

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the writer would like to answer the two research questions as the problems of this research. The writer got the data from the questionnaire distributed to 30 Soegijapranata Catholic University students who have taken the thesis. The data were analyzed by using SPSS to get the descriptive statistics.

4.1 The Students' Perception of Plagiarism

Based on the questionnaire, the writer found that 30 respondents have not understood the issue of plagiarism accurately as it can be seen in the following.

4.1.1 Submitting Someone Else's Work

The first statement in the questionnaire is to know whether the respondents understand that submitting someone else's work as it was theirs is considered plagiarism.

Table 4.1 Submitting Someone Else Work As It was Theirs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Plagiarism	25	83.3	83.3	83.3
	Not plagiarism	2	6.7	6.7	90.0
	Uncertain	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

25 out of 30 respondents considered *submitting someone else's work as if it was theirs* as an act of plagiarism, while there are 2 respondents who considered it as not plagiarism and the other 3 respondents were uncertain about this. It shows that most of the respondents (83%) considered submitting someone else's work as if it was yours as an act of plagiarism. It can be said that the respondents understand that this is considered plagiarism.

4.1.2 Submitting Friend's Essay with Permission

The second statement in the questionnaire is to know whether the respondents understand that submitting a friend's essay with their permission is considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.2 Submit a Friend's Essay with Permission

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Plagiarism	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Not plagiarism	19	63.3	63.3	93.3
	Uncertain	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

19 out of 30 respondents considered the action of *submitting an essay that a friend wrote and gave you permission to use it as if it was yours* as an action that is not plagiarism. 9 respondents thought it was an act of plagiarism while the other 2 were still uncertain about this. It can be said that most of the respondents do not really understand about plagiarism clearly. It is because plagiarism

occurred whenever a source of writing is used without giving the credit to the real creator or writer.

4.1.3 Taking a Piece of Text from the Book without Indicating the Source

The third statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether the act of taking a piece of the text from the book without indicating and giving the source is considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.3 Take Text from the Book without Indicating the Source

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Plagiarism	26	86.7	86.7	86.7
Not plagiarism	2	6.7	6.7	93.3
Uncertain	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

From the respondents, the writer found that 26 out of 30 respondents considered *taking a piece of text from the book and submitting it without indicating the source* as an act of plagiarism.

2 out of 30 respondents considered this action as an action that has nothing to do with plagiarism while the rests were still uncertain. It clearly highlights that most respondents are aware of the action of plagiarism when it comes to taking the source from the book without giving the real source.

4.1.4 Taking the Information from a Source Then Make Language

Changes

The fourth statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether the act of taking the information from a source than making some language changes is considered as an act of plagiarism.

Table 4.4 Take Information from A Source then Make Language Changes

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Plagiarism	7	23.3	23.3	23.3
Not plagiarism	18	60.0	60.0	83.3
Uncertain	5	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

18 out of 30 respondents considered the action of *taking the information from a source then make language changes* in the text is not an act of plagiarism. 7 out of 30 respondents thought that it was a plagiarism and the other 5 were uncertain about this. It shows that most of the respondents do not understand that they are doing plagiarism although they have changed the language for each word.

4.1.5 Using the Same Content but Changing the Sentence Order

The fifth statement in the questionnaire is to know whether the actions of using the same content from the original text and changing the sentence order are considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.5 Use the Same Content but Change the Order

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Plagiarism	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Not plagiarism	19	63.3	63.3	80.0
	Uncertain	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

19 out of 30 respondents considered *using the same content from the original text but changing the order of the sentence* is not an act of plagiarism. 5 respondents thought it was an act of plagiarism while the other 6 were uncertain about this issue. It can be stated that most respondents do not really understand that the action of using the same content but changing the sentence order belongs to an act of plagiarism.

4.1.6 Using the Same Content from the Original Text but Changing the Grammar

The sixth statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether the action of *using the same content from the original text but changing the grammar* is considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.6 Use the Same Content from the Original Text but Change the Grammar

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Plagiarism	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
Not plagiarism	19	63.3	63.3	80.0
Uncertain	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The writer found out that 19 out of 30 respondents considered *using the same content from the original text but changing the grammar of the sentence* was not an act of plagiarism. 5 out of 30 thought it was an act of plagiarism while the other 6 were uncertain about it. Plagiarism occurred when the idea that comes from someone was taken without giving the credit although the grammar of the source had been changed, it is still considered as an act of plagiarism. It can be said that most respondents do not really understand that taking the content from a text but change the grammar is considered as plagiarism.

4.1.7 Extracting the Main Point from the Text and Make It in Your Own Words

The seventh statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether extracting the main point from the text and making it in your own words are considered as the actions of plagiarism.

Table 4.7 Extract the Main Point and Make Your Own Words

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	Plagiarism	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Not plagiarism	27	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

From 30 respondents, there are 27 respondents who chose the action of *extracting the main point from the text and they make it in their own words* as an action that does not show plagiarism while the other 3 chose it as a plagiarism action. It can be accurately said that the respondents understand that this action is not considered as plagiarism.

In order to get deeper data, the writer also interviewed four of the respondents. All of them understand that plagiarism is copying and pasting someone's idea or work and pretend that they make it by themselves. Although they know about plagiarism, two of the interviewee still do it and surprisingly, they said that the lecturers do not know that they just copy sentences from internet.

4.2 The Reasons Why They Do the Plagiarism

Another questionnaire is used to figure out the students' perception about the reasons why they do the plagiarism. The analysis can be done as follows.

4.2.1 Having Not Enough Time to Read the Source

The eighth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether having not enough time to read the source is the reason why the respondents do the plagiarism.

Table 4.8 Having not Enough Time to Read the Source

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
disagree	10	33.3	33.3	36.7
agree	17	56.7	56.7	93.3
absolutely agree	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

17 out of 30 respondents agree that *having not enough time to read the source* is the reason why they might do the plagiarism. 10 out of 30 respondents disagree with this statement, 2 respondents absolutely agree while a respondent absolutely disagrees that they mostly do not have enough time to read the source thus the plagiarism might occur. It can be assumed that most respondents agree that having not enough time to read the source can lead them to do the plagiarism.

In order to have further analysis about the reasons why they do plagiarism, the table below showed the mode and also the standard deviation.

Table 4.9

Statistical Data of Statement 8

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.66089

From the table above, the mode is 3 meaning that most respondents assumed that *having not enough time to read the source* is one of the reasons why the plagiarism occurred. The standard deviation is 0.66 meaning that the answers from the respondents are heterogeneous.

4.2.2 The Teacher Gives Too Many Assignments in Limited Time

The ninth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether the teacher gives too many assignments in limited time as the reason why the respondents do the plagiarism.

Table 4.10 The Teacher Gives too Many Assignments in Limited Time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Agree	19	63.3	63.3	80.0
	absolutely agree	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

19 out of 30 respondents agree that *the teacher gives too many assignments in the limited time* the reason why the plagiarism happens. 6 out of 30 respondents absolutely agree and the other 5 disagree about this statement. It can be assumed that the assignments are given by the teacher in limited time take part in respondents in doing the plagiarism.

In order to find the statistics used for the further analysis, mode and the standard deviation will be highlighted in the following table. The writer wants to discuss the mode and the standard deviation.

Table 4.11
Statistical Data of Statement 9

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.61495

As the mode shows 3, it means that the respondents agree that the writing assignments which have been given by the teacher can be one of the reasons why the plagiarism occurred. The standard deviation is 0,61 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.2.3 It Is Hard for the Participants to Understand the Source for the Assignments

The tenth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether the respondents find it hard to understand the source for the assignments is one of the reasons why they do the plagiarism.

Table 4.12 It is Hard to Understand the Source for Assignments

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
disagree	12	40.0	40.0	53.3
agree	11	36.7	36.7	90.0
absolutely agree	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

From the table above, 12 out of 30 respondents disagree about the statement that the students feel *hard to understand the source for assignments* as the reason why plagiarism happens. 11 out of 30 agree, 4 respondents absolutely disagree and the other 3 respondents absolutely agree about this statement. It can be assumed that the respondents find it hard to understand the source for their assignments thus they might do the plagiarism.

For finding further information about the statistics of the analysis, the mode and the standard deviation are needed which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.13

Statistical Data of Statement 10

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		2.00
Std. Deviation		.85836

From the table above, the mode is 2 meaning that the students sometimes feel hard to understand the available sources. It can be said that it is one of the reasons why the plagiarism happened. The standard deviation showed 0,85 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.2.4 Having the Source of Information but Does Not Know How to Explain

The eleventh statement is to figure out whether having the source of information but does not know how to explain can be considered as the reason why the plagiarism takes place.

Table 4.14 Having the Information but Does not Know How to Explain

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	10	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Agree	16	53.3	53.3	86.7
	absolutely agree	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

16 out of 30 respondents agree that *having the source of information but does not know how to explain* is one of the reasons why the plagiarism takes place. 10 out of 30 respondents disagree about this statement while 4 other respondents absolutely agree with this statement. It can be assumed that although they have the source of information, they have no idea on how to explain it, the plagiarism might happen.

In order to obtain the in-depth analysis, the statistics below that consists of mode and the standard deviation are needed.

Table 4.15
Statistical Data of Statement 11

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.66436

The mode showed in the table above is 3 meaning that all respondents agree that sometimes they have the source of information but they have no idea and clue on how to explain it, thus, it can be one of the reasons why they do the plagiarism. The standard deviation shows 0,66 meaning that the answers from the respondents are heterogeneous. Heterogeneous means that the respondents varied between agree, disagree, absolutely agree and absolutely disagree.

4.2.5 Not Realizing When Copying and Pasting From a Source, Plagiarism Occurs

The twelfth statement is to find out whether the respondents do not know when they copy and paste from a source, the plagiarism occurs is a reason why the plagiarism occurs.

Table 4.16 Do not Know When Copying and Pasting from A Source, Plagiarism Occurs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	absolutely disagree	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
	disagree	14	46.7	46.7	76.7
	Agree	6	20.0	20.0	96.7
	absolutely agree	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

From the data above, 14 out of 30 respondents disagree about they *someone does not know when he or she copied and pasted the information from a source then plagiarism happens*. 9 out of 30 respondents absolutely disagree about this statement, 6 respondents agree while another respondent absolutely agrees about this statement. It can be assumed that the respondents disagree that the reason why someone does the plagiarism is that they do not know when they do the copy and paste, the plagiarism occurs.

The following table shows the mode, and standard deviation. In order to analyze further, the writer discusses the mode and the standard deviation.

Table 4.17

Statistical Data of Statement 12

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		2.00
Std. Deviation		.80872

The mode in the statistics above is 2 meaning that most respondents do not think that having no idea that someone copied and pasted the whole information from a source is one of the reasons why the plagiarism occurred. The standard deviation showed 0,80 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.2.6 Having the Same Idea and Thoughts and Pretending That It Was Yours

The thirteenth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether having the same idea and thoughts then pretending that the work was theirs become one of the reasons why the plagiarism happens.

Table 4.18 Having the Same Idea and and Pretending That it was Theirs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	8	26.7	26.7	26.7
disagree	13	43.3	43.3	70.0
agree	8	26.7	26.7	96.7
absolutely agree	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

13 out of 30 respondents disagree that *having the same idea and thoughts and then pretending that it was theirs* are considered as plagiarism. 8 respondents absolutely disagree about this statement, 8 others agree and another respondent absolutely agrees about it. It can be assumed that the respondents understand that having the same idea and thoughts and pretending that it was theirs is not considered as plagiarism.

For finding further information about the statistics of the analysis, mode and the standard deviation are needed which can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.19
Statistical Data of Statement 13

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		2.00
Std. Deviation		.82768

From the statistics above, mode is 2 meaning that the respondents disagree about having the same ideas and pretending that the idea

is theirs as it is considered as an act of plagiarism. The standard deviation is 0.82 meaning that the answer is varied.

4.2.7 When Using My Own Study without Referencing, it is Not Plagiarism

The fourteenth statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether using their own study without referring to the original works is not considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.20 When Using My Own Study Without Referencing, It is not Plagiarism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Disagree	7	23.3	23.3	26.7
Agree	17	56.7	56.7	83.3
absolutely agree	5	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

17 out of 30 respondents agree with the statement of *when they use their own study without referring to the original one, it is not plagiarism*. 7 out of 30 respondents disagree with this statement, 5 respondents absolutely agree while another respondent absolutely disagrees. It can be assumed that the respondents understand that although it is their own study or work, whenever they do not give references then it can be considered as plagiarism.

The following table shows the mode and standard deviation. In order to analyze further, the writer discusses the mode and the standard deviation.

Table 4.21
Statistical Data of Statement 14

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.73030

The mode is 3 which means that the respondents agree that using their own study without referring the original source is not plagiarism. Meanwhile, the standard deviation is 0,73 meaning that the answer from the respondents is heterogeneous. Heterogeneous means that the respondents agree and disagree with this statement.

4.2.8 The Source of Information is Limited so the References Will Be Similar

The fifteenth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether the source of information is limited so that the references used will be similar is one of the reasons why the plagiarism happens.

Table 4.22 The Source of Information is Limited so the References will be Similar

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
disagree	3	10.0	10.0	13.3
agree	22	73.3	73.3	86.7
absolutely agree	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

22 of 30 respondents agree that the *source of information is limited so that the references will be similar* to one of the reasons why the plagiarism happens. 4 out of 30 respondents absolutely agree with this statement, 3 respondents disagree while another respondent absolutely disagrees. It can be clearly assumed that the reason for the limitation of the information sources can affect the references, thus the plagiarism might happen.

In order to find further information, the statistics below highlight the mean, median, mode, and the standard deviation.

Table 4.23

Statistical Data of Statement 15

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.61495

From the statistics above, the mode is 3. It means that most respondents agree that the limited source of information is one of the reasons why the plagiarism happened, thus, the references will be similar from a person to another. The standard deviation is 0,61

meaning that the answer from the respondents is varied. Some respondents agree that having limited source of information is plagiarism while some other respondents did not think that it is an action of plagiarism.

4.2.9 Forget to Put References after Making a Citation

The sixteenth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether forgetting to put references after making citations is considered as one of the reasons why the plagiarism occurs.

Table 4.24 Forget to Put References After Making a Citation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	absolutely disagree	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
	disagree	9	30.0	30.0	46.7
	Agree	15	50.0	50.0	96.7
	absolutely agree	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

15 out of 30 respondents agree that *forgetting to put references after making citations* is considered as one of the reasons why the plagiarism occurs. 9 respondents disagree about this statement, 5 absolutely disagree while another respondent absolutely agrees about this statement. It can be assumed that the respondents sometimes forget to put references after making a citation which makes the plagiarism happened.

For finding further information for the analysis, the writer uses mean, median, mode and also the standard deviation as follows.

Table 4.25
Statistical Data of Statement 16

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.81368

From the statistics table above, the mode is 3 meaning that most respondents agree that sometimes they tend to forget putting the references after making a citation, thus, it can be one of the reasons why they do plagiarism. The standard deviation is 0,81 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.2.10 Changing the Sentence from Active to Passive and Vice Versa is Not Plagiarism

The seventeenth statement in the questionnaire is to find out whether changing the sentence from active to passive and vice versa is not considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.26 Changing from Active to Passive and Vice Versa is not Plagiarism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Disagree	6	20.0	20.0	20.0
Agree	18	60.0	60.0	80.0

absolutely agree	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

18 out of 30 respondents agree that *changing the sentence from active to passive and vice versa is not considered as plagiarism*. 6 respondents disagree about this statement while the other 6 absolutely agree about this statement. It can be assumed that the respondents do not understand that changing the sentence from active to passive and vice versa is actually an act of plagiarism.

In order to find the statistic used for further analysis, the writer will highlight the mode and also the standard deviation in the following table.

Table 4.27

Statistical Data of Statement 17

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.64327

The mode is 3 meaning that most respondents consider the action of changing the sentence from active to passive and vice versa is not plagiarism. The standard deviation is 0,64 meaning that the respondents' answers are heterogeneous. Heterogeneous answer means that some respondents agreed with the statement while some others did not agree.

4.2.11 It is Hard to Identify Which Parts that Have Been Taken from The Source

The eighteenth statement in the questionnaire is to know whether the respondents find it hard to identify which parts that have been taken from the source are one of the reasons why the plagiarism takes place.

Table 4.28 It is Hard to Identify Which Parts Taken from the Source

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	absolutely disagree	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
	disagree	2	6.7	6.7	16.7
	agree	19	63.3	63.3	80.0
	absolutely agree	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

19 out of 30 respondents agree with the statement that *it is hard to identify which parts that have been taken from the source* that it causes them to do plagiarism. 6 respondents absolutely agree with this statement, 3 respondents absolutely disagree while the other 2 disagree about this statement. It can be clearly said that the inability to identify which parts that have been taken from the source are one of the reasons why plagiarism happens.

In order to have further and detailed analysis, the writer uses the mean, median, mode and also the standard deviation. The writer discusses the mode and also the standard deviation.

Table 4.29

Statistical Data of Statement 18

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00
Std. Deviation		.82768

The mode seen in the table above is 3 meaning that most of the respondents sometimes find it hard to identify which parts from the source that they had taken. The standard deviation is 0,82 meaning that the respondents' answers were varied meaning that they agreed and disagreed with the statement 18.

4.2.12 Adding Some Non-Existing References is Okay

The nineteenth statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether adding some non-existing references is not considered as plagiarism.

Table 4.30 Adding Some Non-Existing References is Okay

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid absolutely disagree	7	23.3	23.3	23.3
Disagree	12	40.0	40.0	63.3
Agree	11	36.7	36.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

12 out of 30 respondents disagree with the statement of *adding some non-existing references is not considered as plagiarism*. 11 respondents agree about this statement while the other 7 respondents absolutely disagree about it. It can be said that the respondents clearly understand that adding some non-existing references is considered an act of plagiarism.

In order to find the statistic used for further analysis, the writer wants to highlight the mode and also the standard deviation in the following table.

Table 4.31
Statistical Data of Statement 19

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		2.00
Std. Deviation		.77608

As the mode is 2, it means that most respondents agree that adding some non-existing reference is something that they should not do. The standard deviation is 0,77 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.2.13 Having Experiences in Writing Essay is Important to Avoid

Plagiarism

The twentieth statement in the questionnaire is to figure out whether having experiences in writing an essay is important to avoid plagiarism.

Table 4.32 Having Experiences in Writing Essay is Important to Avoid Plagiarism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Disagree	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
Agree	13	43.3	43.3	56.7
absolutely agree	13	43.3	43.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

13 out of 30 respondents agree with the statement of *having experiences in writing an essay is important to avoid plagiarism*.

13 other respondents absolutely agree with this statement while the other 4 disagree with it. It can be said that the respondents need to have some experiences in writing an essay in order to avoid plagiarism.

The following table shows the mean, median, mode, and standard deviation. In order to analyze further, the writer discusses the mode and the standard deviation.

Table 4.33

Statistical Data of Statement 20

N	Valid	30
	Missing	0
Mode		3.00 ^a
Std. Deviation		.70221

As the mode shows the same number for 3 and 4, it means that respondents agree and totally agree that having experiences in writing an essay is very essential for them in order to avoid plagiarism. The standard deviation is 0,70 meaning that the answers from the respondents are varied.

4.3 General Discussion

Based on the data analysis above, the writer can come to the answer of the research question. The first seven questions show whether the students understand accurately about plagiarism.

The writer used the frequency obtained from each statement. There are three options of plagiarism, not plagiarism, and also uncertain. In the first statement in the questionnaire, 25 out of 30 respondents understood that submitting someone else's work as theirs was an action of plagiarism. In the second statement, 9 out of 30 respondents considered submitting a friend's essay with permission was an action of plagiarism. They might not understand that although the owner of the essay has given you the permission to use it, the action of submitting it is considered as plagiarism

since the essay was not originally created by yourself. For the third statement, 26 respondents agreed that taking the text from the book without indicating the source was considered as plagiarism. They accurately understand that taking sources needs to give credit to others who have made it. In the fourth statement from the questionnaire, only 7 respondents who accurately understand that taking the information from a source then making some language changes was an action of plagiarism. They probably do not know that taking the same sentences and changing some words in it were plagiarism. They think that they had changed the language and it was totally okay not to be tagged as an action of plagiarism. The fifth statement in the questionnaire was not answered accurately by the respondents. Only 5 out of 30 respondents answered that the action of using the same content but changing the order was plagiarism. Most of them believed when they have rearranged the order of the sentence, they are the creator of the ideas and they are not doing the plagiarism. In fact, when you have rearranged the order of the sentence but the idea is still the same, you are considered doing the plagiarism. The sixth statement in the questionnaire was also answered wrongly by the respondents. Only 5 respondents who considered using the same content from the original text but changing the grammar was an action of plagiarism. Similarly, the respondents were not aware of using the

same content but modifying the grammar was still plagiarism. Plagiarism occurs whenever the idea created by someone taken by others without giving credit. It does not matter what grammar or different words you use as long as the content is still the same, you are doing the plagiarism. The seventh statement in the questionnaire was answered accurately by the respondents because 27 respondents considered extracting the main point and creating your own words were not the action of plagiarism. They accurately understand that it is okay to get the point of the source but you make your own words and you give credit to the creator.

The results of the question 1-7 are 2 out of 7 statements show that the respondents perceive plagiarism accurately. While 5 out of 7 show that the respondents do not perceive plagiarism accurately.

However, by interviewing four respondents, the writer finds that they understand that copying and pasting sentences of others from internet is plagiarism. However, two of them still do it and the lecturers cannot figure it out. According two of them plagiarism is acceptable as far as they add some ideas to the sentences that they copy from internet.

The statement number 8 to 13 are used to get the answer to the second research questions. These questions are about the reasons why they do the plagiarism in their thesis.

Table 4.34 Average Mean of Reasons Why They Do Plagiarism

Number	The Mean of Reasons Why They Do Plagiarism
8	2.6
9	3.0
10	2.4
11	2.8
12	1.9
13	2.0
14	2.8
15	2.9
16	2.4
17	3.0
18	2.9
19	2.1
20	3.3

The writer used mean to find out what factors that affect the respondents to do the plagiarism in their thesis. When the respondents answered 'absolutely disagree', the respondents got 4 as the score. If the respondents answered 'disagree', they got 3 as the score, while when they chose 'agree' they got 2 and 'absolutely agree' they got 1 as the score. The

average mean of 4 is 2.5, thus, when the mean of each statement is more than 2.5 then it became the reason why the respondents do the plagiarism in their thesis.

From number eight to number twenty, there were 8 statements that got more than 2.5 average mean. They were the statements number eight, nine, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, and also twenty. It meant that those eight statements were the reasons why they do the plagiarism.

Additional information from the interview shows that they believe that students do plagiarism because they are lazy and do not have any time. Besides, one of them also say that students do plagiarism because the lecturers have high standard that they cannot fulfill it.

Further, they gave some suggestions to avoid plagiarism. They say that in order to avoid plagiarism, they can put the sentence to google translate and change the language and then change it again into English. They also know that if they change active sentences into passive and change the words, then, it will not be able to be detected as plagiarism. Thus, the students do plagiarism as they get the idea from internet. However, it will not be detected as they have some tricks to avoid it.