Promoting Plagiarism Prevention through Workshop on Scientific Paper Writing

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to promote plagiarism prevention through a workshop on scientific paper writing. This study applied a qualitative method with reflective notes techniques. The study results found that a workshop on scientific paper writing and plagiarism prevention is needed for students today. Some participants are first-year students; they learned about plagiarism punishment and how to prevent it for the first time. This study applied five stages to help students avoid plagiarism. Stage 1: the speakers assist participants in selecting a topic that is appropriate for them. After that, the participants were instructed to develop creative concepts for 1000 Indonesian words using familiar knowledge sources. Stage 2: speakers proofread and translate the generated original concepts into English. Stage 3: the speakers lead the attendees in identifying the essential points or arguments that should be cited. Google Scholar was used to look up all the ideas that had been identified. Participants were instructed to mention the most relevant sources. Stage 4: participants contribute their papers via Google Drive links to be checked for plagiarism using Grammarly premium. Stage 5: the presenters presented to the participants on various topics, including plagiarism definition, varieties of plagiarism, techniques to prevent plagiarism, penalties for plagiarists, and plagiarism detection software. This study recommends that a workshop on scientific paper writing is effective in helping students avoid plagiarism and ensuring the originality of scientific work.

Keywords: Plagiarism behavior, plagiarism prevention, academic writing workshop, references.

1. INTRODUCTION

A scientific paper is a paper that discusses the solution to a problem [1]. One of the scientific proses to publish the solution is journal publication. Getting published in a scientific journal requires a deep understanding of scientific papers. Scientific papers are a form of writing that presents a scientific topic based on a scientific investigation. Scientific papers are essentially written reports of scientific activities. Scientific activities are carried out by researching a phenomenon that is the subject of research based on the scientific method [2]. Scientific activities are communicated through written language, also called

scientific writing [3]. Scientific activities are diverse, so scientific papers are also various types. Some scientific papers include popular scientific papers, books, research reports, and proceedings articles.

Writing scientific papers requires competencies to search library sources [4], conduct research [5], and write papers [6]. References are a part of scientific papers that indicate the author mastering concepts and theories problems. A scientific paper requires reference to strengthen the scientific paper.

The first step is browsing the literature systematically to discover the existing sources [7]. Some platforms such as google scholar, Microsoft academic

search, and Mendeley can be used to find sources. The next step is to evaluate the sources found. Not all the sources can be used; proper literature must meet validity and credibility that can be referenced to serve as references for writing a scientific paper.

The challenge of academics, for now, is the plagiarism by students who are completing the final task[8]. Illegal citation of library sources, borrowing ideas with excess amounts, and taking whole works are found in written works, assignments, and thesis compiled by students. Plagiarism is a widespread phenomenon, especially in the academic world. Plagiarism, in general, can be equated with illegal acts in taking other people's ideas. Plagiarism is a dishonest act because it takes the work of others then recognizes it as personal work [9], [10], [11]. This act can be interpreted as stealing, which is a forbidden act.

Ministry of National Education [12] describes plagiarism as a deliberate or unintentional act to obtain or get credit or value for a scientific paper, citing some or all of the work and scientific work without stating the source appropriately and adequately. Plagiarism is the stuffing of an essay belonging to others and becomes the essay/opinion as to the essay itself.

Several reasons cause someone to plagiarize. Plagiarism is done because of the availability of accessible information with the internet, the pressure of publication due to academic demands, lack of confidence due to lack of writing skills, rush in writing scientific work because it is pursued by time and an understanding that is still lacking about plagiarism. Some other causes of plagiarism are lack of time to produce original writing [13], thinking that the reader is unaware of plagiarism. A way that can be done to prevent plagiarism is by citing the other authors' ideas and paraphrasing. Paraphrasing starts by reading and understanding the part of the scientific paper to be cited, taking the essence of the reading, and rewriting without changing the original author's meaning. There are three stages to avoid plagiarism: paraphrasing, summarizing, and synthesizing. Professional writers cannot just do paraphrase by discussing other people's writings. However, having to level up can summarize by summing up the ideas of other authors. Even professional writers must synthesize by integrating various ideas in a new narrative.

2. METHOD

This study applied a case study to describe a case to develop an in-depth understanding of the context of a specific case[14].To obtain an in-depth understanding of the context of a specific case, the researchers conducted a workshop on scientific writing held on June 8, 2021, during the covid-19 pandemic. The committee of the event is very protecting the health protocol. Health protocols have applied fortwo faculty members in the

faculty of Educational Sciences, Universitas Negeri Makassar event organizer, ten participants, and two speakers. All people in the event are required to wear masks, the seats of participants are made at a distance. All people who attended the event were checked before entering the room. The location of event is in eight floor, Pinisi Building, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

The workshop was carried out offline in training on the scientific paper. This activity was carried out in several stages:

1) The speakers help participants to decide the topic for each participant. Then, the participants were guided to develop original ideas about 1000 words in the Indonesian language after searching standard knowledge references.
2) The developed ideas were initially translated into English and proofread by speakers.
3) The speakers guide the participants to identify the solid arguments or main ideas to be cited. All the identified ideas were searched in Google Scholar. The participants were guided to cite the most related references.
4) The participants share the papers in the specified google drive links for plagiarism check using Grammarly premium.
5) The speakers talked to participants on some materials, including plagiarism definition, types of plagiarism, ways of prevention against plagiarism, sanctions given to plagiarists, and software for plagiarism checks.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participants of this workshop on scientific paper writing are first asked to determine the writing topic [15], then browse various sources of general knowledge online. After gaining insights related to writing, participants were asked to express their ideas in writing. Participants should identify the difference between their ideas and previous ideas widely available online. Participants were asked to focus on developing ideas according to a predetermined research topic and ignore other aspects that have no direct connection to the research topic. Participants are asked to develop ideas contextually to quickly develop them because they are based on the current context.

The next step is to translate ideas already developed directly from Microsoft Word for users of Office 365 applications. Plagiarism can be avoided by translation intervention [16]. For those who use applications other than office 365, the participants were asked to use google translate. After the translation process was complete, participants were asked to submit a paper to the speaker for proofreading using the premium Grammarly application. Paragraphs have gone through the proofread process, then paraphrased using the premium quillbot application.

Furthermore, speakers help identify strong arguments and main ideas that require citation[17]. Participants are invited to discuss in determining strong arguments and main ideas. After participants clarify their solid arguments and main ideas, the speaker guides them to find the most related references in Google Scholar. Reference searches in google scholar are set up only for references to the last ten years. Existing ideas are dynamic. Ideas may change with the development of reference availability, or there are new developments of related references.

The next step is the participant sharing paper in google drive that has been provided. Each file had checked the originality using Grammarly software by activating the plagiarism check feature. This method is effective because all the paper participants from this workshop have not detected plagiarism. This paper product is not tracked plagiarism because the idea is original from various sources and built from its ideas, and every strong argument has been squeaked. Moreover, plagiarism tracking software only detects high similarity if the author only cut and paste a paper that has been published online[18].

The next important step is for the speaker to explain the benefits of workshop activities. This workshop is designed to be contextual. Participants experience a series of activity processes that attempt to avoid plagiarism to produce the originality of scientific work. Activities whose products are based on the originality of scientific work are essential to appreciate the opinions of other authors. On this occasion, participants explained the errors in the writing of scientific papers. There is a presumption that new research would not exist without plagiarism, which is natural. This assumption arises because of incomprehension about the meaning and limitations of plagiarism. Even though the difference is clear, plagiarism is stealing other people's ideas that have been published [9], [13], [19]. When writing a new scientific work, the natural process is imitation [19], like a child who learns to walk after seeing an adult walk or learning to speak by hearing and seeing an adult talk.

Similarly, writing scientific work, an author can imitate how the previous author developed ideas combined with concepts, theories, and methods of conducting research. In the writing of scientific works, sentences or paragraphs that are copied paste is what is tracked plagiarism. A series of processes applied in this workshop will not be tracked as plagiarism.

4. CONCLUSION

Workshop on reference search to digital-based scientific papers and plagiarism prevention is needed for students today. With the training of tracing, a digital reference can be a provision for students to complete tasks or compile a scientific paper under the rules of writing good and correct scientific papers. Based on the study results, some participants find out digital-based scientific references through this training activity for the first time. Knowledge of plagiarism is also essential given to students early. Some participants are students for the first time knowing how to prevent plagiarism measures. This is very interesting for students because it is useful information for them when they get assignments from lecturers to compile scientific papers and compile their final assignments/thesis and subsequent publication of scientific works. This activity benefits beginners, especially early semester students, based on digital reference search training activities and anti-plagiarism. With this activity, students provide information about digital-based references that can be used to complete their college assignments and write a scientific paper. In addition to digital-based references, participants also know the information on the importance of appreciating the work of others by not plagiarizing. Training activities like this should be routinely taught to literate students about valid references and plagiarism.

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