia students in academic writing. The research showed that Indonesia students faced many difficulties in academic writing such as organization, grammar, punctuation,

language problem (Humairoh, 2021; Ratnawati, Faridah, Anam, & Retnaningdiah, 2018; Toba, Noor, & Sanu, 2019).

5. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a familiar term in education field. Plagiarism can be interpreted as a fraud in the world of education. Many sources give various definitions about plagiarism. Indonesia's prime minister of national education number 17, 2010 about the prevention and the countermeasure of plagiarism in college defined plagiarism as a deliberate or accidental act in obtaining or attempting credit or credit for a scientific work, by citing some or all of the works and/or scientific works of others who are recognized as its scientific work, without adequately stating the source (Permendiknas, 2010).

Next, Jean Lidell (2003) stated that plagiarism is something puzzling because it has many definitions from various sources. After read many sources, Jean Liddell defined plagiarism as the activity of using someone's ideas, design, illustrations, data, or any creative work as something new and yours; this includes real and intellectual property and public domain material (Lidell, 2003).

Furthermore, plagiarism can simply define as taking someone’s idea or statement without acknowledging the author (Bailey, 2015). Acknowledging author’s idea is important because it indicated that you have read and understood many sources and it can support your statement or idea (Bowker, 2007). When you take someone’s idea, you can use citation or quotation to avoid plagiarism.

From some definition above, plagiarism can be seen as an act of taking, cheating, and stealing someone's idea or works. Plagiarism can be categorized as a crime in academic world. It is a form of dishonesty in academic world. Plagiarism also has negative impact on the plagiarist. The worst punishment for a students who commit plagiarism is a dishonorable discharge of student status or cancellation of diplomas for graduating students (Permendiknas, 2010).

6. Types of Plagiarism

There are some different opinions about plagiarism types. Fish & Hura (2013) divided plagiarism into 4 types as following

Table 2.2: types of plagiarism by Fish & Hura (2013)

Type 1	Plagiarism where the plagiarist used author's idea without citation.
Type 2	Plagiarism where the plagiarist used author's phrases without citation.
Type 3	Plagiarism where the plagiarist used author's sentences or paragraph without citation.
Type 4	Plagiarism where the plagiarist claimed someone's entire document as his own.

Debora Weber- Wulff (2014) also propose the typology of plagiarism as following:

a. Copy & Paste

This type of plagiarism is the easiest plagiarism type to be detected. The plagiarist used a part or entire of the source without any changing.

The plagiarist just copies the source and then inserted it into her/his paper (CTRL+C and CTRL+V).

b. Translations

Just like the name, this type of plagiarism occurred when the plagiarist used a portion of a text of a certain source that has a different language with the target language and then translate it.

c. Disguised Plagiarism

This type of plagiarism is harder to be detected. This type of plagiarism occurred when the plagiarist changed the word and deleted or inserted a phrase into the original paper.

d. Shake & Paste Collection

This is the plagiarism where the plagiarist combined multiple sources and then copying them into one paper.

e. Clause Quilts

Clause Quilts also known as *mosaic plagiarism*. It called *mosaic plagiarism* because the plagiarist combine words or phrases from some sources and then edit them (maybe changing the word or changing the word order).

f. Structural Plagiarism

In this type of plagiarism, the plagiarist was using paraphrasing method in writing the papers. The plagiarist paraphrases the portion of the source text without acknowledging the author.

g. Pawn Sacrifice

Pawn Sacrifice is one of plagiarism types when the plagiarist included the citation only in footnote or bibliography.

h. Cut & Slide

Cut & Slide is the plagiarism occurred when the plagiarist degraded the portion of the source text to be footnote or appendix.

i. Self-plagiarism

This is a plagiarism where the author reproduction or reuse her/his previous paper without citation.

Different opinion comes from Turnitin (2012). Turnitin (2012) in the Plagiarism Spectrum mentioned that there are 10 types of plagiarism based on the survey that has been done, as following:

a. Clone: an act of claiming or submitting someone else's work, word-for-word, as one's own.
b. Ctrl-C: A plagiarism type that copied the significant portions of a text from certain source without any change.
c. Find-Replace: The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.
d. Remix: An act of paraphrasing from multiple sources and then combined them seamlessly.
e. Recycle: The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation.
f. Hybrid: The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages – without citation – in one paper.

g. Mash up: A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.
h. 404 errors: A plagiarism type that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.
i. Aggregator: This type contains proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.
j. Re-tweet: A plagiarism type that contains proper citation, but similar to the wording and/or structure of the original text.

In the other hand, Donald McCabe from Rutgers University, as cited in Plagiarism.org (2017), has conducted a research involving over 63,700 US undergraduate and 9,250 graduate students over the course of three years (2002-2005). The result of the research indicated the following statements:

a. 36% of undergraduate students stated that they were copying few sentences from internet without acknowledging the source. Meanwhile, 24% of graduate students also doing the same in their self report.
b. 38% undergraduate students stated that they were copying few sentences from written sources without acknowledging the souce. Meanwhile, 25% graduate students doing the same in their self report.
c. 14% of undergraduate students stated that they are falsifying the bibliography. Meanwhile, there were 7% of graduate students doing the same in their self report.
d. 7% self report copying materials “almost word for word from a written source without citation.” Meanwhile, 4% of graduate students self report doing the same.

e. 7% self report “turning in work done by another.” Meanwhile, 3% of graduate students self report doing the same

f. 3% report “obtaining paper from term paper mill.” Meanwhile, 2% of graduate students report doing so (Plagiarism.org, 2017).

From many theories above, the researcher used the theory from Debora Weber-Wullf (2014) as the guided theory to answer the first research question; What are the types of plagiarism committed by the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 in academic writing at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta?

7. Factors Contributing to Plagiarism

Anney & Mosha (2015) explained that there are several factors that motivating EFL students to commit plagiarism, as following:

a. Students laziness

Laziness is the main factor that encourages students to commit plagiarism. In KBBI, the word lazy can be defined as not wanting to work or do something. Laziness can cause many problems. One of them is plagiarism. As an illustration, the students who are lazy to read books and seek information from various sources will have difficulty when given the task to write an essay. This will encourage students to do plagiarism. Lazy students won't want to work hard because they just want to get grades.

b. Shortage of books

The second factor mentioned by Anney and Mosha (2015) is the shortage of books. Many libraries in our country do not have enough books

for their students. This causes many students to not be able to find appropriate reference books. The lack of knowledge makes the students plagiarize.

c. Poor skills in acknowledging sources

Lack of skills in acknowledging source of information can cause students to plagiarize. This is because students don't know how to quote correctly. Sometimes, the materials are available but the students used that material without citation because they don't have enough knowledge about citation and reference.

In addition, the book entitled Plagiarism Exercise and Finding Ways written by Nonni Basalama and Karmila Machmud (2017) stated that there are some factors that trigger the students to commit plagiarism, as following:

a. Students' dissapointment

The students were disappointed with the minimal feedback from the lectures. The lack of recognition toward their efforts in their own written work also encourge students to commit plagiarism.

b. Internet Access

The second factors stated by Nonni Basalama and Karmila Machmud (2017) is easier access to the internet. Many students commit plagiarism because it is easy to access many resources in internet for their writing assignment.

In this research, the researcher used both theories from Anney & Mosha (2015) and Nonni Basalama and Karmila Machmud (2017) as the guided

theory to answer the second research question; What are the factors contributing to the third semester English Language Education Students in academic year 2021/2022 committing plagiarism?

B. Previous Related Study

As an interesting topic, many researchers are doing research on the topic plagiarism. To make sure the originality of the idea in this research, the researcher would present some previous related studies. The first previous study is the thesis entitled "The Analysis of Students Perception on Plagiarism in Completing Thesis" written by Khairunnisak (2018). This research aims to investigate 1) students' perception about plagiarism in completing their thesis and 2) the factors that caused students commit plagiarism. This research is qualitative research. The researcher collected the data through interview involving 12 students of English Department who are completing their thesis. The result of this study stated that plagiarism can be positive or negative. Three out of twelve participants said that plagiarism is positive thing because plagiarism can help them to complete their assignments when they did not have an idea. On the contrary, nine participants said that plagiarism is negative thing because plagiarism is like stealing. They used someone ideas without mentioning the source. Furthermore, there are some reasons why the students commit plagiarism such as limited sources, student's laziness, limited time, and low motivation.

The second previous study is the thesis entitled "Types of Plagiarism in Thesis 2020". The thesis written by Zainah was investigating the plagiarism in Thesis of English Education Department 2020. The subject of this research was

20 thesis that have been done in 2020. From the analyzing have been done by the researcher, it found that there were 5 types of plagiarism that often appear in Thesis 2020: 1) Totally copy-paste (TCP), 2) Totally copy-paste from mentioned author (TCP-MA), Copy-paste and deleting and/or changing few of original words (CP-DCFOW), Quoting adding self-opinion (QASO), and Quoting use own word (QUOW).

The next previous study is the journal from Journal of ELT Research entitled "Indonesian English University Students' Perception on Plagiarism in the Online World Era". The journal written by Santosa, Paramartha and Absari (2019) focused on Indonesian EFL students' perception towards plagiarism in the online world era. The data collected from 633 EFL students in a University in North Bali using questionnaire and interview. There was 62,88% respondents who had a positive perception of their knowledge about plagiarism; 69,87% of respondents who had a positive perception of their attitudes towards plagiarism; and 72,27% of respondents who had a positive perception of their beliefs to prevent plagiarism.

Last, the previous study comes from the journal written by Ramdan Nugraha and Juang Rudianto Putra (2018) entitled Analyzing the EFL Undergraduate Students' Plagiarism in Writing Academic Paper. This research aims to investigate the forms of plagiarism and the factors contribute to it. This is a qualitative research involved five undergraduate Students chosen by purposive sampling. The result showed that there were 3 forms of plagiarism; 1) Totally Copy-Paste, 2) Totally Copy-Paste from Mentioned-Author and 3) Copy-paste and deleting and/or changing few of original words (CP-DCFOW). The researcher

also mentioned that there were 3 factors that lead students to commit plagiarism from the lecturer point of view. The factors are 1) students' laziness, 2) students pragmatic view and 3) there are no strict sanctions against the practice of plagiarism.

Table 2.3: Research Gap

No.	Previous Study	Similarity	Difference
1.	The Analysis of Students Perception on Plagiarism in Completing Thesis written by Khairunnisak (2018)	The similarity lies on the second research statement: the factors that cause the students commit plagiarism.	The difference lies on the participants of the study.
2.	Types of Plagiarism in Thesis 2020 written by Zainah (2020)	The similarity lies on the focus of the study. Both of the study aims to investigate the types of plagiarism commit by English students.	The difference lies on the subjects of the study.
3.	Indonesian English University Students' Perception on Plagiarism in the	The similarity lies on the object of the study; plagiarism.	• The first diffferences is focus of the study. The previous study

	Online World Era written by Santosa, Paramartha and Absari (2019)		foccused on the students' perception while this study will foccused on the plagiarism types and factors that cause English students commit plagiarism. • The second differences is the participants. This study will involve English education students who have joined Academic Writing course at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta while the previous study above involving EFL students in a

			University in North Bali.
4.	Analyzing the EFL Undergraduate Students' Plagiarism in Writing Academic Paper written by Ramdan Nugraha and Juang Rudianto Putra (2018).	The similarity lies on the focus of the study.	The difference can be seen in the participants of the study. The study above involved undergraduate students and lecturer as the participant. Different from the study above, this research using qualitative research as the research method involving English Education students who have attend Academic Writing course at UIN Raden Mas Said as the participants.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study was qualitative research where this study produce desccriptive data obtained from oral or written words and conducting research subjects that can be observed. According to Sugiono (2013), qualitative research is a new method which is the research was done in natural condition. In qualitative research, researchertry to explore and understand the demands of both individuals and groups regarding the problem that is the topic of research (Creswell, 2014).

In this case, the researcher tries to provide a description and understanding regarding the type of plagiarism carried out by English education students at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. In addition, researcher also tries to provide exposure related to the factors that trigger students to do plagiarism.

B. Research Setting

1. Place

This research will be conducted in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. This university is one of the state universities under the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia which is located in Pandawa Street, Dusun IV, Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo, Central Java. This university was chosen by the researcher because based on the pre-research have been done by the researcher, it was found that there were some English students' papers that contain plagiarism.

2. Time

The researcher began submitting titles for this research proposal in July 2021. Then, in June 2022, researcher began to conduct pre-research in the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Table 3.1: Time of Research

No.	Activity	Time							
		Sept 2021	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023
1.	Title submission	■							
2.	Pre-research		■						
3.	Proposal Writing		■	■	■				
4.	Proposal Seminar					■			
5.	Research						■		
6.	Thesis Writing							■	■

C. **Research Subject and Informan**

In qualitative research, the research subject is the person who will provide the data needed in the research. The researcher will use purposive sampling in

choosing the participants. Purposive sampling is one of the sampling technique where the researcher decide the participants with some certain consideration (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, the participants are 25 English Language Education students who have been joining Academic Writing course in academic year 2021/2022. The researcher decide to choose these participants because they have been given the basics in writing academic papers. The researcher will analyze the data obtain from the students who have taken academic writing course.

D. Data and Source of The Data

The data in qualitative research are in the form of words, phrases, and/or sentences. In this research, the writer analyzed the data that comes from the student's final project in the academic writing course. The researcher collected 25 papers of English education students final assignment in the academic writing course by contacting the participants via WhatsApp. The researcher will use the plagiarism found in the final project of English education students in the academic writing course to answer the first research question. Apart from the student's final project, the researcher also obtained data from interviews. Researchers will analyze the results of interviews with participants to answer the second research question.

E. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool to measure and collect data in research. In qualitative research, the main research instrument is the researcher herself. Here, researchers have an important role in data collection, data analysis, and making

conclusion (Abdussamad, 2021). Researchers also developed research instruments to facilitate data collection. This instrument will be used to find plagiarism committed by students and the factors that influence it. In this study, researchers used student final assignments and interviews.

F. Technique of Collecting the Data

In this research, the researcher using the techniques of collecting the data as following:

1. Documentation

   The first technique was documentation. The researcher collect the data through document analysis to answer the first problem statement; plagiarism types commit by students. In the book *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (2021)* written by Zuchri Abdussamad Documentation is one of the data collection techniques in qualitative research from transcripts, notes, minutes, newspapers, etc.(Abdussamad, 2021). In this case, the researcher collected 25 private documents (students' essay) from English Language Education Students.

2. Interview

   In addition, to answer the second problem statement, the researcher used interview as the technique of collecting the data. Interview is defined as a technique of collecting data through conversations between researcher and research subjects or informants with the aim of obtaining the data needed in research (Abdussamad, 2021). The researcher conduct face to face interview

to dig the information related to the topic of this research. The participants were 25 students.

In this research, the researcher conducted semi-structured interview to collect the data. The researcher prepared about 10 list of questions as an interview guided. The researcher can add or delete the questions to dig the information. The interview guided is created based on both theories from Anney & Mosha (2015) and Basalama & Machmud (2017).

G. Trustworthiness of the Data

In a study, research results must be valid. There are some differences in terms of the validity of the data between qualitative research and quantitative research. The data validity test in qualitative research includes credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability (Sugiyono, 2013).

The first test of data validity in qualitative research is the credibility test. The credibility test can be interpreted as a truth test or internal validity (in quantitative research). In qualitative research, credibility test can be done in various ways such as triangulation, member check, negative case analysis, and extension of observation period. In this study, the researchers conducted a credibility test by using validator. The criterion of the validator is the lecturer in English Language Education.

The second test of data validity in qualitative research is the transferability test. Transferability test here can be interpreted as testing whether the research results can be applied or not. In this case the researcher will write a detailed and

systematic report so that the reader can understand the message of the researcher and can decide whether the results of this research can be applied elsewhere.

Next is the dependability test. In quantitative research, dependability refers to the term reliability. The dependability test can be done by conducting an audit of the entire research process. In this case, the researcher always consults with the supervisor from the beginning of the research to the preparation of the report.

The last test of the validity of the data is the confirmability test. Confirmability test is testing whether the research results can be accepted by many people or not. The confirmability test in qualitative research is similar to the dependability test so that it can be carried out simultaneously.

H. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data that has been obtained will have no meaning if it is not analyzed. Data analysis is an important stage in qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a process of processing and describing the data that has been obtained into a certain pattern so as to produce a conclusion that is easily understood by the reader.

In this study, researchers will be guided by the data analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984). In the theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) there are 3 stages in data analysis.

a. Data Reduction

The first step is data reduction. Data reduction is a process of summarizing, select, and focus the data that has been obtained on things that

are basic. This stage is carried out to make it easier for researchers to process data because the data obtained in the field is quite large. The reduced data will make it easier for researchers to collect further data. In addition, the data will also provide a clearer picture of the area under study. In this study, researcher will select the data that has been collected. Researcher will focus on data or sentences that contain elements of plagiarism.

b. Data Display

After data reduction, the next stage of data analysis is data presentation. Presentation of data in qualitative research can be done in the form of descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and so on. The presentation of data that is most often used in qualitative research is a short description or narrative text. This stage aims to make it easier for researchers to understand the data and plan the next steps. In this step, the researcher will display all data or sentences that contain elements of plagiarism found in the final project of English education students in the academic writing course by using coding.

c. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

The last stage in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusions in qualitative research are new knowledge that does not yet exist. The conclusions put forward must be supported by valid and consistent evidence or data. Conclusions can be in the form of elaboration or descriptions related to a phenomenon that was previously still gray so that it becomes clear after research is carried out. In addition, conclusions can also be in the form of causal relationships or hypotheses (Agustinova, 2015).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Research Finding

1. Plagiarism types committed by English education students in academic writing

The researcher used documentation to investigate the types of plagiarism committed by English education students in academic writing. The researcher obtained the data from students' final task in academic writing and focused on the data that contain elements of plagiarism. The researcher checked the data used Turnitin to reduce the data. Then, the finding was analyzed based on the classification of plagiarism from Debora Weber-Wulff (2014). Based on the data analyze, the researcher found 3 types of plagiarism; 1) copy & paste, 2) translation, and 3) disguised plagiarism. Below is a plagiarism types found in students' final task:

a. Copy & Paste

According to Debora Weber-Wulff (2014), Copy & Paste is plagiarism types that are easily detected. In this research, Copy & Paste is the most plagiarism type that found in the students' paper. This type of plagiarism occurs when the plagiarist used a part or entire of the source, word for word without any changing. In this plagiarism type, the students' paper is identical with the original work. The following are the data contain Copy & Paste plagiarism:

Table 4.1: Copy & Paste Plagiarism

Number	Students' paper	Original work
Data 1	"Additional works hours subtract from home time, while work intensity or work pressure may result in fatigue, anxiety, or other verse psychological consequences that affect the quality of home and family life" (*Participant 6*)	Additional work hours subtract from home time, while high work intensity or work pressure may result in fatigue, anxiety or other adverse psycho-physiological consequences that can affect the quality of home and family life. (*RimaCharbaji El-Kassem, (2019), Antecedents and Consequences of Work-Family Conflict in Qatar, The Journal of Social Sciences Research, Vol. 5, Issue. 6, pp: 1010-1019*)
Data 2	The creation of a good class is based on classroom management which is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. However, classroom management is much more than that. It is also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching enviroment, so the educational goals can be achieved. (*Participant 17*)	Classroom management is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. Many see it as maintaining order through the control of teachers. However, classroom management is much more than that. This also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment so that the educational goals can be achieved. (*https://www.researchgate.net /publication/351819204*)

Data 3	Global warming is a form of ecosystem imbalance on earth due to the process of increasing the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land on earth. Global warming is a process characterized by an increase in the temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land. The global average temperature at the earth's surface has soared 0.74 +- 0.18° C (1,33 +- 0,32° F) in the last hundred years. (*Participant 14*)	Global warming is a form of ecosystem imbalance on earth due to the process of increasing the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land on earth. ... For your information, the global average temperature on Earth's surface has soared 0.74 ± 0.18 °C (1.33 ± 0.32 °F) in the last hundred years. (*https://www.youtube.com /watch?v=aZS3vL3CuaQ*)
Data 4	Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at one time or another. The difference between them is that stress is a response to a threat in a situation. Anxiety is a reaction to the stress. (*Participant 15*)	Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at one time or another. The difference between them is that stress is a response to a threat in a situation. Anxiety is a reaction to stress. (*https://adaa.org/understanding-anxiety/additional-disorders/stress*)
Data 5	Bipolar disorder, a mental illness that causes dramatic shifts in a	BIPOLAR DISORDER a mental illness that causes dramatic shifts in a person's

	person's mood, energy and ability to think clearly. People with bipolar disorder experience intense emotional states that typically occur during distinct periods of days to weeks, called mood episodes. (*Participant 15*)	mood, energy and ability to think clearly. People with bipolar experience high and low moods—known as mania and depression—which differ from the typical ups-and-downs most people experience. (*https://www.facebook.com/healthofsikkim/*)
Data 6	Child abuse refers to any emotional, sexual or physical mistreatment or neglect by an adult in role of responsibility toward someone who is under 18 years of age. (P*articipant 15*)	Child abuse refers to any emotional, sexual, or physical mistreatment or neglect by an adult in a role of responsibility toward someone who is under 18 years of age. (*https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/241532*)
Data 7	Social isolation can lead to loneliness in some people, while others can feel lonely without being socially isolated. (*Participant 15*)	Social isolation can lead to loneliness in some people, while others can feel lonely without being socially isolated. (*https://www.forbes.com/sites/ebauer/2021/07/15/the-loneliness-epidemic-among-the-elderly-may-not-be-what-it-seems/?sh=1d8897191b54*)

Data 8	Sadness is a normal human emotion. We all feel sad from time to time, especially when unfortunate events happen or things change. (*Participant 15*)	Sadness is a normal human emotion. We all feel sad from time to time, especially when unfortunate events happen or things change. (*https://www.google.com/amp/s/health.clevelandclinic.org/feeling-down-lately-it-might-be-situational-depression/amp/*)
Data 9	Paranoia is a thought process that causes you to have an irrational suspicion or mistrust of others. (*Participant 15*)	Paranoia is a thought process that causes you to have an irrational suspicion or mistrust of others (*https://www.healthline.com/health/paranoia#:~:text=Paranoia%20is%20a%20thought%20process,they%20aren't%20in%20danger*.)
Data 10	According to psychology, Self healing is a healing process that only involves oneself to rise from the suffering that has been experienced and recover from inner wounds. (*Participant 15*)	According to psychology, selfhealing is a healing process that only involves oneself to rise from the suffering that has been experienced and recover from inner wounds. (*Annisa, F., Rohmawati,N. R., & Triestuning, E. (2021). Mental Health Therapy Training in Youth. Community Service Journal of Indonesia, 3 (1), 8-11)*

Data 11	The climate is in the process of a global warming, caused in part by human activities, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and acrosois, and changes in land use (Houghton et al. 2001; Karl and Trenberth 2003). These climate changes may well be charging the properties of tropical cyclones, yet the potential relationships between climate change and tropical cyclones and the consequences for humans have been downplayed or dismissed by a number of recent articles, testimonies, and press release (e.g., Michaels et al. 2005; Pieike et al. 2005; Mayfield 2005). (*Participant 20*)	The climate is in the process of a rapid warming, caused in part by human activities, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols, and changes in land use (Houghton et al. 2001; Karl and Trenberth 2003). These climate changes may well be changing the properties of tropical cyclones, yet the potential relationships between climate change and tropical cyclones and the consequences for humans have been downplayed or dismissed by a number of recent articles, testimonies, and press releases (e.g., Michaels et al. 2005;1 Pielke et al. 2005; Mayfield 2005). (*https://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/publications/special/2005.36_comment.pdf*)
Data 12	Global warming makes restless with the increasing number of losses and threats that can occur in the future. There are some reasons of global	A number of recent studies indicate that the rise in the temperature of the world and melting of the mass icebergs are the indications of global warming. There are

	warming. These are the cumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because of the usage of fossile fuels, destruction of plants and vegetation, rapid and ordinary urbanization and rapid insdustrilization (Cepel, 2008). (*Participant 20*)	some reasons of global warming. These are the cumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because of the usage of fossile fuels, destruction of plants and vegetation, rapid and ordinary urbanization and rapid industrialization (Cepel, 2008). (*https://www.academicjournals.org/app/webroot/article/article1380626255_Aydin.pdf*)
Data 13	The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the temperature difference between day and night is not too large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly. (*Participant 3*)	The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the temperature difference between day and night is not too large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly which is marked by things including melting of polar ice caps, destruction of ecosystems, rising sea levels and extreme climate change. (*https://www.studocu.com/id/document/universitas-mataram/politik-*

		internasional/the-south-african-renewable-energy-initiative-sari-is-a-foreign-partner/41277864)
Data 14	Green plants have a role in the process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced. "The green revolution is the easiest way to remove carbon dioxide in the air, by growing plants in the large quantities and maintaining them" (*Participant 3*)	The conservation of environment can we do by planting many trees and greening on critical lands. Green plants have a role in the process of photosynthesis; in this process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced by photosynthesis. (*https://deepoceanfacts.com/effects-of-greenhouse*)
Data 15	Study abroad is the term given to a program which usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university in order to attain a wider perpective of different cultures and explore new horizons. (*Participant 5*)	Study abroad is the term given to a program, usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university. In most cases, two universities have an arrangement which allows them to exchange students (hence the term 'exchange student') so that these students can learn about a foreign culture and broaden their horizons.

		(*https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-study-abroad-definition-benefits.html*)
Data 16	Hereinafter, studying abroad has many advantages such as provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning, like Hopkins (1999) stated, "study-abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristic that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provide new opportunities for learning-by-doing, virtually twenty-four hours a day". (*Participant 5*)	For starters, studying abroad may offer students valuable opportunities to gain language proficiency and experience new cultures. Hopkins (1993) claims: "Study abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristic that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiential learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provides new opportunities for learning." (*https://www.wowessays.com/free-samples/studying-abroad-a-comparative-analysis-argumentative-essay-example/*)
Data 17	One of the most loved remembered female leaders of this century was Diana, Princess of Wales. After she came into public life by marrying into British Royal Family, and leaving it ten years later, she decided	One of the most loved and remembered women leaders of this century was Diana, Princess of Wales. After she came into the public's life by marrying into the British Royal family, and leaving it ten years later, she decided her life to helping the

	her life to help the victim of landmines, AIDS, cancer, cerebal palsy and many others. (*Participant 25*)	unfortunate victims of land mines, AIDS, cancer, cerebral palsy and many others. These are the things she will be mostly remembered for. (*https://freeessay.com/essays/princess-diana-2/*)
Data 18	In one of her interviews, Princess Diana said "I lead from the hearth, not the head. Someone has to go out there and love people and show it." And Diana proved this. When visiting hospital, she would sit on the patient's bed and hold hands. Many were surprised that it was unprecedented, but for Princess Diana, it was a common thing. Lady Diana also the best mom for her sons. (*Participant 25*)	In one of her interviews, Princess Diana said: "I lead from the heart, not the head. Someone's got to go out there and love people and show it." And she proved this to be true many times. When visiting hospitals, she would sit on the patients' beds and hold their hands. Many were shocked because it had never happened before, but for lady Diana, it was a "normal thing to do." She shook people's hands without wearing gloves and hugged with children. (*https://brightside.me/wonder-people/i-dont-go-by-the-rule-book-7-reasons-why-princess-diana-will-always-be-the-queen-of-peoples-hearts-800348/*)

b. Translation

The second type is Translation. This type of plagiarism can not be detected in turnitin because in this type of plagiarism, the plagiarist have changed the languange. In thi case, the students used the source in Indonesia and then translate it into English. Debora Weber-Wulff categorized this act as one of plagiarism types because this work is not original. The following are the translation type found in the students' final task in the academic writing course:

Table 4.2: Translation Plagiarism

Number	Students' Paper	Original Work
Data 19	This is supported by the opinion of Saifudin (2014: 24) he said that the environment is challenging and stimulating for learning as well as a sense of save, peace and satisfaction so that it can achieve satiafying learning goals. (*Participant 17*)	Lingkungan belajar yang baik menurut pandangan Saifuddin (2014: 24) mengemukakan bahwa lingkungan yang menantang dan merangsang untuk belajar serta rasa aman, tentram dan puas sehingga dapat mencapai tujuan belajar yang diharapkan/memuaskan. (*Aziz, A. H. 2018. "Kontribusi Lingkungan Belajar dan Proses Pembelajaran Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa di Sekolah*".
Data 20	NASA and NOSS release global average temperatures over the past	NASA dan NOAA merilis suhu rata-rata global selama satu decade terakhir.

	decade. As a result, 2016 emerged as the hottest year. NOAA's calculations show that the global average temperature increase is about 1.69° F (0.94°C) while NASA's calculations are slightly higher, at 1.82° F (1.01°C). These conditions are warmer than the years during the 20th century. (*Participant 20*)	Hasilnya, tahun 2016 muncul sebagai tahun yang paling panas! Perhitungan NOAA menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan suhu rata-rata global sekitar 1,69° F (0,94° C), sementara perhitungan NASA sedikit lebih tinggi, yakni 1,82° F (1,01° C), ungkap laman Climate Central. Kondisi ini lebih hangat dari tahun-tahun selama abad 20 dan sudah seharusnya menjadi perhatian kita. (*https://www.idntimes.com/scuence/discovery/nena-zakiah-1/fakta-penting-tentang-perubahan-iklim-global/7*)
Data 21	There were about 12 million hectares of forests in the world lost during 2018. This amount is equivalent to 30 football fields per minute. This forest destruction and clearing occurs all over the world, from tropical forests in the Amazin (South America), west and Central Africa, to Indonesia. In fact, deforestation triggers the emergence	Laman BBC menyebut bahwa ada sekitar 12 juta hektar hutan di dunia hilang sepanjang 2018. Jumlah ini setara dengan 30 lapangan sepakbola per menit. Kerusakan dan pembabatan hutan ini terjadi diseluruh dunia, mulai dari hutan tropis di Amazon (Amerika Selatan), Afrika Barat dan Tengah, hingga Indonesia!

	of gas emissions that are harmful to the earth. Not only as habitat for animals and the lungs of the world, forests also play a vital role in regulating global climate change. (*Participant 20*)	Padahal, deforestasi memicu munculnya gas emisi yang berbahaya bagi bumi. Tidak hanya sebagai habitat hewan dan paru-paru dunia, hutan juga berperan vital mengatur perubahan iklim global. (*https://www.idntimes.com/scuence/discovery/nena-zakiah-1/fakta-penting-tentang-perubahan-iklim-global/7*)
Data 22	According to Richard J. Gelles (Hurairal, 2012), violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally). (*Participant 7*)	Menurut Ricard J. Gelles (Hurairah, 2012), kekerasan terhadap anak merupakan perbuatan disengaja yang menimbulkan kerugian atau bahaya terhadap anak-anak (baik secara fisik maupun emosional). (*Noviana, I. (2015). Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak: dampak dan penanganannya. Socio Informa, 1 (1))*
Data 23	Home should be a safe place for children to take refuge. Parents should be a place for teenagers to tell what they want to know. But,	Persoalannya adalah keluarga memiliki hak-hak privasi, sehingga banyak keluarga yang menutupi kekerasan tersebut didepan orang lain

	they get is neglect and even several harrasment which can be called maltreatment. The problem is that families have privacy rights, so many families cover up the violence in front of other people (Azevedo& Viviane, 2008: 22). (*Participant 7*)	(Azevedo& Viviane, 2008: 22). Dalam hal ini Anak mengalami penelantaran (neglect) dan pelecehan (abuse) oleh orang tua atau Pengasuh yang seharusnya melindungi dan member kasih saying atau perhatian, tetapi melakukan kekerasan, maka anak telah mengalami maltreatment (perlakuan salah). (*Kurniasari, A. (2019). Dampak Kekerasan Pada Kepribadian Anak. Socio Inforfa, 5 (1)*
Data 24	In the context of abuse, there will be a role for feeling of affectio , for acts of violence, from people who often interact or have relationships that are considered important by themselves or well-being (Camposs, 2004. Saarni, et.al, 2006 in Santrock 2007). (*Participant 7*)	Dalam konteks perlakuan salah, akan ada peran perasaan atau afeksi, terhadap tindak kekerasan, dari orang yang sering berinteraksi atau memiliki hubungan yang dianggap penting oleh dirinya atau well-being. (Camposs, 2004. Saarni, dkk, 2006 dalamSantrock 2007). (*Kurniasari,A.(2019).Dampak Kekerasan Pada Kepribadian Anak. Socio Informa,5(1*)

c. Disguised Plagiarism

The next type is disguised plagiarism. This type occurred when the plagiarist copies the source with changing the word and deleted or inserted a phrase into the original work.

Table 4.3 Disguised Plagiarism

Number	Students' Paper	Original Work
Data 25	The creation of a good class is based on classroom management which is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. However, classroom management is much more than that. It is also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment, so the educational goals can be achieved. Then, there are several characteristics of a good class includes; an organized teacher, student with the right attitudes, and a good synergy for the whole class.	Classroom management is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. Many see it as maintaining order through the control of teachers. However, classroom management is much more than that. This also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment so that the educational goals can be achieved (Savage & Savage, 2010). Furthermore, classroom management paves the way for teachers to get students to learn, and good classroom management is more than just being strict, authoritarian, or simply being organized. It contains routines, rules, and consequences, and it creates a set

	(Participant 17)	of expectations that are used in an organized classroom environment. *Qassimi, N. M. 2021. "Classroom Management". https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351819204*

The data above showed that the student copied from a certain source. The student made a changed by adding some phrase and deleting some sentences.

2. Factors Contributing to English education students committing plagiarism

The researcher used interview as a technique of collecting data. The researcher interviewed 25 English language education students who have been joining Academic Writing course. The question was made with reference to theories from Anney & Mosha (2015) and Basalama & Machmud (2017). It found that there were some factors that contributing to English language education students committing plagiarism, as following:

a) Internet access

The easier access to the internet have a positive impact and also negative impact in the education field. The positive side is the students can looking for sources for their task in the internet easily. They can access many books, journals, and articles in the internet. It is efficient and effective.

In the other hand, this benefits can be boomerang for students. Sometimes the easier of internet access is misused by irresponsible students. They just

copy paste from the internet source because many reasons such as laziness, running out the time, less of creativity, etc.

The following are the student's opinion about the easier of internet access:

Table 4.4: Students opinion related to internet access

Participants	**Opinion**
Participant 2	*iya, internet dapat diakses dimanapun dan kapanpun. melalui internet mahasiswa dapat menemukan apa saja yang mereka cari sehingga terkadang hal tersebut menjadi jalan pintas mahasiswa untuk mencari dan menggunakn sumber2 yang mereka perlukan.*
Participant 3	*Menurut saya iya, karena di jaman sekarang teknologi sudah canggih, internet bisa diakses dimana saja dan bisa digunakan untuk apa saja seperti dengan mudah mencari artikel thesis jurnal yang terdahulu tinggal mengunduh di suatu web saja sudah dapat banyak sumber-sumber tersebut, sehingga bisa mahasiswa bisa saja berpikiran untuk melakukan plagiarisme karena telah mendapatkan banyak sumber yang sesuai dengan pendapatnya*
Participant 6	*Iya, banyak sekali akses thesis atau jurnal di internet yang bisa dibaca dan didownload dengan gratis, hal ini berdampak positif karena mahasiswa bisa memperoleh referensi dengan mudah, namun di sisi*

	lain juga memudahkan para mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme.
Participant 13	*Ya, saya setuju.Ada dampak positif dengan adanya internet dalam mencari referensi, tetapi ada dampak negatifnya. Semakin mudah mendapa treferensi maka mahasiswa akan semakin malas untuk membaca ulang dan mencari inti dari sumber tersebut sehingga kerap kali memilih untuk hanya menyalinnya saja padahal hal tersebut tidak benar. Walaupun adanya kemudahan dengan internet, sebaiknya kita tetap menggunakan pemikiran kita sendiri dalam membuat suatu tulisan atau karya agar ilmu yang kita punya tidak hilang dimakan teknologi.*

b) Laziness

Laziness is one of the major factors that contributing to English Language Education students in commits plagiarism. Many of the participant said that the laziness is the main factor that encourages the students to do plagiarism. Below is the participant's opinion about laziness:

Table 4.5: students' opinion related laziness

Participants	**Opinion**
Participant 4	*Kemalasan. Kemalasan merupakan faktor internal yang sangat mempengaruhi seseorang dalam hal ini mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme. Mengapa?*

	Karena plagiarisme dianggap sebagai cara yang paling cepat nan singkat guna menyelesaikan tugas academic writing. Mahasiswa tidak perlu menggunakan critical thinking yang sangat menguras otak, tak perlu menghabiskan banyak waktu lagi serta membuang lebih banyak tenaga untuk menyelesaikan tugasnya karena plagiarisme menyuguhkan cara yang instan guna menyelesaikan tugas.
Participant 14	*Faktor minimnya kosakata bahasa inggris, faktor waktu yang mepet, dan faktor malas atau tidak kreatif dari mahasiswa*
Participant 16	*Kemampuannya masih kurang, malas, atau dateline yg terlalu mepet*

c) Lack of knowledge about citation and reference

In the interview that has been done by the researcher, the participants said that they lack of knowledge about citation and reference. Some of the participants acknowledge that they often wrong when they must write a citation and bibliography. The following are the participants' opinion regarding the lack of knowledge about citation and reference:

Table 4.6: students' opinion related to the lack of knowledge about citation and reference

Participant	**Opinion**
Participant 2	*iya, perlu pengetahuan dan pembelajaran lebih lanjut tentang hal tersebut supaya mahasiswa lebih paham*

	tentang bagaimana cara menggunakan karya orang lain dengan benar.
Participant 3	*Iya, masih banyak mahasiswa yang menulis referensi dalam daftar pustaka yang masih keliru tidak sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada selain itu juga ketika mengutip tetapi tidak mematuhi aturan dalam pengutipan itu menurut saya bisa menjadi faktor pendorong untuk melakukan plagiarisme*
Participant 5	*Iya. Jika mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan yang memadai tantang sitasi dan referensi dalam menulis tentu mereka tau juga bagaimana cara menulis agar sitasi atau referensi tersebut tidak berpotensi plagiarisme.*

B. Discussion

This research focused on two research questions as mentioned in Chapter 1. This research aims to investigate the plagiarism types committed by English Language Education students and the factors contributing to it.

1. Plagiarism types committed by English education students in academic writing

The researcher used documentation as the technique of collecting data to answer the first research question. Documentation is the technique of collecting data when the researcher collect the data needed from trancript, note, newspaper, etc (Abdussamad, 2021). In this case, the researcher have been collected the data from the students final task in academic writing course. The researcher used

Turnitin to detect plagiarism in the data. The result of Turnitin check was analyzed and filtered so that the researcher got the data as written in the Finding. In this research, the researcher found some types of plagiarism such as Copy Paste (72%), Translation (24%), and Disguised Plagiarism (4%).

The first type is Copy Paste. This type of plagiarism is the most common plagiarism found in the students final task in academic writing course. Copy Paste is the types of plagiarism that easily to be detected because the plagiarist used the source without any changing so the work was identical with the original work. This is supported by the interview that have been done with participants. The result of the interview showed that most of students admit that they had consciously been doing plagiarism. They just copy paste from the sources.

This result also in line with the journal written by Santosa, Paramartha and Absari (2019). They stated that Copy Paste is the most common and widely found in students essays. The same opinion comes from the research from Anney & Mosha (2015). Anney & Mosha (2015) mentioned that most of the participants just copy, word-for-word, from the source without acknowledging the source. They called this type as Clone.

In the thesis entitled Plagiarism among University Students in doing Course Assignment on Islamic Religious Education Study Program at Faculty of Islamic Study Islamic University of Indonesiawritten by Inayah Nutriani also found similar result. Copy Paste plagiarism is like a habit in education field. The researcher said that the students have been doing this type of plagiarism because it was practical and efficient.

Next, the second plagiarism types found in this research is Translation. This type of plagiarism can be detected in Turnitin. The researcher analyzed this type based on the reference. According to the research that have been done by Elisna et al (2019), Translation is plagiarism types that commonly found in the English Languange Education students' task. In this case, the students usually search the source in Indonesia then translate it into English used application or manual translation.

Besides thus two plagiarism types above, the researcher also found disguised plagiarism in student's final task. This type is difficult to be detected because the plagiarist has changed the text by adding or deleting some part of original work.

2. Factors Contributing to English education students committing plagiarism

Based on the analysis of the data obtained from the interview, the researcher found that there are three major factors contributing to English Language Education Students to commit plagiarism. There are the easier of internet access, laziness, and lack of knowledge about citation and reference. This is in line with the result of thesis written by Khairunnisak (2018). In her thesis, she stated that the students commit plagiarism because they don't know how to paraphrase or to quote some statement, they don't have a motivation and lazy to read more sources, and they want to finish their task instantly.

The easier of internet access can be one of the factors contributing English education students to commit plagiarism. This is supported by the result of interview. 23 of 25 participants agreed with this statement. They said that the

easier of internet access became the fast way to write the essay. The same statement comes from Anney & Mosha (2015). The result of their research showed that the participants find simple to copy paste from the internet. This is because many journals, articles, and books can be accessed easily and for free. Several participants also added that the easier of internet access not only have bad impact. The positive side of the easier of internet access is the students can find many sources from journal or e-book for free.

The next factor is a factor that comes from within the student himself, namely laziness. Eight participants stated that the students are lazy to think so they look for a fast way by copy paste from internet or books. This statement similar with the research from Tshepo Batane (2010). About 75% of the participants stated that they committed plagiarism because of laziness.

From the data of the research, the researcher found that there was 16 of 25 participants agreed that the lack of knowledge about citation and reference encourages the students to commit plagiarism. Most of them said that they do not know how to quote and how to write bibliography correctly. It supported with the data of students' final task in academic writing course. In their essays, there were still many students who make mistakes in writing citations and bibliography. This result in line with the journal written by Rizkariani Sulaiman and Sulastri (2018). In their research, they concluded that the lack of knowledge about how to quote is one of the factors that causing the students to commit plagiarism.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that is very important to know about plagiarism so that the students can avoid it. The lecturers must explain plagiarism something wrong because they steal someone idea. Also, the lecturers

must explain how to quote and cite properly to support their idea or statement. By citing published author work, it means that the students has read information from various sources.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provide the conclusions of this research and offer some suggestion for the further research.

A. Conclusions

Plagiarism is an interesting topic to discuss. The term plagiarism itself can be defined as the act of taking or using someone else's work without mentioning the main source. In the field of education, the practice of plagiarism is prohibited. In this study, researchers found 3 types of plagiarism in essays written by students; copy paste plagiarism, translation, and disguised plagiarism. The further analysis showed that there are factors that encourage students to commit plagiarism. The first factor is the ease of internet access. Almost all participants agreed because in their opinion, easy access to the internet provides a shortcut for them in writing essays. The second factor is laziness. As many as 8 out of 25 participants said that laziness encouraged students to commit plagiarism. The last factor is the lack of knowledge regarding citations and references.

B. Suggestions

From this research, there are some suggestions that can be provide. For the students of English Language Education, this research can increase their knowledge regarding plagiarism so that they can increase their awareness to avoid plagiarism especially in writing their thesis. Next, by knowing the factors that lead

the students to commits plagiarism, the lecturers can offer a solution dealing with this.

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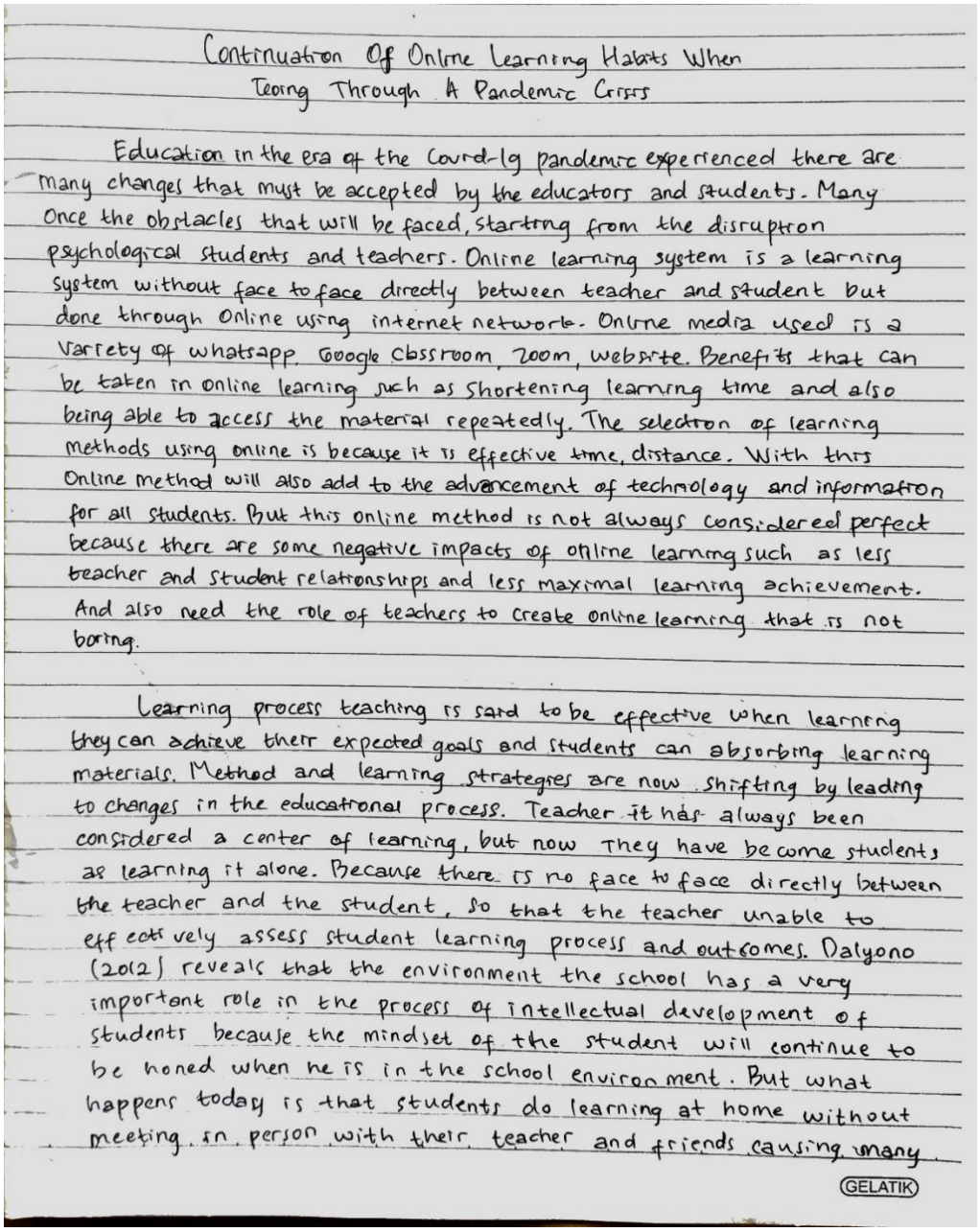
APPENDICES

STUDENTS PAPER

Participant 1



Continuation Of Online Learning Habits When Teoing Through A Pandemic Crisis

Education in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic experienced there are many changes that must be accepted by the educators and students. Many Once the obstacles that will be faced, starting from the disruption psychological students and teachers. Online learning system is a learning system without face to face directly between teacher and student but done through online using internet network. Online media used is a variety of whatsapp Google classroom, zoom, website. Benefits that can be taken in online learning such as shortening learning time and also being able to access the material repeatedly. The selection of learning methods using online is because it is effective time, distance. With this Online method will also add to the advancement of technology and information for all students. But this online method is not always considered perfect because there are some negative impacts of online learning such as less teacher and student relationships and less maximal learning achievement. And also need the role of teachers to create online learning that is not boring.

Learning process teaching is said to be effective when learning they can achieve their expected goals and students can absorbing learning materials. Method and learning strategies are now shifting by leading to changes in the educational process. Teacher it has always been considered a center of learning, but now they have become students as learning it alone. Because there is no face to face directly between the teacher and the student, so that the teacher unable to effectively assess student learning process and outcomes. Dalyono (2012) reveals that the environment the school has a very important role in the process of intellectual development of students because the mindset of the student will continue to be honed when he is in the school environment. But what happens today is that students do learning at home without meeting in person with their teacher and friends causing many.

GELATIK

students to experrence depression. This happens because of the lack of socialization of students, unlike face to face learning that always has a lot of interaction in the classroom and school environment.

It should be realized that the unpreparedness of teachers and students online learning is also a problem. The transfer of face to face learning systems to online systems suddenly, without careful preparation. Online learning cannot be separated from ~~[illegible]~~ internet network. Internet connection goes wrong one of the obstacles faced by students who live it is difficult to access the internet, especially these students. Where he lives in a rural, remote and left behind. Even if someone uses a mobile network sometimes an unstable network, due to its geographical location it is far from the the range of cellular signals. It's also a problem that happens a lot to students who follow online learning so that it is less than optimal implementation. Sutarjo (2014), saturation of learning is a problem that is so much and often experienced by student who have an impact on the decline of student learning motivation and cause a sense of laziness that results in decreased the student's performance. But all of this must be carried out in order to continue the process. Learning can run smoothly and students are active. Follow even in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Learning requires planning mature, creation of learning devices, selection strategy, media, techniques, learning models, to evaluation the learning is all continuous. Teachers need to doing a blend in learning, designing learning appropriately in accordance with media and methods what's needed. Sukitman (2018) explained that the teacher as one of the learning objects must be able and required to play an active role in the formation of motivation, Students to still be able to absorb what has been done in the teaching and learning process last. The need for the use of models learning models that effective and innovative in order to learn it can be more varied and run smoothly. Use of models the learning is also adapted to the material it will be taught so that the compatibility between the two and all components are appropriate.

It can be concluded that learning in pandemic times must still run. Learning with online methode is one way to keep students learning. Although this effective online methode of time and material can be seen repeatedly but there are still many obstacles that must be faced. Such as students who do not focus on learning, internet network disruption and also lack of relationship between teachers and students. The role of teachers in this pandemic is needed, teachers must be able to guide students so that students still get motivation and useful knowledge. Teachers must also prepare for learning carefully. Lack of readiness from teachers resulted in an ineffective teaching and learning process. Therefore, the relationship between teachers and students must always run in order to create a good education process in this covid-19 pandemic.

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GELATIK

Participant 2

Air Pollution

The earth is facing a serious threat to an increase in pollution even more than an increase in air pollution. Earlier the air we breathe in air pollution is pure and fresh. However, because of the increase in industrial waste and toxic gases in the enviroment, air is increasingly polluted and these gases are a cause of pollution, resulting in respiratory or other severe diseases. "water environment or air pollution 60% elevated to quality of one's dreealth degree. the rest is disturbing behavior and poor healt care that's a factor." (Widyastuti, 2019). even more so is the rapid increase in human activity. "Enviromental reports are published and "Enviromental updates is the coverage of the earth or atmosphere in such a way that enviromental reports are published." (Kemp, 1998 : 129). Environment damage is caused by improper recource management and human activities that demage the environment. we need to understand this source of contamination and find ways to control contamination.

From Kompas, The National Institute of Enviromental Health sciences suggests a study that pollution is polluting these two types, outdoor air pollutant and indoor air pollutant. Outdoor air pollutant exposure to pollution outside the man-made enviroment. Also reffered to as free air. The fine particles produced burning fossil fuels like coal and petroleum to produce energy. other examples such as secondhand smoke, such as cigarette smoke, the burning of garbage, motor vehicle smoke, and industrial smoke. Air pollution is also pollution is also possible in indoor air pollution, commonly referred to as indoor air pollution, as home, factories, schools, and other buildings. Gases like carbon monoxide, radon and sN. Building matherial such as asbestos, formadelhyde, lead, and sn. Outdoor allergens like cocroaches and rats and stuff. Examples of indoor air pollution are mushrooms and pollen (source : Kompas.com, 2020).

The cause of air pollution is a natural source or one of the causes of air pollution coming from various natural sources. for example, dust carries on the wind, gas released from the processes of the living organism

(carbon dioxide from humans during respiration, methane from livestock during photosynthesis). Also, a natural source is smoke from the combustiono of flammable materials, wildfires. Another natural factor that is cause air pollution is the eruption of a volcano. Volcanic eruption is incredible. However, according, the research, the world's entire volcano emits only 0.13 to 0.44 billion tons of CO_2 of year. This proved to be no match for emrssions of carbon dioxide produced by humans through factories, and motor vihicles. Motorized vehicles alone contribute carbon emissions to 2 billion a year. By the year 2010 alone, human activities had added at least 35 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere. The next cause of air pollution came from made sources. Humans are, in a sense, the biggest cause of air pollution in any daily activity without pollution. Industrial proliferates as industrial waste increases and chemical processes occurring in factories will also cause air pollution, and will harm the environment. Burning fossil fuels also results in air pollution.

The effects of air pollution are alarming because it affects the breathing the heart. even causes cancer in the human body. children in areas exposed to air pollution is the direct change that the world is experiencing because of global farming. Rising temperatures around the world, increasing sea levels and causing receding ice in colder areas and icebergs. The result has been a displacement of even habitat loss for some animal species. Plant species both land and water are also difficult especially in the temperature changes. Dangerous acid rain, such as nitrogen the sulfur oxide, is realised into the atmosphere during the burning of fossil fuels such as petroleum and coal. when rain, drops join these air pollutant into acid and then fall to the ground in the form of acid rain. Acid rain can cause major damage to humans, animals, and plants.

Much can be done a reduce air pollution in the neighborhood, such as reducing the use of personalized machinery by using public transportation modes, cycling or walking to your destination. Then perhaps by reducing the smoke by giving up the habit of smoking. Cigarrette smoke is one source of air pollution that should not be takken for granted. Similiar to the smoke produced by garbage, it also contains many harmfull chemicals that can cause air pollution. Actually quitting the habit of smoking is beneficial not only reduce pollution but also to protect yourself and those around you from various diseases caused by cigarette smoke. you can also reduce pollution by artificially enriching crops in your home or urban areas. plants do much recucling air pollutions because they release oxygen and attract carbon dioxicle from air thus improving the health and freshness of environment in their surroundings.

And making use of used goods became useful.

In conclution, Industrial growth continues to accelerate so that waste and chemical processes pollute the environment. The effects of air air pollution are alarming because it affects the breathing, the heart even causes cancer in the human body. Causing warming that leads to melting polar ice. The causes of air pollution are also caused by natural causes such as vulcano and forest fires much can be done to reduce air pollution in the general enviroment, such as reducing the use of personal mechanical transportation by using public transportation modes, cycling, or walking to your destination, quitting smoking, growing green trees will help reduce air pollution.

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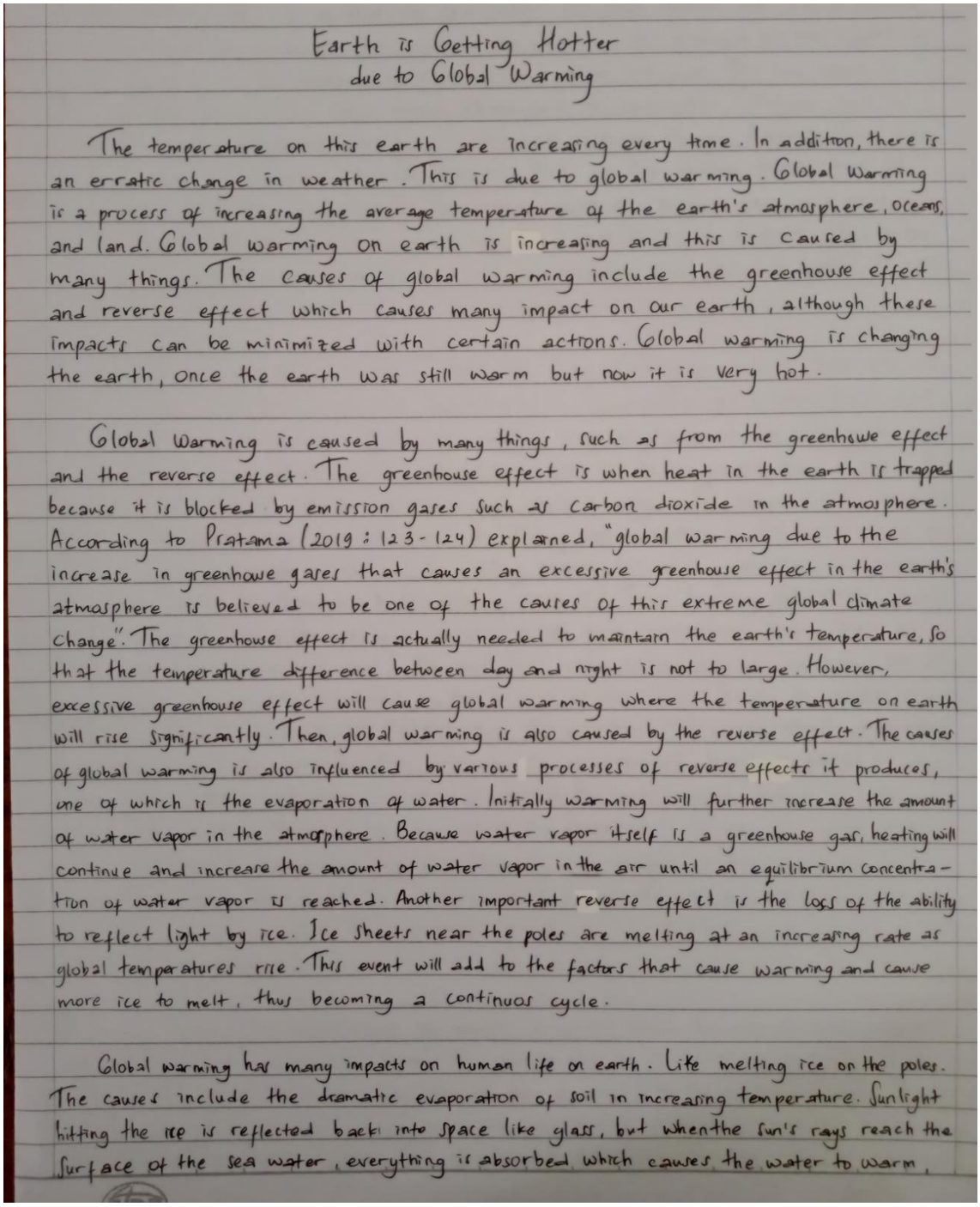
Participant 3



Earth is Getting Hotter
due to Global Warming

The temperature on this earth are increasing every time. In addition, there is an erratic change in weather. This is due to global warming. Global Warming is a process of increasing the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land. Global warming on earth is increasing and this is caused by many things. The causes of global warming include the greenhouse effect and reverse effect which causes many impact on our earth, although these impacts can be minimized with certain actions. Global warming is changing the earth, once the earth was still warm but now it is very hot.

Global Warming is caused by many things, such as from the greenhouse effect and the reverse effect. The greenhouse effect is when heat in the earth is trapped because it is blocked by emission gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. According to Pratama (2019 : 123-124) explained, "global warming due to the increase in greenhouse gases that causes an excessive greenhouse effect in the earth's atmosphere is believed to be one of the causes of this extreme global climate change". The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the temperature difference between day and night is not to large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly. Then, global warming is also caused by the reverse effect. The causes of global warming is also influenced by various processes of reverse effects it produces, one of which is the evaporation of water. Initially warming will further increase the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. Because water vapor itself is a greenhouse gas, heating will continue and increare the amount of water vapor in the air until an equilibrium concentration of water vapor is reached. Another important reverse effect is the loss of the ability to reflect light by ice. Ice sheets near the poles are melting at an increasing rate as global temperatures rise. This event will add to the factors that cause warming and cause more ice to melt, thus becoming a continuous cycle.

Global warming has many impacts on human life on earth. Like melting ice on the poles. The causes include the dramatic evaporation of soil in increasing temperature. Sunlight hitting the ice is reflected back into space like glass, but when the sun's rays reach the surface of the sea water, everything is absorbed which causes the water to warm,

and the impact will accelerate the melting of the ice. Then, there is a rise in sea level. This condition is also influenced by the melting of polar ice which results in rising sea levels. Because the ice at the poles melts, it automatically increases the capacity of the water in the sea so that the sea water can even drown the plains around the sea which the reduces the land on the earth. "One example of the impact of global warming is the melting of glaciers and polar ice caps. This can result in rising sea levels and make some areas submerged in sea water" (Mulyani, 2021 : 8). The next impact of global warming is uncertain climate change. Recently there have been extraordinary drastic climate changes. Such as the hotter temperature at dry season, and the rainy season. The rainy season also becomes very cold and sometimes causes natural disasters such as floods, landslides. In addition, the timing of the season is not as good as it used to be, meaning that the dry season is getting longer so that many areas are hit by drought.

Global warming causes many impacts, but there are some actions that can minimize these impacts. Such as with environmental conservation, by planting trees and reforestation in vulnerable areas. Like planting mangrove trees on the edge of the beach to prevent abrasion, then reforestation in the forests. Green plants have a role in the process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced. "The green revolution is the easiest way to remove carbon dioxide in the air, by growing plants in large quantities and maintaining them" (Nikmah, Panungkas & Muchlisina, 2010 : 7). Then by using alternative energy, which aims to reduce the use of materials sourced from conventional energy such as fossil fuels (petroleum and coal). Because the accumulated carbon emissions into the atmosphere are mostly produced by the burning of fossil fuels. So, try to replace it with one from alternative energy to keep it safe. In addition, the use of alternative energy can also be used to care for the surrounding environment. Next is ethics in the environment. We must always care and protect the environment around us with all our heart, so that there is no damage to the environment. If we are often negligent and indifferent to the surrounding environment, bad impacts will come, so we must always maintain and care for the surrounding environment so that it remains good, beautiful and comfortable. Environmental ethics will be effective if it appears in real actions in everyday life.

In conclusion, the temperature on earth is getting hotter because of global warming caused by the greenhouse effect and the reverse effect. Which of these 2 causes resulted in a lot of adverse effects on this earth. Like the melting of polar ice caps, which causes sea levels to rise and submerge the islands so that the plains on this earth are getting thinner. But the impacts of global warming can be minimized

with some countermeasures. For example, always maintaining and caring for the environment so that the environment remains safe and comfortable to live in. Let's always protect and care for the environment around us. If our environment is well-maintained, it can reduce geothermal temperatures due to global warming.

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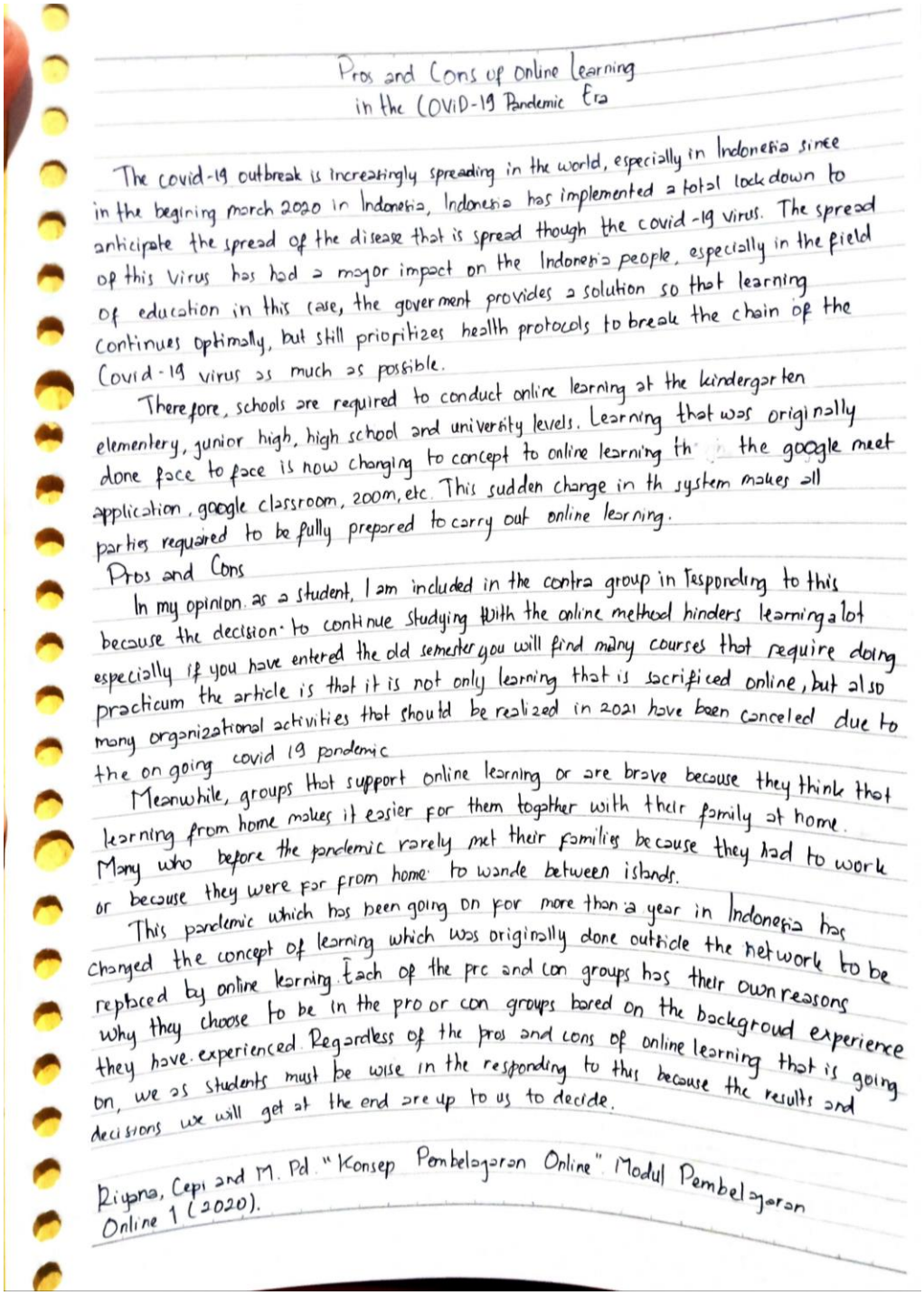
Participant 4



Pros and Cons of online learning
in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era

The covid-19 outbreak is increasingly spreading in the world, especially in Indonesia since in the begining march 2020 in Indonesia, Indonesia has implemented a total lockdown to anticipate the spread of the disease that is spread though the covid-19 virus. The spread of this virus has had a mayor impact on the Indonesia people, especially in the field of education in this case, the goverment provides a solution so that learning continues optimally, but still prioritizes health protocols to break the chain of the Covid-19 virus as much as possible.

Therefore, schools are required to conduct online learning at the kindergarten elementery, junior high, high school and university levels. Learning that was originally done face to face is now changing to concept to online learning th the google meet application, google classroom, zoom, etc. This sudden change in th system makes all parties required to be fully prepared to carry out online learning.

Pros and Cons

In my opinion as a student, I am included in the contra group in responding to this because the decision to continue studying with the online method hinders learning a lot especially if you have entered the old semester you will find many courses that require doing practicum the article is that it is not only learning that is sacrificed online, but also many organizational activities that should be realized in 2021 have been canceled due to the on going covid 19 pandemic

Meanwhile, groups that support online learning or are brave because they think that learning from home makes it easier for them together with their family at home. Many who before the pandemic rarely met their families because they had to work or because they were far from home to wande between islands.

This pandemic which has been going on for more than a year in Indonesia has changed the concept of learning which was originally done outside the network to be replaced by online learning. Each of the pro and con groups has their own reasons why they choose to be in the pro or con groups based on the background experience they have experienced. Regardless of the pros and cons of online learning that is going on, we as students must be wise in the responding to this because the results and decisions we will get at the end are up to us to decide.

Riyana, Cepi and M. Pd. "Konsep Pembelajaran Online" Modul Pembelajaran Online 1 (2020).

Participant 5

STUDY ABROAD: ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND WHAT STUDENT MUST PREPARE

Study abroad nowadays becoming more like a trend among students. Researchers state that students who studying abroad have improved their academic performance and have higher graduation rates. Study abroad, is the term given to a program which usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university in order to attain a wider perspective of different cultures and explore new horizons. There's a lot things students need to know before they decide to studying abroad, such as what should they prepared before, the advantages that they'll get, and the disadvantages of studying abroad.

Before deciding to study abroad, you need to prepare lots of thing. From financial support to country and program that you choose. Chapman (1991) argued that "economic considerations and financial support are among the most impactful factors that influence college student's decision of a particular school." Sure there's scholarships, but you still need your own money to be able to live comfortably abroad. Other things that should be prepared before is choosing the best country to study and learn about their culture. There's so many countries offer scholarship, you should be smart to choose which one suits you the most, whether its program or their culture, so you won't regret it later.

Hereinafter, studying abroad has many advantages such as provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning, like Hopkins (1999) stated, "Study-abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristics that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provides new opportunities for learning-by-doing, virtually twenty-four hours a day."(p.36). Moreover, it helps to opens your minds more by living in another country, like stated by Hadis (2005), "Independence and open-mindness are powered by the experience of studying abroad." Last examples of advantages of studying abroad is students get to know new language and culture. Students who study in a country who has their own language can learn its language. They also had more opportunities to get to know that country's culture which might different from their own country's culture.

However, it's impossible to have advantages without the disadvantages. Studying abroad has many advantages, so there's a lot of disadvantages too. For example homesickness which can lead to another problem for students as stated by Stroebe, Van Vliet, Hewstone, and Willis (2002), "Homesick enchances the adjustment problem of international students." The second disadvantages is high cost that might cause you trouble in the future. Another disadvantages is studying abroad has higher risks for students. If you are unlucky enough to dislike your course, or come up against some personal issues and need to return home prematurely, you will have wasted a lot more time, effort, and money than if you had chosen to study at your own country. Last example of the disadvantages is language and cultural barriers. Sure students can learn new language and culture, but it's not always went smoothly especially at the beginning when you just started your college and had to deal with other stuff like learn about their language and culture at the same time.

Afterall, it may be said that before deciding to study abroad, better prepare yourself for any possibilities, whether it's about what you should prepare, like financial support, the program you will choose and where to study, and don't forget to learn about the country that you choose. Also the advantages that might help you in the future like provide you a healthy dose of experiental learning, opens your minds more, and give you and opportunity to learn new language and culture. And the disadvantages of studying abroad like possibility of homesickness, higher cost and risks, and language and cultural barriers which can affect your study. At the end of the day, the one who know the best for you is yourself, so think about it carefully.

Participant 6

The Importance of Reducing the Use of Plastic

We can easily find plastic around us. From our houses, school, on the street, until market. We use them in our everyday life. According to Trisunaryanti (2018) plastic is a long-chain polymer consisting of millions of monomers that are bonded to each other and can't be broken down by organism. Although plastic bags help us to be more practical in carrying goods and are also the most practical packaging for food and averages, however the use of plastic must start to be reduced because the amount of plastic waste brings various bad effects. These impacts will affect the environment, health, and economy.

Plastic waste can cause soil, water, and air pollution. Plastic waste takes hundreds to thousands of years to decompose naturally. As a result, plastic waste buried in the ground will interfere with water absorption and sunlight, which causes a decrease in soil quality and productivity. Plastic waste also causes water pollution. Based on existing data, plastic waste that can be produced in Indonesian water reaches 1.64 millions ton/years. Jambeck et al., (2015) describe plastic waste in several countries, one of it is Indonesia. The life of marine will be threatened, such as the discovery of sperm whale carcass at Wakatobi in 2018. Inside the whale's stomach there are various plastic wastes ranging from plastic bottles, plastic cups, until flip-flop. Air can also be polluted because burning plastic waste will produce hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and carbon monoxide (CO) gases. The long-term effect is global warming on the earth's atmosphere.

Plastic waste can also causes healt problems. Research by von Moss et al., (2012) revealed that some marine organism such as fish, shellfish, and mammals inderectly ingest microplastics. This microplastic, if it enters the human body will endanger health. Chemicals found in plastics such as phthalates and styrene increase the risk of cancer. Laboratory test results revealed that phthales trigger the growth of breast cancer cells. While styrene is also often associated with cancer. In pregnan woman, microplastic that enter the body will affect the fetus. The presence of microplastics in placenta will result in fetal abnormalities. In addition, a pregnant woman who is often exposed to chemical compounds from plastic waste, her fetus is at risk of congenital desease. Microplastics can also cause organ damage such as the skin. In addition, some harmful substances contained in plastic waste can interefe with liver and kidney function.

Economic sector such as tourism and fisheries are also affected by plastic waste. In the tourism sector, such as beaches, plastic waste that is thrown carelessly will make tourist uncomfortable. Kulshara in Khalik (2014) states that plastic waste that is not managed properly in tourist areas can interfere ~~th~~ with the comfort of tourist in traveling

GELATIK

" Comfort is a very important condition in the tourism industy besides security" (Kovari and Zimanyi, 2011). This can result in a decreare in the number of tourist. As in the Bunaken destination area, the number of tourists har decreased becaure the waste in the area is not managed properly. Meanwhile, in the fisheries sector, plastic waste can trigger poverty for societies around the sea or beach. Plastic waste interfere with the sustainability of fish resorces. The oceans that have been polluted by plastic waste make marine life able to consume plastic waste. This will cause digestive disorders and even death in ~~fish~~ marine life.

In conclusion, the use of plastic must begin to be reduced. Various bad impacts due to plastic waste will occur if it is not managed properly. Soil vertility is reduced, water and air pollution, human healt is threatened, tourism and fisheries sectors also suffer the consequences. We can ~~use~~ bring our own shopping bag when shopping, use products packaged from cartoon and dispare of trash in its place. Take good care of the environment for the sustainibility of future generations.

Participant 7

Psychological Impact Of Parental Vidence On Teenagers

The development and growth of children to teenagers is also influenced by the developmt of the surrounding environment, the rights and needs that must be met, especially by parents, often occur obstacles that make them commit vidence because they feel that children are their control. Violence that can also be carried out by the closest person causes psychological wounds, violence such as speech, innuendo, bark, to the physical appearance that is obtained determines how the child grows and develops. Not even a few teenagers who experience trauma, close themselves off, are afraid to try new things, and consider themselves worthless. When parents experience problems, children are often the target of anger and even blame for not definite reason. The majority of parents think that the way they scold is a form of discipline, even though this treatment has an impact on their lives.

Home should be a safe place for children to take refuge, parents should be a place for teenagers to tell what they want to know. But what they get is neglect and even sexual harrasment which can be called maltreatment. The problem is that families have privacy rights, so many families cover up the violence in front of other people (Azevedo & Viviane, 2008:22). A 2013 survey found that 1 in 2 boys and 1 in 6 girls experienced some form of violence (sexual / physical / emotional) le the treatment occurs continuosly it can affect the psychological and even the surrounding environment.

According to Ricard J. Gelles (Hunairah, 2012) violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally). The psychological impact can be in the form of teenagers growing into individuals who are filled with anxiety, have low self - confidence, are pessimistic, traumatized. Not only that, it can be a child who rebels to fight, aggressive personality, there is a tendency to behave badly in the future and in the surrounding environment. In the context of abuse, there will be a role for feelings of affection, for acts of violence, from people who often interact or have relationships that are considered important by themselves or well-being. (Camposs, 2004. Saarni, et al, 2006 in Santrock 2007).

Teenagers will feel that he is useless, not easy to get along with peers because he is not comfortable with them. At a later time the child will experience problems in intimate relationships (Robinson, 2007). Children will grow up to be depressed because there are past wounds that cannot be removed even though they are pleasant and have anxiety about certain objects. The emergence of trauma in matters relating to parents who have b

been doing violence. Be destructive, namely the desire to hurt himself because he is unable to defend himself and even seek help, to attempted surcide. Then be aggressive and negative like if they are prohibited from smoking, using drugs and drinking alcohol they will violate and do it to show that they are strong.

Finally is the development of teenagers and all the rights and obligations they have must be fulfilled. The factor of parents who feel they have control over their children's lives makes the education a dictator under the pretext of self-discipline. The violence received during the disciplinary process causes psychological damage and can be felt by the surrounding environment. A hard up bringing pattern will form negative traits in his life in the future. If the child is already a teenager, parents need to pay more attention in terms of communication, quality of care, and comfort in guiding or seeking alternative assistance with relatives or service agencies.

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Participant 8

ESSAY

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT ZONING SYSTEM POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION:

The zoning system established by the government began to be implemented in 2017, In structuring the new student admission system starting from elementary, junior high to high school. The zoning system itself is a system for dividing an area into several parts. In this zoning system there are several things that we need to know, what are they?

2. BODY PARAGRAPH:

In this zoning system, of course the government always considers its goals and functions in order to create effectiveness for the entire community. Second, ensuring the fulfillment of competent educator and education staff supported by adequate infrastructure and facilities that can be provided and shared by each educational unit in the designated area/zone. And lastly, controlling and guaranteeing the quality of graduates as well as supervising the process and learning outcomes in a comparative and competitive manner in the educational service area/zone in a measurable and sustainable manner. The point is from this policy issued, the minister of education and culture want all school to become favorite school (Pritama, 2017).

Another thing related to this zoning system is the advantage of this system. One of the objectives of the zoning policy is to equalize access to education services. According to the result of research from mandic, et. al. (2017: 1) which explains that the school zoning scheme is able to privide comfort for student to attend schools close the their homes. In addition, Saporito (2017) stated that the zoning assumption was actually intended to minimize transportation costs. In the distribution of a predetermindd zoning system. Teach nearby student must gain access to proceed to the nearest school. Quality improvement is seen from the result of the accreditation of educational units, to assess the feasibility of 8 national educational standard which are controlled by the result of the teaching and learning process of students.

Another advantage is the rotation of teacher equally, in this case teacher exchange activities in an area can be carried out according to the need and mutual agreement, at least in a certain zone or area. The government also needs to ensure that in a certain zone, there are school with quality teacher supported by complete educational infrastructure and learning facilities

according to the standard set.
Not only that, another advantage is that it can eliminate the bench buying system, the zoning system is also claimed to be able to alleviate hereditary problem that commonly occur in the world of education. The term 'buy a bench' often occurs, especially in public school.

Although it has advantages, the zoning system still has weaknesses. One of them is based on the evaluation, there are certain districts/cities/provices that have not been able to fully comply with zoning regulation. Therefore, various adjustment are needed in the implementation, especially related to zoning changes.
In addition to the problem of imperfect implementation, the zoning system has other shortcoming, including being vulnerable to excess capacity. In the implementation of new student admission, it was found that there were difficulties in mapping the number of school children who were attending and the amount of capacity available in school. So that in its application it is quite difficult to implement through the zoning route with a large enough percentage. Another thing is the manipulation of student guardians, in the zoning system it is alleged that it actually gave birth to new fraud, namely the manipulation of family card so that children can enter superior school.

3. CONCLUSION:

There are many thing and information that we need to know from the enactment of this zoning system policy. Starting from the goal and function, namely ensuring equity for educator, the quality of graduate and for educator as well. Not only that, in every policy set by the government there must be advantages and disadvantages ranging from an even distribution of the education system as well as teacher to the lack of precise coordinate and manipulation of parents. So we as good citizen must always support what is set by the government as long as it is for our common good.

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Participant 9

FACING A NEGATIVE STIGMA ABOUT AUTISTIC CHILDREN

I. INTRODUCTION

The prevalance of discrimination on children with autism in Indonesia. There's alot of perception that comes from hearing children with autism. And parents or families of children with autism will continue to get negative stigmas from those aroun them. There are not few children of autism that are subjected to bullying, body shamming, neglect and other mistreatment. It is expected that children of autism should receive special attention from governments or communities, because of the increasingly poor treatment and discrimination imposed by those around autism. Autism children also need the same protection that normal children do, and such protection from a parent or family, a school environtment, the goverment and the community should also be involved. There are still societies in which children refer to autism as cursed or crazy children and other harsh terms. Actually, kids with autism are the same as regular kids. It's just that children of autism have weaknesses or depriciencies in their developpent. So that children with autism have imagination, communication, and socialization to tempraments and behaviors that differ from normal children in general. The stigma attached to society can certainly affect the social life of children with autism. Because it would be uncomfortable for parents and children with autism. Because of the wide rainge of community views associated with a child.

II. BODY PARAGRAPH

Autism is either a condition for a person from birth or infancy, leaving him unable to establish normal social connections or communication. As a result, The childres is isolated from others, repetitive activity, obsessive interest. (Baron-Cohen, 1993). Affecting the development process of children is the presence of neurological perusif disorder that occurs in the neurobiocogical aspects of the brain. As a result, children cannot automatically learn to interact and communicate with their surroundings, so it is as if they have a home in their own world. Autism disorder, first studied by psychologist Leo Kanner (1993). Kanner observed 11 children in a special way and concluded that two of their essential characteristics were excessive solitude and a desire to maintain common ground.

(KRY)

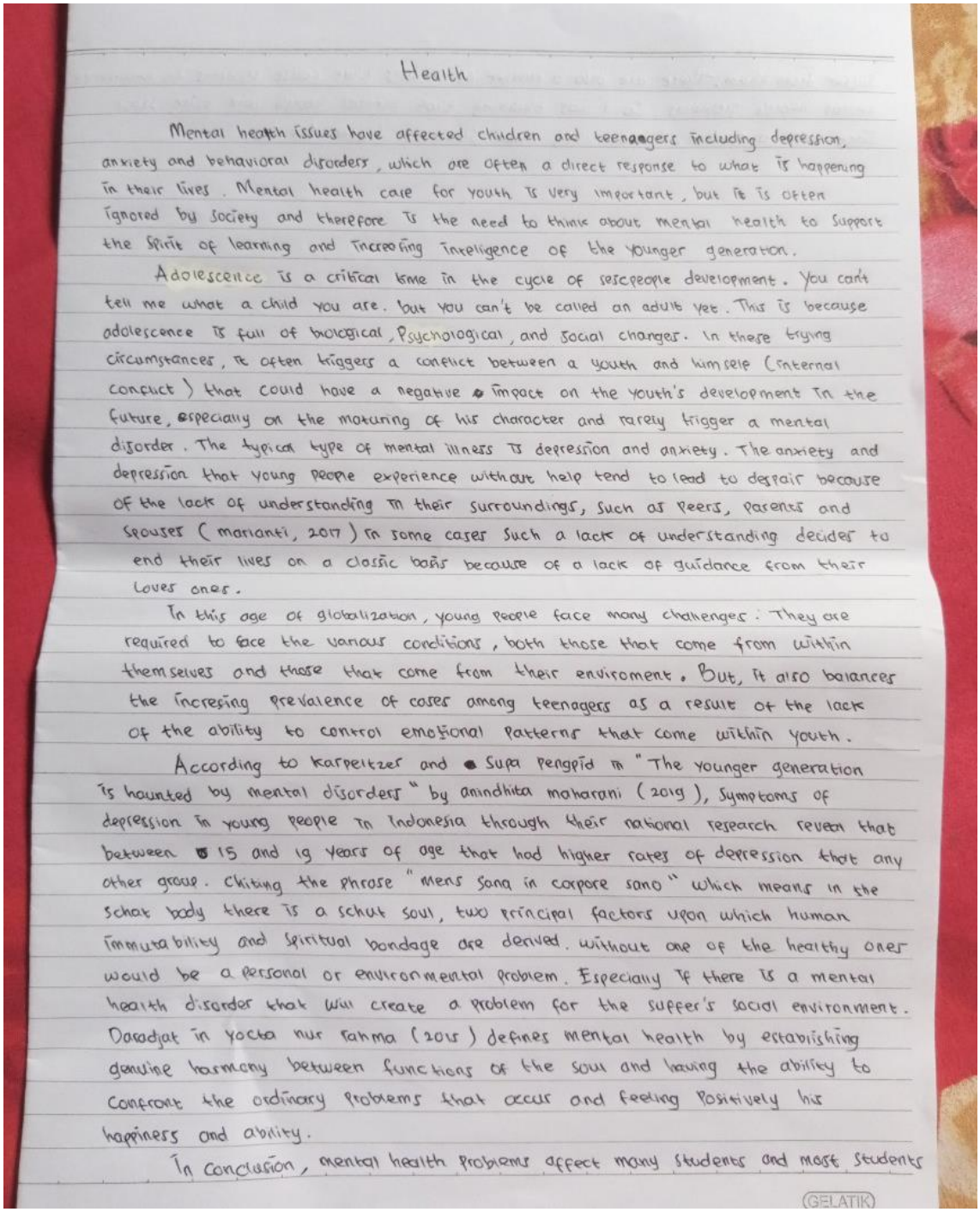
Autism can be distinguished in two, that is, infantil or autistic autism, which occurs from birth and the second is regressive autism, which is characterized by a child's early normal development and then regressive decline. According to Power (1989), a child's autistic characteristic is that of six disorders in the following areas - social interactions, communication, emotional behavior, play patterns, sensory and motor impairment, theological or otherwise abnormal development. According to some sources obtained, the following are some of the causes for autism in children, that is. fillings in the pregnant mother's gigu, a condition in milk containing AHA, DHA, folate and so forth, the content of air, pollution or CO_2 in the air, the cosmetic products containing mercury, the stress content of the pregnant mother, the eating and the poor habits, the delay in therapy (already has symptoms for along time but is overdue)

In social life, we can find wandering children around us. And it's not uncommon for them to take discriminatory action and get a negative stigma. The presence and attention of a parents, friends and word can be a support system for the disable so that they will be able to adjust, meet the challenges and accept who they are. The importante of giving understanding to the community with a view to having the illegitimate child find the support and the right to the best possible care needed.

III. CONCLUSION

In my conclusion is that autism is a form of childhood development disorder characterized by interference in communication, social interaction, and focus in the learning process that is lacking. So it's not a sin or a curse. Autistic children need neighborliness, so that they do not feel abandoned. A parents awareness of the symptoms and causes of autism can minimize the risk of autism in a child.

Participant 10



Health

Mental health issues have affected children and teenagers including depression, anxiety and behavioral disorders, which are often a direct response to what is happening in their lives. Mental health care for youth is very important, but it is often ignored by society and therefore is the need to think about mental health to support the spirit of learning and increasing intelligence of the younger generation.

Adolescence is a critical time in the cycle of peoplepeople development. You can't tell me what a child you are. but you can't be called an adult yet. This is because adolescence is full of biological, Psychological, and social changes. In these trying circumstances, it often triggers a conflict between a youth and himself (internal conflict) that could have a negative impact on the youth's development in the future, especially on the maturing of his character and rarely trigger a mental disorder. The typical type of mental illness is depression and anxiety. The anxiety and depression that young people experience without help tend to lead to despair because of the lack of understanding in their surroundings, such as peers, parents and spouses (marianti, 2017) in some cases such a lack of understanding decides to end their lives on a classic basis because of a lack of guidance from their loves ones.

In this age of globalization, young people face many challenges. They are required to face the various conditions, both those that come from within themselves and those that come from their enviroment. But, it also balances the increasing prevalence of cases among teenagers as a result of the lack of the ability to control emotional patterns that come within youth.

According to karpeltzer and supa pengpid in "The younger generation is haunted by mental disorders" by anindhita maharani (2019), symptoms of depression in young people in Indonesia through their national research reveal that between 15 and 19 years of age that had higher rates of depression that any other group. Chiting the phrase "mens sana in corpore sano" which means in the schat body there is a schut soul, two principal factors upon which human immutability and spiritual bondage are derived. without one of the healthy ones would be a personal or environmental problem. Especially if there is a mental health disorder that will create a problem for the suffer's social environment. Daradjat in yocta nur rahma (2015) defines mental health by establishing genuine harmony between functions of the soul and having the ability to confront the ordinary problems that occur and feeling positively his happiness and ability.

In conclusion, mental health problems affect many students and most students

GELATIK

Suffer from them. There are also a number of reasons that cause students to experience mental health problems. So I was thinking that mental health will bring stess, since I am a student, I know why most students suffer for it.

Participant 11

Counseling Services For Mental Health During Pandemic

According to WHO, mental health is a state of well-being that individuals realize, in which there are abilities to manage the normal stresses of life, to work productively, and to participate in their community. Good mental health is a condition when our mind is in a calm state, allowing us to enjoy everyday life and appreciate others around us. During this pandemic, many people are affected by their mental health. Almost all activities take place online and it becomes rare to meet other people. Therefore many people experiencing mental health problems. With counseling services, it will help alleviate these mental health problems.

Partosuwindo (2000) says that counseling is an attempt to stimulate and direct the ongoing emotional and intellectual growth of the client. The term "counseling" still synonymous with patients who have mental health problem, rigid therapy rooms, as well as psychologists and their questions. The counseling services is effective for alleviating mental health problems, because a proffessional counselor will give very helpfull social support in solving your problem.

In the midst of a pandemic like today, we have to reduce mobility to meet many people. Therefore, now counseling services also provide services through online. According to Mallen (2005), online counseling needs in recent years future will increase, and this was proven during this pandemic. This service can be done by phone, video call, or using the application. Commonly used applications are Zoom, Google meet, and whatsApp. Counselors or psychologist who practice conseling online must be given skills that refer to the psychology and counseling code of ethic so that in practice there are no possible violations of counseling ethics (Fahmi, I., et. al 2020)

The weakness of online counseling services is counselors are often hesitant to take advantage of technological advances. It is because the incompetence counselor in the use of technology. The advantages of online counseling service are media such as Skype, WhatsApp, Zoom, and Google meet are easy to use, has the principle of confidentiality, is practical, and can be used accessed from anywhere. Online counseling services crowned as the best way to offer service counseling during the covid 19 outbreak. (Sari, M., & Herdi, H. 583 : 2021)

In conclusion, during this pandemic, we rarely meet many people. The number of activities that are carried out online makes some people's mental health problems. Then with the existence of this online counseling service, it can help in solving mental health problems experienced by some people due to pandemic. This counseling service has several advantages and disadvantages, but this is the most effective way to consult with professional counselors without meeting face to face in this pandemic.

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Participant 12

Self Healing is Knowing Your Own Self

Self healing is a method of healing not with medicine but with healing and dispensing the feelings and emotions that are hidden within the body. These internal wounds can be caured by many things. Let's say childhood trauma, a disappointing failure, anxiety about something. To other sorrows that can trigges stress or depression. The purpose of self healing itself to understand yourself, to accept imperfection, and to mold positive thinking of what has taken place.

Healing scars can be done on their own or psychological encounter. According to Ghani (2011) forgiveness is an individual whose condition authorizes the release of anger, revenge, and pain caused by others. Forgiving oneself is like letting go of negative emotions. Apologizing to both others and yourself improves mental health, reducing stress, anxiety, building confidence, improving the quality of relationship with others. lowering blood pressure, and building up the immune system. This indicates that in the practice of self healing a person can perform a process of letting anger, resentment, and pain be a result of conflict commited with others. This is important because forgiveness one could unleash all negative emotions in order to go on too long.

The psychological literature of the concept of gratitude forms part of the discussion in a positive psych study. Efforts by individuals to be able to harness what is in the process of life to make positive things (Haryanto & Kertamuda, 2016). In addition, gratitude generates positive emotions, positive cognitive and memory in individuals. So it will come up with a positive evaluation as the individual evaluates his or her life. Not only gratitude can promote happiness but also self-respect. Pride is the individual's attitude toward oneself, wether an individual accepts or rejects himself. based on the individual's judgment of himself. Gratitude and self-respect are factors that affect a youth's happiness, both of which can help a youth to deal with the circumstances and conditions he or she faces in life.

GELATIK

The next type of self healing that can be applied in daily life is doing positive self talk. According to Burnet (1996) self talk is an internal, structured talk of and of oneself as a kind of mental picture of oneself and the world (in Marhani, Sahrani, & Monika, 2018).
By doing self talk positive, fear situations are easy to pass. Positive self talk can help brainstorm solutions, as well as affects that will make the mind more sound and focus on a matter. It is important to remember that something positive will produce positive results too.

Self healing is a simple process of helping heal the pain by involving full strength to move on and rise from suffering. Without anyone's help, without any media. Self healing helps to identify the negative thoughts and feelings that have been with drawn. After recognizing and accepting them, we will be able to address one problem at a time that weighs on our minds and feelings. The goal is not remembering the wounds that have passed, but it encourages more understanding of yourself.
When healing is successful, we will be stronger in the trials, failures, and traumas of the past. We will view the problems in life that can provide learning that no one teaches but oneself.

GELATIK

Participant 13

Meeting 12 : Making An Academic Essay

Air Quality in Jakarta Improves During Pandemic

Jakarta is one of the most polluted cities in the world. Jakarta's air pollution exceeds the World Health Organization's (WHO) safe limits. Air pollution is air polluted by various harmful particles such as Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitregon Oxide (NO_x), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), and others. The high activity of urban communities is highly dependent on transportation, public or private transportation. This causes air pollution in Jakarta to decrease, even continues to increase. In mid-2020, the air in Jakarta improved and the sky was bright blue which was previously gray. This is impact of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) implemented to limit people's mobility so that Covid-19 cases immediately decrease. This reduction in public activity has reduced air pollution in Jakarta, although for a short time.

Jakarta is included in the city with the highest air pollution index in the world. In September 2019, air pollution in Jakarta reached 181 US AQI or equivalent to PM 2.5 with a pollutant concentration of 119.3 Mg/m^3. This makes Jakarta the first worst in the world followed by Hanoi, Johannesburg, and Kabul (IQAir, 2019). Hanoi (Vietnam) has an air quality index of 168 US AQI with unhealthy air status equivalent to PM 2.5 with a pollutant concentration of 88.2 Mg/m^3. Furthermore, Beijing (China) has an unhealthy air quality index of 153 US AQI. Johannesburg (South Africa) ranks fourth with an air quality index of 114 US AQI. Then followed by Kabul (Afghanistan) which occupies the fifth position with an air quality index of 103 US AQI. Based on the Decree (Bapedal, 2020), there are several levels of air pollution, 0-50 is categorized at the level of "Good", 51-100 is categorized as "Moderate", 101-199 is categorized as "Unhealthy", 200-299 is categorized as "Very Unhealthy", and 300-500 is categorized as "Dangerous". The "Unhealthy" category can harm humans and animals, plants also suffer damage.

There are several factors that cause high levels of air pollution in Jakarta (IQAir, 2019). Transportation is the highest factor with 50 %, power generation by 30%, and garbage by 20%.

This is due to the high economic growth in Jakarta compared to other cities in Indonesia, which increases people's purchasing power in terms of transportation. Based on data, the number of vehicles in 2012 reached 19,618.313 vehicles, an icrease of 9,8% from the previous year. In 2013, the vihicle population in Jakarta and surrounding areas increased by 9,8 % to 16,043,689 vehicles. As the number of motor vehicles continues to increase, this will lead to an increase in emissions of gases released, namely Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). If too often exposed to these substances can result in health complaints, such as shortness of breath (Mahardika, 2012). In addition, smoke from power generation also contains harmful substances, such as Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) that can increase the risk of respiratory and heart diseases in adults. Another factor is garbage, because the high growth of society in Jakarta causes the narrowing of land for waste disposal. Not a few people who chose to burn these wastes, from the burning of waste will be produced carbon dioxide (CO_2), Carbon Monoxide(CO), and Chlor gas that is harmful to health.

Jakarta Governor Anis Baswedan claimed Jakarta's air quality improved during coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic that hit Jakarta in 2020. In April 2020, the Indonesian goverment announced that it would implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to prevent the spread of Covid-19 cases, which began to spread in Indonesia in early March 2020. With the implementation of a new lifestyle "stay at home" makes citizens activity decrease so that the use of transportation is decreasing. Transportation is a major factor in air pollution in Jakarta, transportation becomes an important component in lifestyle in Jakarta. By staying at home, the mobility of people who use transportation is reduced, so that air pollution can decrease. According to (Bapedal, 2020), states that throughout January to June 2020 air quality in Jakarta in the category "Good".

In conclusion, Jakarta became the city with the worst air pollution in the world. With various factors, such as motor vehicles, power generation, and garbage. These factors produce harmful substances, such as Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Carbon Monoxide(CO), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), and others. Not only is it harmful to the Earth's atmosphere, but it also harmful to health. If absorbed the lungs can result in

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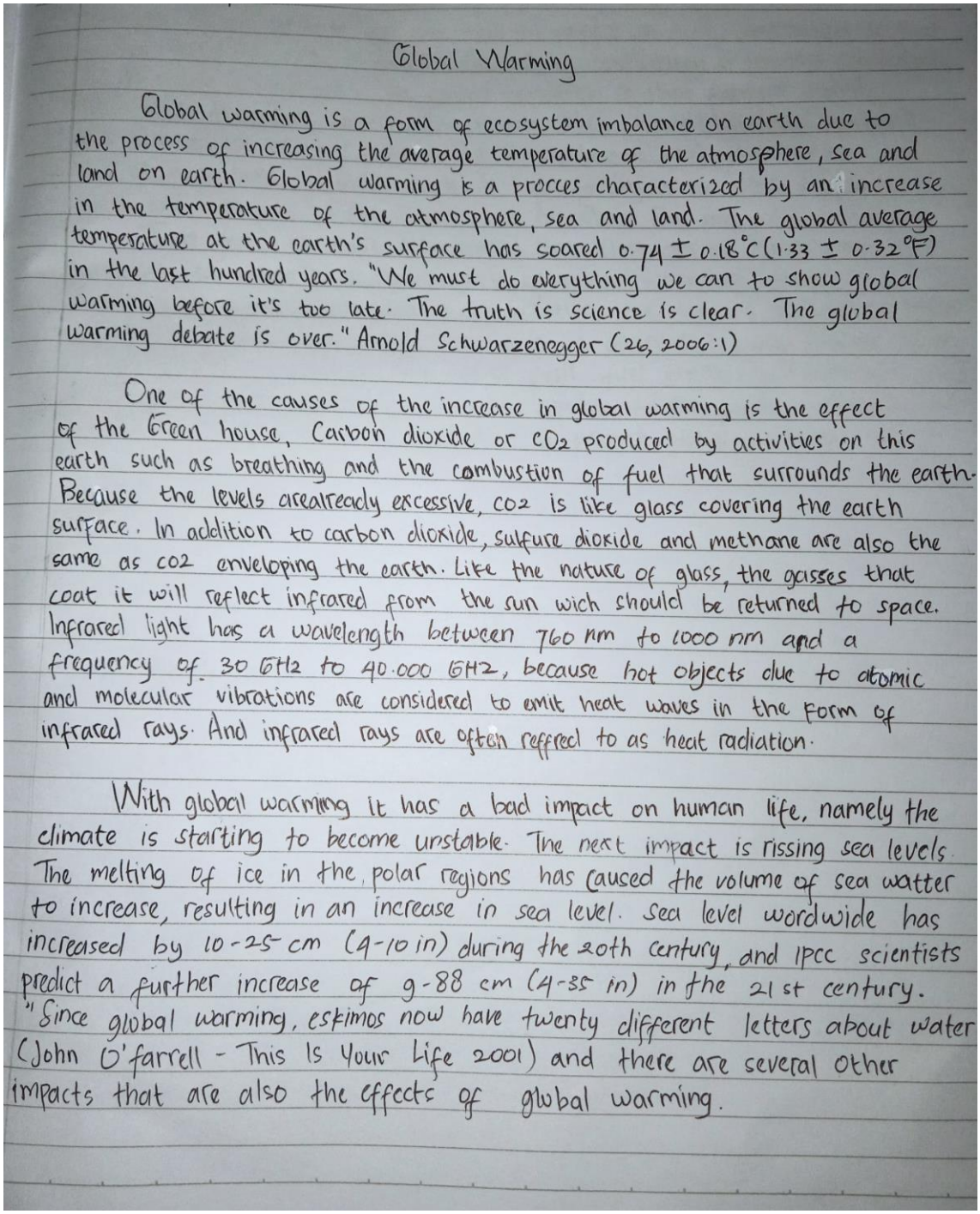
Participant 14



Global Warming

Global warming is a form of ecosystem imbalance on earth due to the process of increasing the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land on earth. Global warming is a proccess characterized by an increase in the temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land. The global average temperature at the earth's surface has soared 0.74 ± 0.18°C (1.33 ± 0.32°F) in the last hundred years. "We must do everything we can to show global warming before it's too late. The truth is science is clear. The global warming debate is over." Arnold Schwarzenegger (26, 2006:1)

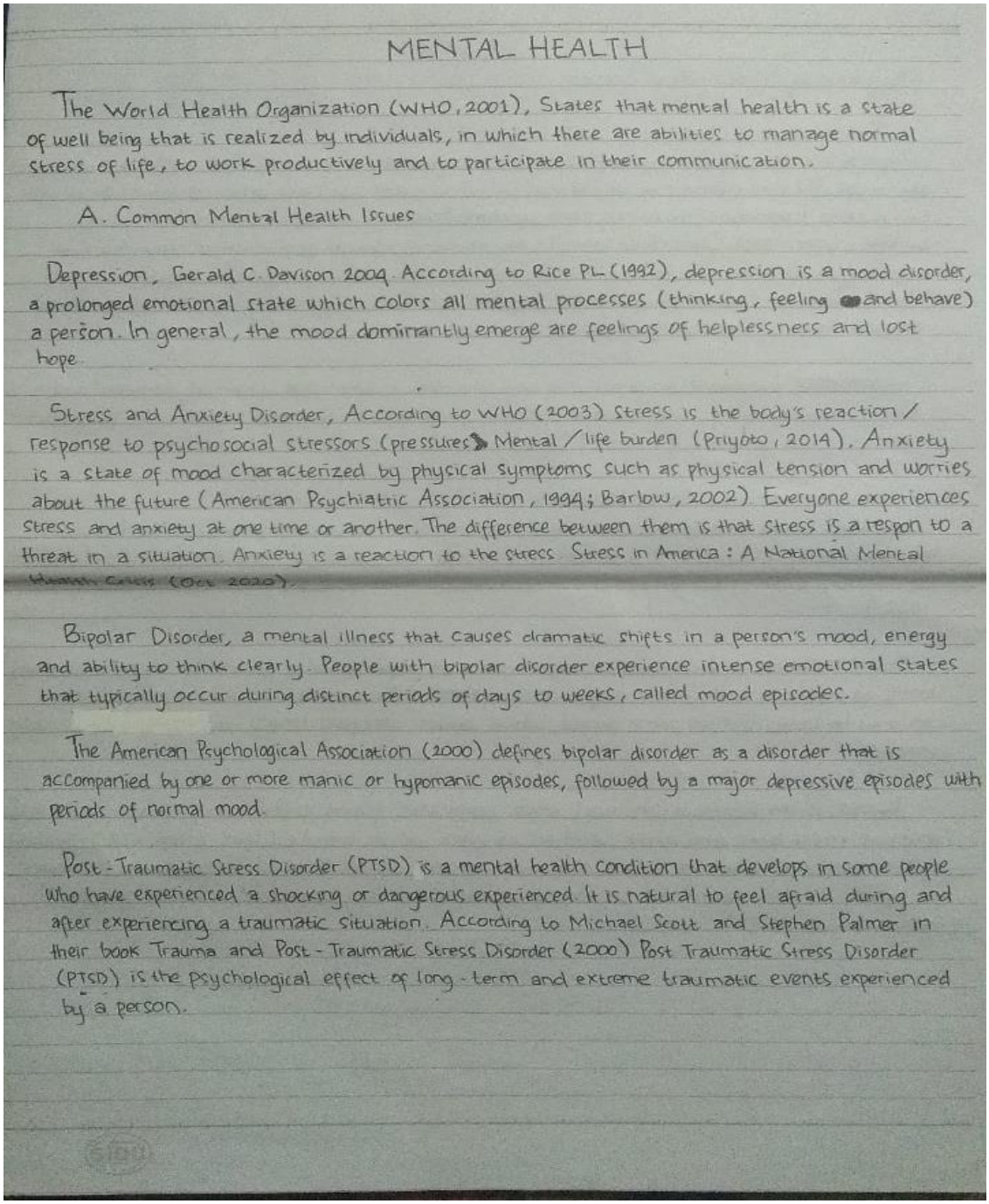
One of the causes of the increase in global warming is the effect of the Green house, Carbon dioxide or CO_2 produced by activities on this earth such as breathing and the combustion of fuel that surrounds the earth. Because the levels arealready excessive, CO_2 is like glass covering the earth surface. In addition to carbon dioxide, sulfure dioxide and methane are also the same as CO_2 enveloping the earth. Like the nature of glass, the gasses that coat it will reflect infrared from the sun wich should be returned to space. Infrared light has a wavelength between 760 nm to 1000 nm and a frequency of 30 GHz to 40.000 GHz, because hot objects due to atomic and molecular vibrations are considered to emit heat waves in the form of infrared rays. And infrared rays are often reffred to as heat radiation.

With global warming it has a bad impact on human life, namely the climate is starting to become unstable. The next impact is rissing sea levels. The melting of ice in the polar regions has caused the volume of sea watter to increase, resulting in an increase in sea level. Sea level wordwide has increased by 10-25 cm (4-10 in) during the 20th century, and IPCC scientists predict a further increase of 9-88 cm (4-35 in) in the 21st century. "Since global warming, eskimos now have twenty different letters about water (John O'farrell - This Is Your Life 2001) and there are several other impacts that are also the effects of glubal warming.

Then there is also the result of global warming that has ocurred in Indonesia. Global warming will also have an impact on rising temperatures so that if this happenes, what is feared is the lack of consistency in biomass productivity due to rissing temperatures. The feared condition is that farmers should harvest so they dont harvest. The income they should have held immediately was lost because of crop failure. The strong become weak, then the food chain will be more lame. "I invite people to burn fasting as an effort to prevent forest and land fires." (Alue Dohong and Arundhaty Roy soul, 2020:21)

There fore, we must take several steps that can be taken to participate in minimizing the impact of global warming, namely environmental conservation such as reforestation, tree planting and reforestation of critical land. Using energy sourced from alternative energy (water, solar wind, bioenergy) to reduce the use of fosil fuel energy (petroleum and coal). Recycling and energy efficiency. Education efforts to the wider comunity by providing understanding and application to prevent global warming.

Participant 15



MENTAL HEALTH

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2001), States that mental health is a state of well being that is realized by individuals, in which there are abilities to manage normal stress of life, to work productively and to participate in their communication.

A. Common Mental Health Issues

Depression, Gerald C. Davison 2004. According to Rice PL (1992), depression is a mood disorder, a prolonged emotional state which colors all mental processes (thinking, feeling and behave) a person. In general, the mood domirrantly emerge are feelings of helplessness and lost hope.

Stress and Anxiety Disorder, According to WHO (2003) stress is the body's reaction / response to psychosocial stressors (pressures) Mental / life burden (Priyoto, 2014). Anxiety is a state of mood characterized by physical symptoms such as physical tension and worries about the future (American Psychiatric Association, 1994; Barlow, 2002) Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at one time or another. The difference between them is that stress is a respon to a threat in a situation. Anxiety is a reaction to the stress. Stress in America : A National Mental Health Crisis (Oct 2020).

Bipolar Disorder, a mental illness that causes dramatic shifts in a person's mood, energy and ability to think clearly. People with bipolar disorder experience intense emotional states that typically occur during distinct periods of days to weeks, called mood episodes.

The American Psychological Association (2000) defines bipolar disorder as a disorder that is accompanied by one or more manic or hypomanic episodes, followed by a major depressive episodes with periods of normal mood.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that develops in some people who have experienced a shocking or dangerous experienced. It is natural to feel afraid during and after experiencing a traumatic situation. According to Michael Scott and Stephen Palmer in their book Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (2000) Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is the psychological effect of long-term and extreme traumatic events experienced by a person.

B. Causes of Mental Health Disorder

Traumatics and Childs Abuse

Trauma is emotional and psychological distress in general due to events that unpleasant or violent experiences. The word trauma can also be used to refer to events that cause excessive stress. An incident can is called traumatic if the events cause extreme stress and exceeds the individual's ability to cope (Giller, 1999). Child Abuse refers to any emotional, sexual or physical mistreatmen or neglect by an adult in a role of responsibility toward someone who is under 18 years of age. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) classify the types of child abuse as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse or neglect.

Genetics, Individuals or family members who own or who have a mental disorder will tend to have families with mental disorders, will tend to be more higher with people who do not have genetics factors (Yosep, 2013).

Loneliness and Social Isolation

Loneliness is an emotional and cognitive reaction to a condition in which the individual has few social relationships and does not satisfy them because they do not meet their expectations (Baron & Bryne, 2005; Archibald, Bartholomew, & Marx, 1995; Peplau & Perlman 1982;)

Social isolation is a condition where individuals experience a decline or even completely unable to interact with other people around them (Damayanti, 2012). Social isolation can lead to loneliness in some people, while others can feel lonely without being socially isolated.

Loss, is an individual condition that separates from something that previously existed, then does not exist, either in part or in whole (Iyus Yosep, 179). Feelin of loss will arise when a loved one dies, loses job or is separated from friends or family. When faced one of those events, feeling sadness, shock, anger and regret arise.

C. Symptoms of Mental Health Disorder

Suicidal Thinking

According to the Mayo Clinic, suicidal thoughts are feelings or thoughts of commiting suicide. Usually, a person with suicidal thinking is facing a problem that they think the only way to solve it is by commiting suicide. In fact, there are various other safer ways to deal with problems so that you can enjoy life as usual. Usually, suicidal thoughts arise as a result of feeling of hopelessness so that they feel unable to cope with a problem when in a difficult situation.

Feeling Sad or Down

It might be feeling a bit crap, fed up or tired Sadness is a normal human emotion. We all feel sad from time to time, especially when unfortunate events happen or things change when we feel sad or in a bad mood, our motivation to do something goes down.

Delusions, Paranoia or Hallucinations

According to Dr. Zakiah Darajat, understanding paranoia is a disease of 'greatness madness' or "crazy accusing people". Among the characteristic of this disease is delusions, which is a wrong thought that dominates the person it attacks. Paranoia is a thought process that causes you to have an irrational suspicion or mistrust of others. Delusions is another name for paranoia.

Hallucinations are defined as someone who breaks the stimulation which actually there is no stimulus from anywhere either sound stimulus, image, smell taste and touch (Yosep, 2011). Hallucinations can also be interpreted to involve seeing someone who isn't there or hearing people talking when no one is around.

Self Harm

Self harm is defined as a person's behavior to injure oneself in various ways regardless of wether or not there is an intention or desire to die (NICE, 2015; WHO, 2015). Self harm include hurting, tearing, cutting, pinching and carving words on the surface of one's own skin. Other methode including hair grabbing, punching & banging on objects to make them bleed and drug overdoses without suicidal intent. This happens because someone wants to vents the emotions that are inside of him and aims to make himself feel satisfied, relieved and calm because he has expressed his emotions.

D. Tips for Maintance of Mental Health

Say Positive Things to Yourself

Research shows that the way you think about yourself can have a powerful effect on your psyche. When we view ourselves and our lives negatively, we also feel the negative effects. On the other hand, if you get used to using words that make you more positive, then this will make you more optimistic. There is a saying from Mark Lee NCT that makes me optimistic "It's not always easy, but that's life. Be strong because there are better days ahead".

Take a Break

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Sleep on Time

Sleep is really important for our physical and mental health. Try to sleep at regular time each day. Avoid playing gadget before bedtime and limit caffeinated drinks for the morning.

Self Healing, According to psychology. Self healing is a healing process that only involves oneself to rise from the suffering that has been experienced and recover from inner wounds.

Eat some Good Food

Running a balanced nutritious diet is also part how to maintain mental health. Apply a healthy diet to maintain the function of the brain and other organs that are good for your mental health.

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ORIGINALITY REPORT

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STUDY ABROAD: ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND WHAT STUDENT MUST PREPARE

Study abroad nowadays becoming more like a trend among students. Researchers state that students who studying abroad have improved their academic performance and have higher graduation rates. Study abroad is the term given to a program which usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university in order to attain a wider perpective of different cultures and explore new horizons. There's a lot things students need to know before they decide to studying abroad, such as what should they prepared before, the advantages that they'll get, and the disadvantages of studying abroad.

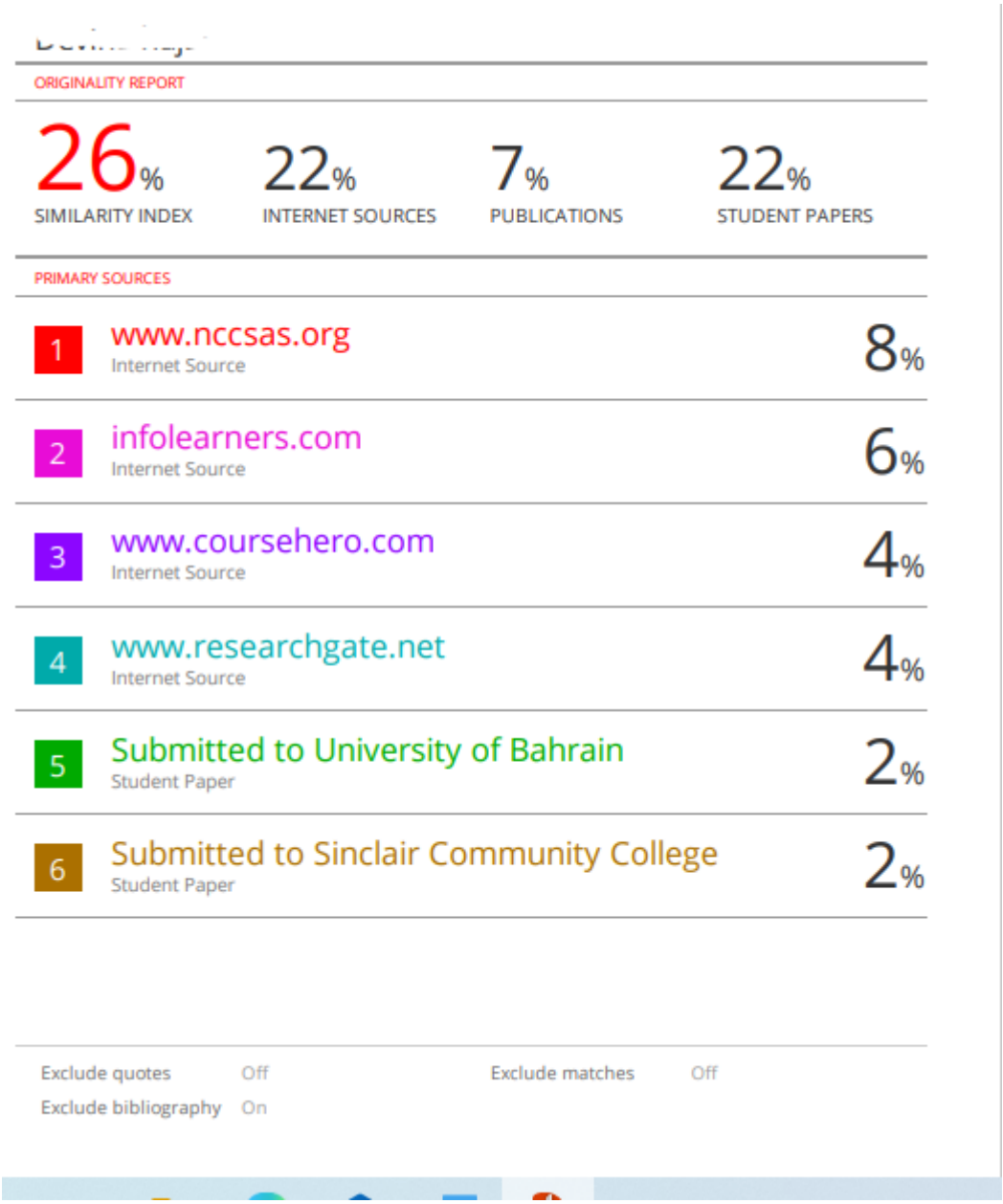
Before deciding to study abroad, you need to prepare lots of thing. From financial support to country and program that you choose. Chapman (1981) argued that "economic considerations and financial support are among the most impactful factors that influence college student's decision of a particular school". Sure there is scholarship, but you still need your own money to be able to live comfortably abroad. Other things that you should be prepared before is choosing the best country to study and learn about their culture. There's so many countries offer scholarship, you should be smart to choose which one suits you the most, whether its program or their culture, so you won't regret it later.

Hereinafter, studying abroad has many advantages such as provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning, like Hopkins (1999) stated, "study-abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristic that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provide new opportunities for learning-by-doing, virtually twenty four hours a day". Moreover, it helps to opens your minds more by living in another country, like stated by Hadis (2005), "Independence and open-mindness are powered by the experience of studying abroad". Last examples of advantages of studying abroad is students get to know new language and culture. Students who study in a country who has their own language can learn its language. They also had more opportunities to get to know that country's culture which might different from their own country's culture.

However, it is impossible to have advantages without the disadvantages. Studying abroad has many advantages, so there's a lot of disadvantages too. For exampld homesickness which can lead to another problem for students as stated by Stroebe, Van Vielt, Hewstone, and Willis (2002), "Homesick enchances the adjustment problem of international students". The second disadvantages is high cost that might cause you trouble in the future. Another disadvantages is studying abroad has higher risks for students. If you are unlucky enough to dislike your course,

or come up against some personal issues and need to return home prematurely, you will have wasted a lot more time, effort, and many than if you had chosen to study at your own country. Last example of disadvantages is language and cultural barriers. Sure students can learn new language and culture, bu it's not always went smoothly especially at the beginning when you just started your college and had to deal with other stuff like learn about their language and culture at the same time.

Afterall, it may be said that before deciding to study abroad, better prepare yourself for any possibilities, whether it's about what you should prepare, like financial support, the program you will choose and where to study, and don't forget to learn about the country that you choose. Also the advantages that might help you in the future like provide you a healthy dose of experiental learning, opens your minds more, and give you an opportunity to learn new language and culture. And the disadvantages of studying abroad like possibility of homesickness, higher cost and risks, and language and cultural barriers which can affect your study. At the end of the day, the one who know the best for you is yourself, ~~so think~~ about it carefully.



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Global Warming

Global warming is an increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere. The increase in global warming temperature is dangerous for humans, living things, natural resources and especially the earth. There are various causes of Global Warming, namely natural and man-made. The natural reasons are the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane and sulfur oxides) and volcanic eruptions. Industrial waste and automobile waste can release harmful greenhouse hauses. Man-made causes include deforestation and inverstock raising.

In the increase in Global Warming temperature, there are several causes that come from all directions, natural and artificial. The climate is in the process of a global warming, caused in part by human activities, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and acrosois, and changes in land use (Houghton et al. 2001; Karl and Trenberth 2003). These climate changes may well be charging the properties of tropical cyclones, yet the potential relationships between climate change and tropical cyclones and the consequences for humans have been downplayed or dismissed by a number of recent articles, testimonies, and press release (e.g., Michaels et al. 2005; Pieike et al. 2005; Mayfield 2005).

Of the 7.7 billion people on earth, about 11% of the population is vulnerable to the effects of global climate change. This number of 800 million people is estimated to be directly affected by droughts, floods, heat waves, extreme weather and sea level rise. NASA and NOSS release global average temperatures over the past decade. As a result, 2016 emerged as the hottest year. NOAA's calculations show that the global average temperature increase is about 1.69° F (0.94° C) while NASA's calculations are slightly higher, at 1.82° F (1.01° C). These conditions are warmer than the years during the 20th century.

Global warming makes restless with the increasing number of losses and threats that can occur in the future. There are some reasons of global warming. These are the cumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because of the usage of fossile fuels, destruction of plants and vegetation, rapid and ordinary urbanization and rapid insdustrilization (Cepel, 2008). There were about 12 million hectares of forests in the world lost during 2018. This amount is equivalent to 30 football fields per minute. This forest destruction and clearing occurs all over the world, from tropical forests in the Amazin (South America), west and Central Africa, to Indonesia. In fact, deforestation triggers the emergence of gas emissions that are harmful to the earth. Not only as

habitat for animals and the lungs of the world, forests also play a vital role in regulating global climate change.

To conclude, Global warming will have a massive impact on our earth in the end. Global warming is definitely the single greatests enviromental challenge facing the earth. It is important to understand the gravity of the situation. The solution for global warming that can be done is to plant more trees or reforestation, where planting more trees will be very beneficial for our earth, because living trees can help reduce carbon dioxide (CO_2), limit the use of cars, ban use of plastics waste and follow the techniques of plastic waste reduction, reuse and waste recycling. We as humans have a responsibility to be able to protect the earth and the surrounding environment from global warming which is increasingly dangerous, and strive to be able to make our earth better and healthier.

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2. https://id.scribd.com/document/507876450/Essay-on-Global-Warming
3. https://www.cgd.ucar.edu/staff/tienberth/tienberth.papers/HourBAMSmayAnthes.pdf

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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Continuation of Online Learning Habits When Going Through A Pandemic Crisis

Education in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic experienced there are many changes that must be accepted by the educators and students. Many once the obstacles that will be faced, starting from the disruption psychological students and teachers. Online learning system is a learning system without face to face directly between teacher and student but done through online using internet network. Online media used are WhatsApp, google classroom, zoom and website. Benefits that cam be taken in online learning such as shortening learning time and also being able to access the material repeatedly. The selection of learning methods using online is because it is effective time and distance. With this online method will also add to the advancement of technology and information for all students. But this online method is not always considered perfect because there are some negative impacts of online learning such as less teacher and student relationship and less maximal learning achievement. And also need the role of teachers to create online learning that is not boring

Learning process teaching is said to be effective when they can achieve their expected goals and students cam absorbing learning materials. Method and learning strategies are now shifting by leading to changes in the educational process. Teacher it has always been considered a center of learning, but now they have become students as learning it alone. Because there is no face to face directly between the teacher and the students, so that the teacher unable to effectively assess the student learning process and outcomes. Dalyono (2012) reveals that the environment the school has very important role in the process of intellectual development of students because the mindset of the students will continue to be honed when he is in the school enviroment. But what happens today is that students do learning at home without meeting in person with their teacher and friends causing many students to experience depression. This happens because of the lack of socialization of students, unlike face to face learning that always has a lot of interaction in the classroom and school enviroment.

It should be realized that the unpreparedness of teachers and students online learning is also a problem. The transfer of face to face learning systems to online systems suddenly, without careful preparation. Online learning can not be separated from internet network. Internet connection goes wrong is one of the obstacles faced by students who lived in difficult areas to access the internet, especially these students. Where he lives in rural, remote and left behind. Even if someone uses a mobile network sometimes an unstable network, due to its geographical location it is far from the range of cellular signals. It is also a problem that happens a lot to students who follow online learning so that it is less than optimal implementation. Sutarjo (2014), saturation of learning is a problem that is so much and often experienced by students who have an

impact on the decline of student learning motivation and cause a sense of laziness that results in decreased the student's performance. But all of this must be carried out in order to continue the process. Learning can run smoothly and students are active. Follow even in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Learning requires planning mature, creation of learning devices, selection strategy, media, technique, learning models, to evaluation the learning is all continuos. Teachers need to doing a blend in learning, designing learning appropriately in accordance with media and method's what's needed. Sukitman (2018) explained that the teacher as one of the learning objects must be able to and required to play an active role in the formation of motivation. Students to still be able to absorb what has been done in the teaching and learning process last. The need for the use of learning models that effective and innovative in order to learn, it can be more varied and run smoothly. Use of models the learning is also adapted to the material it will be taught so that the compatibility between the two and all components are appropriate.

It can be concluded that learning in pandemic times must still run. Learning with online method is one way to keep students learning. Although this effective, online method of time and material can be seen repeatedly but there are still many obstacles that must be faced. Such as students who do not focuss on learning, internet network disruption and also lack of relationship between teachers and students. The role of teachers in this pandemic is needed. Teachers must be able to guide the students so that students still get motivation and useful knowledge. Teachers must also prepare for learning carefully. Lack of readiness from teachers result in an ineffective teaching and learning process. Therefore, the relationship between teachers and students must always run in order to create a good education process in this Covid-19 pandemic.

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Earth is Getting Hotter due to Global Warming

The temperature on this earth are increasing every time. In addition, there is an erratic change in weather. This is due to global warming. Global Warming is a process of increasing the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land. Global warming on earth is increasing and this is caused by many things. The causes of global warming include the greenhouse effect and reverse effect which causes many impact on our earth, although these impacts can be minimized with the certain actions. Global warming is changing the earth, once the earth was still warm but now it ia very hot.

Global warming is caused by many things, such as from the greenhouse effect and the reverse effect. The greenhouse effect is when heat in the earth is trapped because it is blocked by emission gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. According to Pratama (2019: 123-124) explained, "global warming due to the increase in greenhouse gases that causes an excessive greenhouse effect in the earth's atmosphere is believed to be one of the causes of this extreme global climate change". The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the temperature difference between day and night is not too large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly. Then, global warming is also caused by reverse effect. The causes of global warming is also influenced by various processes of reverse effects it produces, one of which is the evaporation of water. Initially warming will further increase the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. Because water vapor itself is a greenhouse gas, heating will continue and increase the amount of water vapor in the air until an equilibrium concentration of water vapor is reached. Another important reverse effect is the loss of the ability to reflect light by ice. Ice sheets near the poles are melting at an increasing rate as global temperatures rise. This event will add to the factors that cause warming and cause more ice to melt, thus becoming a continuous cycle.

Global warming has many impacts on human life on earth. Like melting ice on the poles. The causes include the dramatic evaporation of soil in increasing temperature. Sunlight hitting the ice is reflected back into the space like glass, but when the sun's rays reach the surface of the sea water, everything is absorbed which causes the water to warm and the impact will accelerate the melting of the ice. Then, there is a rise in sea level. This condition is also influenced by the melting of polar ice which results in rising sea levels. Because the ice at the poles melts, it automatically increases the capacity of the water in the sea so that the sea water can even drown the plains around the sea which the reduces the land on this earth. "One example of the impact of global warming is the melting of glaciers and polar ice caps. This can result in rising sea levels and make some areas submerged in sea water" (Mulyani, 2021: 8). The next impact of global

warming is uncertain climate change. Recently there have been extraordinary drastic climate change. Such as the hotter temperature at dry season and the rainy season. The rainy season also becomes very cold and sometimes causes natural disasters such as floods, landslides. In addition, the timing of the season is not as good as it used to be, meaning that the dry season is getting longer so that many areas are hit by drought.

Global warming causes many impacts, but there are some actions that can minimize these impacts. Such as with enviromental conservation, by planting trees and reforestation in vulnerable areas. Like planting mangroves trees on the edge of the beach to prevent abrassion, then reforestation in the forests. Green plants have a role in the process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced. "The green revolution is the easiest way to remove carbon dioxide in the air, by growing plants in the large quantities and maintaining them" (Nikmah, Pamungkas & Muchlisina, 2007: 7). Then by using alternative energy which aims to reduce the use of materials sourced from conventional energy such as fossil fuels (petroleum and coal). Because the accumulated carbon emissions into the atmosphere are mostly produced by the burning of fossil fuels. So, try to replace it with one from alternative energy to keep it safe. In addition, the use of alternative energy can also be used to care for the surrounding environment. Next is ethics in the environment. We must always care and protect the environment around us with all our heart, so that there is no damage to the environment. In we are often negligent and indifferent to the surrounding environment, bad impacts will come, so we must always maintain and care for the surrounding environment so that it remains good, beautiful and comfortable. Enviromental ethics will be effective if it appears in real actions in everyday life.

In conclusion, the temperature on earth is getting hotter because of global warming caused by the greenhouse effect and the reverse effect. Which of these 2 causes resulted in a lot of adverse effects on this earth. Like the melting of polar ice caps, which causes sea levels to rise and submerge the islands so that the plains on this earth are getting thinner. But the impacts of global warming can be minimized with some counter measures. For example, always maintaining and caring for the environment so that the environment remains safe and comfortable to live in. Let's always protect and care for the environment around us. If out environment is well-maintained, it can reduce geothermal temperatures due to global warming.

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ORIGINALITY REPORT

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VALIDATION

1. Plagiarism types committed by English education students in academic writing

The researcher used documentation to investigate the types of plagiarism committed by English education students in academic writing. The researcher obtained the data from students' final task in academic writing and focused on the data that contain elements of plagiarism. The researcher checked the data used Turnitin to reduce the data. Then, the finding was analyzed based on the classification of plagiarism from Debora Weber-Wulff (2014). Based on the data analyze, the researcher found 3 types of plagiarism; 1) copy & paste, 2) translation, and 3) disguised plagiarism. Below is a plagiarism types found in students' final task:

a. Copy & Paste

According to Debora Weber-Wulff (2014), Copy & Paste is plagiarism types that are easily detected. In this research, Copy & Paste is the most plagiarism type that found in the students' paper. This type of plagiarism occurs when the plagiarist used a part or entire of the source, word for word without any changing. In this plagiarism type, the students' paper is identical with the original work. The following are the data contain Copy & Paste plagiarism:

Table 4.1: Copy & Paste Plagiarism

Number	Students' paper	Original work
Data 1	"Additional works hours subtract from home time, while work intensity or work pressure may result in fatigue, anxiety, or other verse psychological consequences that affect the quality of home and family life" (*Participant 6*)	Additional work hours subtract from home time, while high work intensity or work pressure may result in fatigue, anxiety or other adverse psycho-physiological consequences that can affect the quality of home and family life. (*RimaCharbaji El-Kassem, (2019), Antecedents and*

		Consequences of Work-Family Conflict in Qatar, The Journal of Social Sciences Research, Vol. 5, Issue. 6, pp: 1010-1019)
Data 2	The creation of a good class is based on classroom management which is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. However, classroom management is much more than that. It is also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching enviroment, so the educational goals can be achieved. (*Participant 17*)	Classroom management is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. Many see it as maintaining order through the control of teachers. However, classroom management is much more than that. This also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment so that the educational goals can be achieved. (*https://www.researchgate.net /publication/351819204*)
Data 3	Global warming is a form of ecosystem imbalance on earth due to the process of increasing the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land on earth. Global warming is a process characterized by an increase in the temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land. The global average temperature at the earth's surface has soared 0.74 +- 0.18° C (1,33 +- 0,32° F) in the last hundred years.	Global warming is a form of ecosystem imbalance on earth due to the process of increasing the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea and land on earth. ... For your information, the global average temperature on Earth's surface has soared 0.74 ± 0.18 °C (1.33 ± 0.32 °F) in the last hundred years.

	(*Participant 14*)	(*https://www.youtube.com /watch?v=aZS3vL3CuaQ*)
Data 4	Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at one time or another. The difference between them is that stress is a response to a threat in a situation. Anxiety is a reaction to the stress. (*Participant 15*)	Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at one time or another. The difference between them is that stress is a response to a threat in a situation. Anxiety is a reaction to stress. (*https://adaa.org/understanding-anxiety/additional-disorders/stress*)
Data 5	Bipolar disorder, a mental illness that causes dramatic shifts in a person's mood, energy and ability to think clearly. People with bipolar disorder experience intense emotional states that typically occur during distinct periods of days to weeks, called mood episodes. (*Participant 15*)	BIPOLAR DISORDER a mental illness that causes dramatic shifts in a person's mood, energy and ability to think clearly. People with bipolar experience high and low moods—known as mania and depression—which differ from the typical ups-and-downs most people experience. (*https://www.facebook.com/healthofsikkim/*)
Data 6	Child abuse refers to any emotional, sexual or physical mistreatment or neglect by an	Child abuse refers to any emotional, sexual, or physical mistreatment or neglect by an adult

	adult in role of responsibility toward someone who is under 18 years of age. (P*articipant 15*)	in a role of responsibility toward someone who is under 18 years of age. (*https://www.medicalnewstoday.com /articles/241532*)
Data 7	Social isolation can lead to loneliness in some people, while others can feel lonely without being socially isolated. (*Participant 15*)	Social isolation can lead to loneliness in some people, while others can feel lonely without being socially isolated. (*https://www.forbes.com/sites/ebauer/2021/07/15/the-loneliness-epidemic-among-the-elderly-may-not-be-what-it-seems/?sh=1d8897191b54*)
Data 8	Sadness is a normal human emotion. We all feel sad from time to time, especially when unfortunate events happen or things change. (*Participant 15*)	Sadness is a normal human emotion. We all feel sad from time to time, especially when unfortunate events happen or things change. (*https://www.google.com/amp/s/health.clevelandclinic.org/feeling-down-lately-it-might-be-situational-depression/amp/*)
Data 9	Paranoia is a thought process that causes you to have an irrational suspicion or mistrust of others.	Paranoia is a thought process that causes you to have an irrational suspicion or mistrust of others

	(*Participant 15*)	(*https://www.healthline.com/health/paranoia#:~:text=Paranoia%20is%20a%20thought%20process,they%20aren't%20in%20danger*.)
Data 10	According to psychology, Self healing is a healing process that only involves oneself to rise from the suffering that has been experienced and recover from inner wounds. (*Participant 15*)	According to psychology, selfhealing is a healing process that only involves oneself to rise from the suffering that has been experienced and recover from inner wounds. (*Annisa, F., Rohmawati,N. R., & Triestuning, E. (2021). Mental Health Therapy Training in Youth. Community Service Journal of Indonesia, 3 (1), 8-11)*
Data 11	The climate is in the process of a global warming, caused in part by human activities, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and acrosois, and changes in land use (Houghton et al. 2001; Karl and Trenberth 2003). These climate changes may well be charging the properties of tropical cyclones, yet the potential relationships between climate change and tropical cyclones and the consequences for humans have	The climate is in the process of a rapid warming, caused in part by human activities, including emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols, and changes in land use (Houghton et al. 2001; Karl and Trenberth 2003). These climate changes may well be changing the properties of tropical cyclones, yet the potential relationships between climate change and tropical cyclones and the consequences for humans have been downplayed or dismissed by

	been downplayed or dismissed by a number of recent articles, testimonies, and press release (e.g., Michaels et al. 2005; Pieike et al. 2005; Mayfield 2005). (*Participant 20*)	a number of recent articles, testimonies, and press releases (e.g., Michaels et al. 2005;1 Pielke et al. 2005; Mayfield 2005). (*https://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/publications/special/2005.36_comment.pdf*)
Data 12	Global warming makes restless with the increasing number of losses and threats that can occur in the future. There are some reasons of global warming. These are the cumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because of the usage of fossile fuels, destruction of plants and vegetation, rapid and ordinary urbanization and rapid insdustrilization (Cepel, 2008). (*Participant 20*)	A number of recent studies indicate that the rise in the temperature of the world and melting of the mass icebergs are the indications of global warming. There are some reasons of global warming. These are the cumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because of the usage of fossile fuels, destruction of plants and vegetation, rapid and ordinary urbanization and rapid industrialization (Cepel, 2008). (*https://www.academicjournals.org/app/webroot/article/article1380626255_Aydin.pdf*)
Data 13	The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the	The greenhouse effect is actually needed to maintain the earth's temperature, so that the

	temperature difference between day and night is not too large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly. (*Participant 3*)	temperature difference between day and night is not too large. However, excessive greenhouse effect will cause global warming where the temperature on earth will rise significantly which is marked by things including melting of polar ice caps, destruction of ecosystems, rising sea levels and extreme climate change. (*https://www.studocu.com/id/document/universitas-mataram/politik-internasional/the-south-african-renewable-energy-initiative-sari-is-a-foreign-partner/41277864*)
Data 14	Green plants have a role in the process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced. "The green revolution is the easiest way to remove carbon dioxide in the air, by growing plants in the large quantities and maintaining them" (*Participant 3*)	The conservation of environment can we do by planting many trees and greening on critical lands. Green plants have a role in the process of photosynthesis; in this process plants require carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The accumulation of carbon gases in the atmosphere can be reduced by photosynthesis. (*https://deepoceanfacts.com/effects-of-greenhouse*)

Data 15	Study abroad is the term given to a program which usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university in order to attain a wider perpective of different cultures and explore new horizons. (*Participant 5*)	Study abroad is the term given to a program, usually run through a university, which allows a student to live in a foreign country and attend a foreign university. In most cases, two universities have an arrangement which allows them to exchange students (hence the term 'exchange student') so that these students can learn about a foreign culture and broaden their horizons. (*https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-study-abroad-definition-benefits.html*)
Data 16	Hereinafter, studying abroad has many advantages such as provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning, like Hopkins (1999) stated, "study-abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristic that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiental learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provide new opportunities for learning-by-doing, virtually twenty-four hours a day". (*Participant 5*)	For starters, studying abroad may offer students valuable opportunities to gain language proficiency and experience new cultures. Hopkins (1993) claims: "Study abroad programs take many forms, but all share the characteristic that, by their very nature, they provide students with a healthy dose of experiential learning. Immersing oneself in another culture provides new opportunities for learning."

		(*https://www.wowessays.com/free-samples/studying-abroad-a-comparative-analysis-argumentative-essay-example/*)
Data 17	One of the most loved remembered female leaders of this century was Diana, Princess of Wales. After she came into public life by marrying into British Royal Family, and leaving it ten years later, she decided her life to help the victim of landmines, AIDS, cancer, cerebal palsy and many others. (*Participant 25*)	One of the most loved and remembered women leaders of this century was Diana, Princess of Wales. After she came into the public's life by marrying into the British Royal family, and leaving it ten years later, she decided her life to helping the unfortunate victims of land mines, AIDS, cancer, cerebral palsy and many others. These are the things she will be mostly remembered for. (*https://freeessay.com/essays/princess-diana-2/*)
Data 18	In one of her interviews, Princess Diana said "I lead from the hearth, not the head. Someone has to go out there and love people and show it." And Diana proved this. When visiting hospital, she would sit on the patient's bed and hold hands. Many were surprised that it was unprecedented, but for Princess Diana, it was a common	In one of her interviews, Princess Diana said: "I lead from the heart, not the head. Someone's got to go out there and love people and show it." And she proved this to be true many times. When visiting hospitals, she would sit on the patients' beds and hold their hands. Many were shocked because it had never happened before, but for lady Diana, it was a

	thing. Lady Diana also the best mom for her sons. (*Participant 25*)	"normal thing to do." She shook people's hands without wearing gloves and hugged with children. (*https://brightside.me/wonder-people/i-dont-go-by-the-rule-book-7-reasons-why-princess-diana-will-always-be-the-queen-of-peoples-hearts-800348/*)
		Validator Linda Safitri, M.Hum., M.Pd.

b. Translation

The second type is Translation. This type of plagiarism can not be detected in turnitin because in this type of plagiarism, the plagiarist have changed the languange. In thi case, the students used the source in Indonesia and then translate it into English. Debora Weber-Wulff categorized this act as one of plagiarism types because this work is not original. The following are the translation type found in the students' final task in the academic writing course:

Table 4.2: Translation Plagiarism

Number	Students' Paper	Original Work
Data 19	This is supported by the opinion of Saifudin (2014: 24) he said that the environment is challenging and stimulating for learning as	Lingkungan belajar yang baik menurut pandangan Saifuddin (2014: 24) mengemukakan bahwa lingkungan yang menantang dan

	well as a sense of save, peace and satisfaction so that it can achieve satiafying learning goals. (*Participant 17*)	merangsang untuk belajar serta rasa aman, tentram dan puas sehingga dapat mencapai tujuan belajar yang diharapkan/memuaskan. (*Aziz, A. H. 2018. "Kontribusi Lingkungan Belajar dan Proses Pembelajaran Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa di Sekolah*".
Data 20	NASA and NOSS release global average temperatures over the past decade. As a result, 2016 emerged as the hottest year. NOAA's calculations show that the global average temperature increase is about 1.69° F (0.94°C) while NASA's calculations are slightly higher, at 1.82° F (1.01°C). These conditions are warmer than the years during the 20th century. (*Participant 20*)	NASA dan NOAA merilis suhu rata-rata global selama satu decade terakhir. Hasilnya, tahun 2016 muncul sebagai tahun yang paling panas! Perhitungan NOAA menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan suhu rata-rata global sekitar 1,69° F (0,94° C), sementara perhitungan NASA sedikit lebih tinggi, yakni 1,82° F (1,01° C), ungkap laman Climate Central. Kondisi ini lebih hangat dari tahun-tahun selama abad 20 dan sudah seharusnya menjadi perhatian kita. (*https://www.idntimes.com/scuence/discovery/nena-zakiah-1/fakta-penting-tentang-perubahan-iklim-global/7*)

Data 21	There were about 12 million hectares of forests in the world lost during 2018. This amount is equivalent to 30 football fields per minute. This forest destruction and clearing occurs all over the world, from tropical forests in the Amazin (South America), west and Central Africa, to Indonesia. In fact, deforestation triggers the emergence of gas emissions that are harmful to the earth. Not only as habitat for animals and the lungs of the world, forests also play a vital role in regulating global climate change. (*Participant 20*)	Laman BBC menyebut bahwa ada sekitar 12 juta hektar hutan di dunia hilang sepanjang 2018. Jumlah ini setara dengan 30 lapangan sepakbola per menit. Kerusakan dan pembabatan hutan ini terjadi diseluruh dunia, mulai dari hutan tropis di Amazon (Amerika Selatan), Afrika Barat dan Tengah, hingga Indonesia! Padahal, deforestasi memicu munculnya gas emisi yang berbahaya bagi bumi. Tidak hanya sebagai habitat hewan dan paru-paru dunia, hutan juga berperan vital mengatur perubahan iklim global. (*https://www.idntimes.com/scuence/ discovery/nena-zakiah-1/fakta-penting-tentang-perubahan-iklim-global/7*)
Data 22	According to Richard J. Gelles (Hurairal, 2012), violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally).	Menurut Ricard J. Gelles (Hurairah, 2012), kekerasan terhadap anak merupakan perbuatan disengaja yang menimbulkan kerugian atau

	(*Participant 7*)	bahaya terhadap anak-anak (baik secara fisik maupun emosional). (*Noviana, I. (2015). Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak: dampak dan penanganannya. Socio Informa, 1 (1))*
Data 23	Home should be a safe place for children to take refuge. Parents should be a place for teenagers to tell what they want to know. But, they get is neglect and even several harrasment which can be called maltreatment. The problem is that families have privacy rights, so many families cover up the violence in front of other people (Azevedo& Viviane, 2008: 22). (*Participant 7*)	Persoalannya adalah keluarga memiliki hak-hak privasi, sehingga banyak keluarga yang menutupi kekerasan tersebut didepan orang lain (Azevedo& Viviane, 2008: 22). Dalam hal ini Anak mengalami penelantaran (neglect) dan pelecehan (abuse) oleh orang tua atau Pengasuh yang seharusnya melindungi dan member kasih saying atau perhatian, tetapi melakukan kekerasan, maka anak telah mengalami maltreatment (perlakuan salah). (*Kurniasari, A. (2019). Dampak Kekerasan Pada Kepribadian Anak. Socio Inforfa, 5 (1)*
Data 24	In the context of abuse, there will be a role for feeling of affectio , for acts of violence, from people who often interact or have relationships that are considered	Dalam konteks perlakuan salah, akan ada peran perasaan atau afeksi, terhadap tindak kekerasan, dari orang yang sering berinteraksi atau memiliki hubungan yang

	important by themselves or well-being (Camposs, 2004. Saarni, et.al, 2006 in Santrock 2007). (*Participant 7*)	dianggap penting oleh dirinya atau well-being. (Camposs, 2004. Saarni, dkk, 2006 dalamSantrock 2007). (*Kurniasari,A.(2019).Dampak Kekerasan Pada Kepribadian Anak. Socio Informa,5(1*)
		Validator Linda Safitri, M.Hum., M.Pd.

c. Disguised Plagiarism

The next type is disguised plagiarism. This type occurred when the plagiarist copies the source with changing the word and deleted or inserted a phrase into the original work.

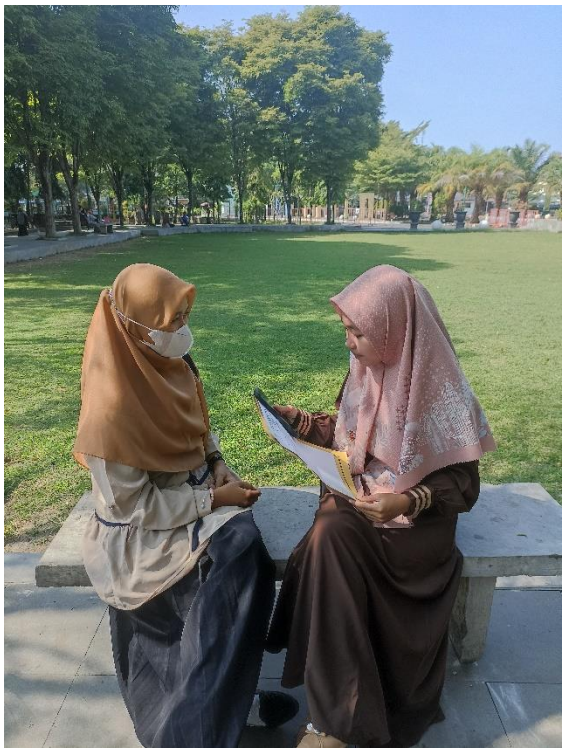
Table 4.3 Disguised Plagiarism

Number	Students' Paper	Original Work
Data 25	The creation of a good class is based on classroom management which is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. However, classroom management is much more than that. It is also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment, so the educational goals can be achieved. Then, there are several characteristics of	Classroom management is the process of organizing and running the classroom business. Many see it as maintaining order through the control of teachers. However, classroom management is much more than that. This also includes setting up and maintaining the teaching environment so that the educational goals can be achieved (Savage & Savage, 2010).

	a good class includes; an organized teacher, student with the right attitudes, and a good synergy for the whole class. *(Participant 17)*	Furthermore, classroom management paves the way for teachers to get students to learn, and good classroom management is more than just being strict, authoritarian, or simply being organized. It contains routines, rules, and consequences, and it creates a set of expectations that are used in an organized classroom environment. *Qassimi, N. M. 2021. "Classroom Management".* *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351819204*
		Validator Linda Safitri, M.Hum., M.Pd.

The data above showed that the student copied from a certain source. The student made a changed by adding some phrase and deleting some sentences.

INTERVIEW PICTURES



INTERVIEW GUIDES

Name:

Student's Number:

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW

Participant 1

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: pemilihan kata dalam pembuatan kalimat dan kurangnya ide pikiran
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menjiplak suatu karya orang lain
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: secara sadar
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: karena langsung mengcopy semua tulisan tanpa diubah atau dijadikan referensi
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: kurang percaya diri atas tulisan yang mereka buat sendiri
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya, semakin rendah minat membaca maka semakin rendah minat mahasiswa dalam menulis/menuangkan ide pikirannya
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: mungkin iya, karena sudah banyak jurnal dimana-mana jadi mahasiswa lebih mudah dalam memplagiat
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya kurangnya pengetahuan tentang referensi membuat mahasiswa lebih sering plagiat

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya sangat setuju
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: menjadikan karya milik orang lain sebagai referensi tidak menjiplak nya hanya melihat bagaimana cara menyusun yang baik.

Participant 2

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: kemampuan dalam mengembangkan ide untuk menulis dan menyusun kalimat sesuai dengan grammar yg benar
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menggunakan karya orang lain tanpa mencantumkan sumbernya
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: mungkin pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: saya mencari inspirasi menulis melalui internet, kemudian saya menggunakan hasil yg saya temukan untuk melengkapi tulisan saya dalam academic writing dengan memparafrase kalimat tersebut.
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: kurangnya imajinasi dan inspirasi dalam menulis
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya, karna menurut saya dengan membaca seseorang dapat menemukan hal baru yang dapat membantu mereka dalam mengembangkan ide2 yang mereka miliki.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya, dengan banyaknya buku diperpustakaan mahasiswa dapat mencari banyak referensi dari berbagai sumber.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: iya, perlu pengetahuan dan pembelajaran lebih lanjut tentang hal tersebut supaya mahasiswa lebih paham tentang bagaimana cara menggunakan karya orang lain dengan benar.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: iya, internet dapat diakses dimanapun dan kapanpun. melalui internet mahasiswa dapat menemukan apa saja yang mereka cari sehingga terkadang hal tersebut menjadi jalan pintas mahasiswa untuk mencari dan menggunakn sumber2 yang mereka perlukan.

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

    Answer: dengan lebih mengandalkan ide dan fakta yang terjadi disekitar saya.

Participant 3

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Kalau saya, mencari sumber seperti mencari artikel, thesis dan lainnya karna mata kuliah academic writing ini membutuhkan banyak sumber untuk mendukung pendapat kita dalam menulis suatu karya ilmiah
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Plagiarisme menurut saya berarti pengambilan suatu pendapat yang berbentuk kalimat dari orang lain dan dijadikan seolah-olah pendapat tersebut milik sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Ya saya pernah secara sadar/tidak sadar melakukan plagiarisme, yaitu mengutip suatu kalimat yang mendukung pendapat saya tetapi saya telah melakukan parafrase dalam kutipan tersebut
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Dari mengutip, ketika kita mengutip sesuatu tetapi tidak mencantumkan sumbernya menurut saya itu telah melakukan plagiarism
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Karena mahasiswa telah kehabisan kata atau pendapat tentang hal yang akan ia tulis, sehingga mendorong untuk mengutip pada sumber-sumber sebelumnya
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya iya, karena kunci dari mata kuliah academic writing ini salah satunya adalah membaca dengan rajin agar bisa mendapatkan informasi tentang hal yang akan ia tulis atu kaji, jika minat baca rendah maka informasi yang didapat sedikit dan bisa mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme

7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Mungkin iya, sebenarnya buku di perpustakaan lumayan banyak tetapi untuk tahunnya kadang banyak yang sudah melampaui untuk dijadikan salah satu sumber
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, masih banyak mahasiswa yang menulis referensi dalam daftar pustaka yang masih keliru tidak sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada selain itu juga ketika mengutip tetapi tidak mematuhi aturan dalam pengutipan itu menurut saya bisa menjadi faktor pendorong untuk melakukan plagiarisme
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya iya, karena di jaman sekarang teknologi sudah canggih, internet bisa diakses dimana saja dan bisa digunakan untuk apa saja seperti dengan mudah mencari artikel thesis jurnal yang terdahulu tinggal mengunduh di suatu web saja sudah dapat banyak sumber-sumber tersebut, sehingga bisa mahasiswa bisa saja berpikiran untuk melakukan plagiarisme karena telah mendapatkan banyak sumber yang sesuai dengan pendapatnya
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Untuk meminimalisir plagiarisme yang saya lakukan adalah memparafrase setiap kalimat, kemudian mencantumkan sumber kutipan dengan baik, menulis kutipan dengan sesuai aturan dan juga menulis referensi dengan baik dan benar sesuai aturan yang telah ditetapkan

Participant 4

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: mencari sumber yang tepat
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: mengambil karangan orang lain dijadikan karangan sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: pernah, secara saadar
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: karena saya mencopas karangan orang lain untuk tugas karangan pribadi saya
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: mungkin karena akses informasi yang mudah jadi mahasiswa cenderung memilih yang mudah
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: tidak juga karena untuk sekarang banyak sumber bisa dicari di internet
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: tentu karena kemudahan tersebut banyak mendorong untuk plagiat soalnya lebih mudah dan cepat

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: dengan melakukan parafrase

Participant 5

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Ada banyak problem yang saya hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing, beberapa diantaranya yaitu kesulitan menulis sesuai dengan kaidah yang digunakan APA/MLA style, kesulitan untuk memahami materi mengenai metodologi penelitian, kesulitan untuk mencari teori yang sesuai dengan variabel judul, dll
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Plagiarisme merupakan tindakan ilegal yang menggunakan, memanfaatkan, mengcopy karya orang lain tanpa mencantumkan sumbernya.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Sejauh ini saya kira belum pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: -
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Kemalasan. Kemalasan merupakan faktor internal yang sangat mempengaruhi seseorang dalam hal ini mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme. Mengapa? Karena plagiarisme dianggap sebagai cara yang paling cepat nan singkat guna menyelesaikan tugas academic writing. Mahasiswa tidak perlu menggunakan critical thinking yang sangat menguras otak, tak perlu menghabiskan banyak waktu lagi serta membuang lebih banyak tenaga untuk menyelesaikan tugasnya karena plagiarisme menyuguhkan cara yang instan guna menyelesaikan tugas.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Betul. Rendahnya minat baca juga merupakan faktor yang amat krusial mempengaruhi terjadinya tindak plagiarisme. Hal tersebut selaras karena

seseorang dengan minat baca yang tinggi tidak akan mungkin menelan mentah-mentah informasi yang mereka dapatkan yang mana dalam hal ini berarti tingkat plagiarisme mereka rendah begitupun sebaliknya. Seseorang dengan minat baca rendah akan memiliki tingkat plagiarisme yang tinggi karena mereka hanya menelan mentah informasi tanpa mau mendalaminya lagi.

7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi. Kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan dapat menyebabkan seseorang menjadi malas untuk membaca sehingga tingkat plagiarisme menjadi tinggi. Fasilitas yang kurang memadai memang hingga kini menjadi faktor yang dapat menyebabkan sesuatu yang kurang baik terjadi dalam sektor apapun itu.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Benar. Ketidaktahuan mahasiswa dalam hal tersebut menyebabkan tingkat plagiarisme tinggi karena bagaimana plagiarisme itu bisa dihindari jika mereka saja kurang mengerti terkait plagiarisme itu sendiri (definisi, bentuk-bentuk plagiarisme, cara mencegah, dll)
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi. Kemudahan akses internet seringkali disalahgunakan oleh para user untuk melakukan hal-hal yang negatif. Hal ini sudah bukan menjadi hal yang tabu lagi karena bahkan hingga saat ini tindak kejahatan yang memanfaatkan internet itu terus marak terjadi.
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Mencantumkan sumber/referensi terkait, Memparaphrase kalimat yang kita kutip, Membuat citasi, Menggunakan aplikasi untuk mengecek plagiarisme

Participant 6

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Pencarian tema penelitian yang terbaru, mencari gap penelitian, masih bingung dalam menentukan metode penelitian, teknis analisis data.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Plagiarisme adalah tindakan menyalin tulisan atau karya orang lain tanpa seizin pemiliknya.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Iya saya pernah. Karena keterbatasan waktu.
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Melalui turnitin, karena hasil akhir dari tulisan harus di cek dengan turnitin.
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Kurangnya waktu yang diberikan, ketidakpahaman mahasiswa terhadap topik yang diteliti, rasa malas membaca, mudahnya akses informasi di internet.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, dalam menulis diperlukan pengetahuan yang luas, referensi yang banyak, agar isi tulisan juga jelas dan berkualitas. Jika minat baca rendah, solusi paling cepat yang dapat dilakukan untuk menyelesaikan tulisan adalah plagiarisme.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, terkadang topik penelitian susah juga mencari referensinya, memang di internet akses ebook atau jurnal dapat ditemukan dengan mudah, namun kadang ada juga yang akses ebook nya hanya sampai halaman tertentu, tidak sampai selesai. Oleh karenanya mahasiswa harus memutar otak untuk

mencari referensi lain. Hal ini dapat mendorong mereka untuk melakukan plagiasi dari thesis lain, yang punya referensi buku yg sama. Jika di perpustakaan bukunya lengkap, penulis bisa meneliti variabel yang sama dengan sumber buku yang berbeda namun tetap di topik yang sama.

8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: Iya. Jika mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan yang memadai tantang sitasi dan referensi dalam menulis tentu mereka tau juga bagaimana cara menulis agar sitasi atau referensi tersebut tidak berpotensi plagiarisme.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: Iya, banyak sekali akses thesis atau jurnal di internet yang bisa dibaca dan didownload dengan gratis, hal ini berdampak positif karena mahasiswa bisa memperoleh referensi dengan mudah, namun di sisi lain juga memudahkan para mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme.

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

    Answer: Melakukan parafrase, sebisa mungkin membaca banyak jurnal atau referensi lain kemudian menuliskannya dengan bahasa sendiri.

Participant 7

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Ketika menentukan topik sebuah karya dan Ketika mencari referensi
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: pengambilan karangan orang lain yang dijadikan seolah karangan sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: ya, pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: melakukan cek plagiarism di web
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: minimnya pengetahuan serta sumber penelitian yang dijadikan acuan
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, benar.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, benar
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, benar
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, benar
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

Answer: memperbanyak sumber pengetahuan dan referensi

Participant 8

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Karena materinya sendiri yang sangat kompleks dan lengkap jadi dalam pemberian materi maupun tugas sangat banyak, juga dalam pengerjaan tugasnyapun harus sangat benar sehingga sering revisi dalam pengerjaannya
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Penjiplakan pemikiran atau hasil dari orang lain seolah olah milik kita sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Terkadang lupa mencantumkan daftar pustaka suatu artikel atau jurnal karena terlalu banyak artikel/jurnal yang digunakan
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Mungkin karena pengerjaan tugas terlalu mepet jadi agar cepat mending copy paste
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, karna kalau kita banyak membaca pasti akan lebih aware tentang dampak negatif dari plagiarisme untuk si pemilik maupun kita sendiri
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Tidak juga, karena sekarang kan sudah zaman digital dan buku atau bacaan banyak bisa kita temui dimana saja tergantung diri kita mau atau tidaknya

8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, karena semakin banyak referensi maka semakin banyak pula informasi yang masuk sehingga pemikiran kita bisa lebih berkembang
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, dengan internet kita mudah untuk copy paste tanpa menulis lagi dengan tangan dan mudah untuk diakses
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Dengan cara lebih memperbanyak referensi dan bacaan agar lebih berkembang lagi pemikiran dan informasi yang didapat

Participant 9

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: ketika mengerjakan tugas yaitu membuat mini skripsi selalu kesulitan dalam menemukan judul
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menyalin atau mengutip dari sumber tertentu secara detail, atau mencuri kutipan orang lain
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: ya pernah, ketika sudah kehabisan topik
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: saya menyalin sumber tersebut secara detail
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: karena mereka telah kehabisan topik pembahasan ini
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi. tapi disamping rendahnya minat belajar, akses dalam mencari referensi juga bisa menjadi alasan.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi, karena masih ada beberapa mahasiswa yang kurang paham dengan hal tersebut. dan juga mahasiswa asal mengambil judul diluar pengetahuannya.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi, dan juga banyak web yang menyediakan jurnal secara gratis
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: dengan melakukan parafrase

Participant 10

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Dalam problem linguistik yaitu dalam menulis struktur yang benar
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Suatu perbuatan yang menjiplak ide atau karya orang lain yang di akui karya sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Sudah Pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menggunakan situs Plagiarism Detector.
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Karen akses informasi yang mudah
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, mungkin siswa itu cenderung lebih senang menonton dari pada membaca buku
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi seperti itu
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, bisa jadi terbatasnya waktu untuk menyelesaikan sebuah karya ilmiah

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Membuat proposal

Participant 11

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: kadang kehabisan ide mau buat tulisan yang gimana², nyusun kata² jugaa
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: sebuah tindakan di mana sebuah karya yang terdeteksi menjiplak karya orang lain
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: pernah, secara sadar dan tidak sadar. Secara sadar pernah waktu itu memang sudah kehabisan ide dan mendekati deadline pengumpulan, jadi saya hanya mengubah bahasanya dari Indonesia ke Inggris
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: saya cek menggunakan turnitin
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: kehabisan ide dan sudah kehabisan waktu untuk mengerjakan
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi, karena dengan rendahnya minat baca maka mereka akan secara asal²an mengambil dan memplagiat isi karya tersebut
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi, namun tidak menjadi faktor utama, mengingat sekarang buku bacaan dan sumber belajar lainnya bisa diakses di internet
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Bisa, karena jika mahasiswa tidak tahu mengenai sitasi, maka mereka dengan asal²an akan mengambil isi dari jurnal/buku/karya orang lain tanpa menyantumkan sumbernya

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi, karena sekarang banyak akses² jurnal gratis yang bisa di copy paste dan di download dengan mudah
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: sudah, dengan mengganti kalimat pasif menjadi aktif dan sebaliknya, laku dengan mengganti kata² yang terdeteksi plagiasi dengan kata sinonimnya yang masih masuk akal.

Participant 12

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: isi dari writing dan ide yang akan digambarkan
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: tindakan mengambil karya milik orang lain dan diakui milik sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: secara sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: cek situs plagiarism
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: pemahaman yang kurang terhadap suatu topik
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarism?
   Answer: iya, dan kurangnya pemahaman bisa menjadi alasan mengapa mahasiswa melakukan plagiarisme
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi iya, tapi kalau misal kurang koleksi buku di perpustakaan kita bisa mencarinya di internet
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: dengan memparafrase

Participant 13

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Salah satu hal yang menjadi problem saya adalah mencari jurnal yang relevan untuk menjadi pustaka dalam academic writing saya. Saya harus membaca satu per satu agar mendapat inti dari jurnal tersebut, yang nantinya akan saya kembangkan dalam academic writing saya. Menurut saya, menulis academic writing lumayan sulit karena topik yang diambil harus berbobot, grammar nya pun harus yang sesuai dengan academic writing, dan yang paling menyulitkan saya adalah menggabungkan pemikiran saya dan sumber-sumber jurnal yang saya dapat sehingga bisa menjadi tulisan yang fresh dan tidak terkena plagiarisme
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya plagiarisme adalah kegiatan menyalin atau menggandakan suatu karya atau barang tanpa persetujuan kreator karya tersebut. Hal ini harus sangat diperhatikan bagi kita, terutama dalam menulis agar tulisan kita memiliki ciri khas atau keunikan sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Mungkin iya, tapi sebisa mungkin saya setiap menulis academic writing selalu melakukan parafrase atau mengubah susunan kata tapi tetap memiliki inti yang sama dan saya kembangkan lagi. Saya juga selalu mencantumkan sumber yang saya pakai dalam daftar pustaka, karena saya paham jika tidak melakukan itu maka tulisan saya akan terkena plagiarisme
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Biasanya saya mengecek pada web plagirisme online atau jika dari dosen mengharuskan untuk mencantumkan hasil plagiarisme maka saya akan memakai jasa cek turnitin agar lebih relevan.
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Menurut saya, sebagai mahasiswa terkadang kami sudah buntu harus menggunakan kalimat atau kata apalagi agar apa yang ingin kami sampaikan bisa ditulis dengan maksud yang sama. Saya sendiri beberapa kali mengalami hal tersebut, saya sudah melakukan parafrase berkali-kali tetapi tetap terkena plagiarisme. Akhirnya saya memilih mengganti inti bahasan saya dengan ide yang lain tetapi tetap masuk pada tulisan saya.

6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Ya, terkadang sebagai mahasiswa mengerjakan tugas hanya asal cepat selesai. Tanpa melihat atau membaca lagi hasil pekerjaan nya, sehingga tulisannya terlihat acak-acak an dengan grammar yang kurang sesuai dan inti bahasan yang kurang pas antar satu dan lainnya. Jika menulis academic writing yang memerlukan banyak sumber, agar lebih mudah dapat melihat pada bagian abstrak yang sudah terdapat inti dari jurnal tersebut, mahasiswa dapat melakukan parafrase pada kalimat-kalimat tersebut agar tidak terkena plagiarisme
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya di era digital seperti sekarang, apapun dapat diakses melalui internet. Jika di perpustakaan tidak ada buku yang diinginkan maka dapat dicari secara online. Melakukan plagiarisme secara sadar adalah tindakan yang menunjukkan bahwa dia tidak mau berusaha mencari jalan alternatif lain. Jika mencari buku fisiknya tidak ada, dapat mencari elektronik bukunya. Ada jalan alternatif lain daripada melakukan plagiarisme
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Ya, saya setuju. Dengan era digital ini, mencari referensi dapat dilakukan melalui website seperti google scholar, sciencedirect, dan lain-lain. Sebagai mahasiswa ada baiknya kita mengikuti perkembangan teknologi untuk menunjang perkuliahan kita. Sebagai mahasiswa kita sebaiknya bisa

menunjukan bahwa kita adalah orang yang kreatif dan memiliki ilmu untuk tidak melakukan plagiarisme atau dalam bahasa kasar nya mencuri.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: Ya, saya setuju. Ada dampak positif dengan adanya internet dalam mencari referensi, tetapi ada dampak negatifnya. Semakin mudah mendapat referensi maka mahasiswa akan semakin malas untuk membaca ulang dan mencari inti dari sumber tersebut sehingga kerap kali memilih untuk hanya menyalinnya saja padahal hal tersebut tidak benar. Walaupun adanya kemudahan dengan internet, sebaiknya kita tetap menggunakan pemikiran kita sendiri dalam membuat suatu tulisan atau karya agar ilmu yang kita punya tidak hilang dimakan teknologi

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

    Answer: Saya melakukan parafrase menggunakan kalimat saya sendiri. Setelah menemukan inti atau ide tulisan dari referensi yang saya dapat, saya akan melakukan menyusun ulang kalimat dengan pemikiran saya sendiri ditambah dari inti dari refrensi yang saya dapatkan sehingga membentuk tulisan yang baru.

Participant 15

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: kesulitan menentukan menemukan ide, materi yg dibahas itu membuat thesis statement kadang masih suka bingung mau bikin thesis statement kayak gimana meskipun sudah ada topik
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Meniru,copy paste dari suatu sumber tanpa mencantumkan sumber tersebut
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: sepertinya pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ini agak kurang ingat, kayaknya waktu itu pas di cek pake web plagiarisme (turnitin kalo gak salah web nya)
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: kesulitan menemukan ide,kurang wawasan
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi sihh,mungkin karena rasa malas dan ingin cepat selesai makanya melakukan plagiarisme dan juga mungkin buku yang diperlukan tidak tersedia
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: mungkin, karena misalkan kalau koleksi buku diperpustakaan lebih banyak dan bervariasi mungkin mahasiswa akan mudah mencari referensi
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Bisa karena mungkinn mereka merasa malas untuk mencari referensi atau tidak memiliki minat untuk mencari lebih jauh

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya bisa, karena dijaman sekarang ini semua informasi tersedia di internet jadi mungkin bagi sebagian mahasiswa itu dapat membantu meringankan tugas mereka meskipun mereka tau itu tindakan plagiarisme
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Meningkatkan minat baca saya dan juga melakukan parafrase

Participant 16

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Problem yang biasa saya hadapi dalam mata kuliah Academic Writing adalah kesulitan untuk menulis, bingung mulai dari mana dan bagaimana caranya, mungkin itu dikarenakan kurangnya bacaan. Dari sisi dosen sendiri, menurut saya kurang membimbing dalan hal menulis, hanya memberi tugas untuk menulis tanpa memberi bimbingan seperti dimana letak kesalahan dan bagaimana seharusnya.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Plagiarisme adalah menjiplak karya tulis seseorang.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Terkadang saya melakukan plagiarisme jika mengerjakan tugas mepet dengan deadline dan stuck tidak bisa berpikir lagi.
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menggunakan cek plagiarisme online kalau tidak saya hanya menjiplak dari suatu karya tanpa parafrase
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya karena kurangnya referensi bacaan dan pengetahuan mengutip atau memparafrase suatu kalimat.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi, karena seperti yang saya sebutkan tadi bahwa menurut saya faktor utama yang mendorong adanya plagiarisme adalah kurangnya referensi bacaan atau rendahnya minat baca.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Saya kurang setuju, karena di era yang sudah serba digital ini, kita bisa mendapatkan referensi bacaan dari mana saja seperti e-pdf maupun jurnal-jurnal yang ada di internet.

8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Bisa jadi, karena itu bisa mendasari mengapa mahasiswa kesulitan untuk menulis, ya karena kurangnya pengetahuan.
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menurut saya dengan kemudahan akses internet seharusnya mahasiswa bisa mencari referensi atau sumber bacaan seluas-luasnya guna menghindari plagiarisme, selain itu di internet juga ada cara bagaimana menghindari plagiarisme.
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Sudah, parafrase yang biasanya saya lakukan untuk meminimalisir plagiarisme.

Participant 17

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: mungkin salah satu tantangannya adalah ketika diminta untuk membuat essay dalam waktu yg terbatas, kemudian membuat essay lebih dari 3 paragraf meskipun diberi waktu longgar. menurut saya hal seperti itu merupakan tantangan dalam menulis
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: plagiarisme adalah kejadian dimana tulisan atau ide terlihat sama dengan tulisan orang lain yg dirilis sebelumnya . Plagiarism dapat terjadi secara tidak sadar dan sadar
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: mungkin secara tidak sadar saya pernah terkena plagiarisme (dalam tulisan saya) karena tulisan saya tidak dicek ke turnitin, hanya lewat cek plagiarisme online di web.
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: saya pribadi akan dapat mengetahui saya telah terkena plagiasi atau tidak jika tulisan saya dicek di aplikasi turnitin
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menurut saya, hal itu dapat terjadi sebab mahasiswa tertekan dengan tugas menulis dan tidak ada ide dalam proses menulis
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Ya tentu saja, ide- ide menulis bisa didapatkan dengan mudah bila seseorang banyak literasi
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Menurut saya hal itu tidak terlalu berpengaruh sebab membaca dapat dilakukan secara online atau dengan elektronik.

8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: menurut saya hal seperti itu termasuk dalam faktor pendorong seseorang melakukan plagiarisme

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: menurut saya hal ini bisa saja terjadi, inilah boomerang dari generasi sekarang yang diberi kemudahan akses namun tidak bijak menempatkan sesuatu.

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

    Answer: Biasanya saya lakukan parafrase dan mengecek tulisan saya di web(cek plagiarisme online) meskipun hasil dari web tersebut kurang valid

Participant 18

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Tantangannya ada di vocabulary. Karena dalam menulis butuh banyak sinonim kata agar tulisan itu terlihat tidak monoton.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Menirukan atau menjiplak tulisan orang lain tanpa menyertakan sumber atau nama penulis.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Tidak pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: -
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Faktor minimnya kosakata bahasa inggris, faktor waktu yang mepet, dan faktor malas atau tidak kreatif dari mahasiswa
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Ya. Karena dalam membaca kita akan memperoleh kosakata baru. Ketika kita memperoleh kosakata baru, kita akan mudah menulis essay ataupun thesis nantinya.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Tidak. Buku di perpustakaan sudah cukup memadai.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Ya. Walaupun dalam mata kuliah academic writing sudah diberikan materi tentang sitasi dan referensi, namun pada implementasinya masih kurang.

Terlebih dalam membuat foot note atau daftar referensi itu agak membuang waktu banyak.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

   Answer: Tentunya. Akses internet yang mudah dan minimnya kesadaran mahasiswa sangat mendorong mahasiswa utk melakukan plagiarisme.

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

    Answer: Memperbanyak kosakata baru agar bisa meparaphrase referensi yang kita lihat. Atau ketika menulis sambil melihat kamus sinonim-sinonim kata bahasa Inggris.

Participant 19

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Menguraikan pikiran ke dalam tulisan yang sesuai dan tepat terkadang agak sedikit susah pada saat menulis
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Meniru atau mencontoh karya orang lain tanpa ada nya parafrase atau pengubahan kata.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Pernahh secara sadar
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Karna saya telah meniru sama persis dengan tulisan orang lain
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Tidak adanya kemauan untuk berfikir.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iyaaa betul karena dengan membaca akan memperluas wawasan.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Tidak juga, karna sekarang sudah banyak perpustakan online yang bisa di akses semua orang.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Mungkin bisa jadi. Terkadang mahasiswa tidak tahu cara menuliskan sitasi atau referensi yang benar.
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: Tidak sepenuhnya kemudahan akses internet di gunakan dengan negatif , ada juga dengan kemudahan akses internet mempermudah mahasiswa untuk mencari referensi baru dan sumber ilmu pengetahuan baru, jadi semua kembali ke diri masing-masing.

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Sejauh ini saya memparafrase tulisan oranf lain ke dalam kata-kata saya sendiri walaupun sedikit demi sedikit

Participant 20

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: Grammar, masih suka bingung
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Mencontek milik orang lain
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: Sadar pernah melakukannya
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Karena saya copas ehehe
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Kemampuannya masih kurang, malas, atau dateline yg terlalu mepet
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Betul, kadang mahasiswa malas untuk membaca. Sehingga memilih cara yang lebih efisien dalam mengerjakan tugas alias copy paste.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Betul
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, terkadang beberapa mahasiswa tidak tahu cara menuliskan sitasi yang benar jadi mereka tidak mencamtumkan sumber tulisannya.
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: Iya, apalagi dengan adanya aplikasi untuk bisa meminimalisir plagiarisme

10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: Mengerjakan sebisanya

Participant 21

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: mennulis dengan tulisan sendiri tetapi masih terdeteksi plagiarism.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: plagiarism adalah menjiplak ataupun mencontoh hasil karya orang lain.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: pernah.
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: cek plagiarism secara online
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: kurangnya referensi dalam menulis sebuah karya.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi iya
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?

Answer: melakukan parafrase dan mencari referensi sebanyak mungkin untuk memperluas pengetahuan

Participant 22

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: menentukan judul, pokok permasalahan dan metode penelitian.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menurut saya plagiarism adalah pengambilan karangan (pendapat dan sebagainya) orang lain dan menjadikannya seolah karangan (pendapat) sendiri.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Amswer: pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: dengan mengecek plagiarism menggunakan website.
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme adalah menginginkan sesuatu yang instan dalam penulisan karya ilmiah menjadi masalah dalam penulisankarya ilmiah, akses informasi yang mudah, minimnya pengetahuan tentang plagiarisme.
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya, karena rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia membuat mahasiswa membuat karya yang mencontoh atau mengambil dari orang lain.
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa saja, karena mahasiswa bingung mencari informasi referensi dikarenakan minimnya koleksi di perpustakaan yang akhirnya bisa melakukan plagiarisme menggunakan jurnal/ebook/skripsi di internet.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?

Answer: iya bisa, karena mahasiswa belum cakap dalam penulisan referensi sehingga hasil karyanya dapat terdeteksi sebagai plagiarisme.

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: dengan memparafrase sebuah kalimat dan mencantumkan sumber terkait agar terhindar dari plagiarisme

Participant 23

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: tentang kosa kata akademik, penentuan topik, dan ide dalam pengembangan outline
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarism?
   Answer: plagiarism adalah meniru karya orang lain untuk dicantumkan dalam karyanya sendiri tanpa mencantumkan sumbernya.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: iya pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: dengan mengeceknya di web plagiarism checker
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: malas untuk berpikir
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya benar
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menurut saya tidak sepenuhnya berpengaruh karena pelajar sekarang cenderung lebih sering membuka web online/ebook untuk sumber informasi dan di internet pun sudah banyak buku yang mungkin belum tersedia di perpustakaan.
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya benar

9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: iya benar
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: dengan melakukan parafrase dan mencantumkan sumber serta sitasi

Participant 24

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: grammar dan contoh-contoh
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: plagiarism merupakan tindakan pengambilan atau penjiplakan dari orang lain seolah milik sendiri
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: ya pernah
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: cek turnitin
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: terpaksa karena penguasaan bahasa dan kosa kata belum begitu banyak
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya
7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: bisa jadi
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: banyak membaca

Participant 25

1. Apa saja problem atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing?
   Answer: tantangan yang dihadapi dalam mata kuliah academic writing adalah ketika memahami bagian-bagian teks, kemudian menentukan apa yang ditulis nantinya agar itu merupakan hasil tulisan kita sendiri tidak meniru atau mengkopi tulisan orang lain, menemukan ide yang terstruktur dan rapi itu merupakan tantangan tersendiri.
2. Menurut Anda, apakah yang dimaksud dengan plagiarisme?
   Answer: menurut saya plagiarisme adalah meniru, mencontoh hasil karya orang lain sama persis tanpa merubah satu kata pun dan tanpa mencantumkan sumber atau nama dari pemilik hasil karya atau tulisan tersebut.
3. Apakah Anda secara sadar/tidak sadar pernah melakukan plagiarisme di saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
   Answer: mungkin secara tidak sadar pernah, namun tidak sepenuhnya sama, ada beberapa atau kalimat yang saya ubah tetapi bermakna sama dengan tulisan aslinya,sebelum mengumpul tugas saya mengecek dulu berapa persentase plagiasi dalam tulisan saya
4. Bagaimana Anda mengetahui jika Anda telah melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: mengecek hasil pekerjaan yang sudah saya selesaikan
5. Menurut Anda, apakah faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: faktor utama yang mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme adalah mahasiswa yang malas berfikir dan ingin mencari cepatnya saja, dan hasilnya sudah pasti, sudah instan
6. Menurut Anda, apakah rendahnya minat baca di Indonesia merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: tidak, minat baca tergantung kepada pribadi masing-masing, setidaknya jika tidak mendapat informasi melalui membaca, bisa dilakukan dengan cara lain seperti video atau yang lainnya.

7. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya koleksi buku di perpustakaan menjadi faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: tidak, jika di suatu perpustakaan buku referensi yang dicari tidak ada, bisa mencari di perpustakaan lain yang lebih lengkap
8. Menurut Anda, apakah kurangnya pengetahuan mahasiswa terkait sitasi dan referensi merupakan faktor pendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, terkadang mahasiswa malas mencari informasi, malas berpikir, jadi mencari yang mudah adn instan
9. Menurut Anda, apakah kemudahan akses internet mendorong mahasiswa untuk melakukan plagiarisme?
   Answer: ya, karena di internet apa saja ada dan bisa diakses dengan cepat dan mudah sehingga segala informasi bisa didapatkan dengan mudah, apalagi banyak hasil karya yang diupload di internet
10. Apa yang sudah anda lakukan untuk meminimalisir melakukan plagiarisme saat mengikuti kuliah Academic Writing?
    Answer: memahami dengan baik dan benar tahapan, cara menulisyang benar, sesuai struktur dan berusaha mengembangkan sendiri.