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## THE INTERNET INFLUENCE AS A SOURCE OF ONLINE LITERATURE AND THE LEVEL OF STUDENT PLAGIARISM

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### Abstract

#### Keywords:

Internet; online  
Literature; Plagiarism

*This study aims to describe the level of intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature and the level of plagiarism committed by students. In addition, the significance of the influence of the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature on the level of student plagiarism is also seen here. The population in this study was all students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Alauddin Makassar, for the 2019/2020 academic year, totaling 312 people. Using stratified random sampling, 31 people were selected as the sample. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire and analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of this study indicate that first, the measure of the intensity level of internet use as a provider of online literature is included in the moderate qualification, namely the average (mean) of 32.65. Second, the measure of the level of plagiarism among students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, the Faculty of Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training is included in the moderate qualification, namely the average (mean) of 38.39. Therefore, this article concludes that there is a significant influence between the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature and the level of plagiarism.*

### Abstrak

#### Kata kunci:

Penggunaan Internet;  
online Literature;  
Plagiarisme

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan takaran tingkat intensitas penggunaan internet sebagai penyedia *online literature*, dan tingkat plagiarisme yang dilakukan mahasiswa. Selain itu, signifikansi pengaruh intensitas penggunaan internet sebagai penyedia *online literature* terhadap tingkat plagiarisme mahasiswa juga dilihat di sini. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Alauddin Makassar Tahun Ajaran 2019/2020 yang berjumlah 312 orang dan dengan *stratified random sampling* terpilih 31 orang sebagai sampel. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan statistik deskriptif dan inferensial. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pertama, ukuran

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tingkat intensitas penggunaan internet sebagai penyedia *online literature* termasuk dalam kualifikasi sedang, yaitu rata-rata (*mean*) 32,65, 2). Kedua, ukuran tingkat plagiarisme mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan termasuk dalam kualifikasi sedang, yaitu rata-rata (*mean*) 38,39, 3). Oleh karena itu, artikel ini menyimpulkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan antara intensitas penggunaan internet sebagai penyedia *online literature* terhadap tingkat plagiarisme.

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## INTRODUCTION

The world of information and communication technology continues to grow and becomes one of the transmissions for the development of world civilization. Information and communication technology have a very significant impact on education, for example by making information and communication technology a source of learning.

Lexically, the internet stands for interconnection networking which can be interpreted as a relationship between computers that form a global network system (Dusra, 2017). The internet network at this time has become a necessity that cannot be replaced, especially for professionals (Malik, 2013). The internet is so easy to find in every agency because it has proven to provide benefits for a number of these agencies, ranging from administrative needs, bureaucracy, information, communication, and transactions, to the learning process (Fatimah, 2016).

The internet has various features and benefits that can attract interest and attention. One can obtain various kinds of information very easily (Oetomo, 2007), not only textual information but also multimedia (films, music, pictures, etc.) simply by using the Google engine. The development of information and communication technology makes humans not constrained by time and distance in obtaining information.

Advances in technology are also felt in the education world, the availability of various learning resources such as journals, theses, papers, and articles, is proof of how big the influence of this technology is (Munir, 2008). In addition to this, you can also learn many things from internet-based social media, both from blogs, Wikipedia, and WordPress which contain various kinds of electronic journals, scientific articles, electronic books, electronic communication forums (mailing lists), and others. Advances in information and

communication technology provide many benefits, even students don't have to worry about time and distance. The learning process no longer depends on facilities in the form of materials or physical books, but in this contemporary era, computers and the internet provide the availability of electronic learning resources that are widely open (Munir, 2008).

The benefits stated above will be obtained if the internet is used correctly and wisely. Like a knife, the internet has two sides, besides having a positive side, it also has a negative side. For example, by the internet students can easily find various library materials, such as journals, term papers, theses, dissertations, and articles which can all be found on social media such as blogs, Wikipedia, or WordPress. These fast-paced and instant facilities help students find references to explore knowledge. However, at the same time, the large number of writings circulating on social media and easily accessible by students has created a tendency to copy and paste writing or works.

A very dangerous impact of the habit of copy-paste is the loss of creativity and critical thinking skills. Although it cannot be denied that many good works can be accounted for, such as journals that have been approved or written by experts uploaded on the official website. However, students tend to make journals, papers, theses, and articles as material for plagiarism in the form of copy-paste which unknowingly kills students' creativity and critical thinking skills in writing scientific papers.

In addition to these impacts, it is known that the prohibition of plagiarism has been included in religious values, this is reflected in the words of Allah SWT, QS as-Syuara/26: 183.

وَلَا تَبْخَسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءَهُمْ وَلَا تَعْنُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِينَ

*And do not harm people in their rights and do not run rampant on earth by making damage (Kementerian Agama RI, 2012).*

In line with this verse, Allah SWT also always warns people not to cheat, as in QS an-Nisa/4: 29.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ

*O you who believe, do not eat each other's wealth in a vanity way (Kementerian Agama RI, 2012).*

It seems clear that the two verses above emphasize the importance of honesty in carrying out life activities, especially in this study, to avoid plagiarism..

The habit of plagiarism by some academics is rife, such as copy-pasting which is a form of violation of academic values. Copy-paste is the activity of copying assignments or information from the internet or other sources. It has been reported regarding the plagiarism actions carried out by 4 Indonesian academics who were caught in plagiarism cases, as written and uploaded on [m.kumparan.com](http://m.kumparan.com), Monday, January 29, 2019. It was reported that 4 professors were caught in plagiarism cases including Anggito one UGM lecturer who later resigned after being proven guilty of plagiarism. Banyu Perwira also committed plagiarism in his writings which were published in a newspaper, namely The Jakarta Post. Mochammad Zuliensyah also plagiarized his dissertation and in the end, his diploma was invalidated, and finally, Felix Kasim plagiarized the work of several students, which delayed Felix Kasim's promotion (Dewati, 2018).

The data that researchers got from the UIN Alauddin Makassar repository is quite astonishing that the average level of student plagiarism specifically for scientific papers in the form of dissertations is found that the percentage exceeds the threshold of the existing level of plagiarism. The maximum percentage of plagiarism for scientific work at UIN Alauddin Makassar is 24%. Based on the data that the author obtained, data was obtained that there were students whose plagiarism was at 70%-90%. The use of a plagiarism check test will provide limits to plagiarism behavior (Shadiqi, 2019).

Students are encouraged and even better if in doing or completing assignments given by lecturers, or retrieve updated information through books, or the internet. However, whether students realize it or not, they often take information from various references without including the source of the quotation. Students often only change the identity of a scientific work and then admit that the scientific work is theirs. This is of course what is meant by plagiarism (Prasetiono, Murtini, & Andor, 2014). Plagiarism is still rife among students (Syaharuddin et al., 2021) one of which is the ease of accessing research results available on the internet (Hakim, 2018).

The results of observations and initial interviews with researchers on Thursday, June 27 2019 for UIN Alauddin Makassar students showed that the intensity of using the internet as a provider of online literature was very high in studying and finding lecture material. According to Turnomo Raharjo, students tend to think practically when doing assignments given by lecturers by copy-paste. This kind of thing is known as technopoly. Technopoly is

characterized by random students copying and pasting sources to be included in their final project (Prasetiono et al., 2014).

Based on the researcher's analysis, research is very important to do because of the many cases of plagiarism that ensnare academics, it is possible that the cases that were revealed were only a small part of the many cases that occurred. The future of the nation is at stake if educational institutions are unable to produce quality output because cases of plagiarism have spread everywhere, even within the scope of faculties and even majors plagiarism cases have also occurred based on information from the repository of UIN Alauddin Makassar.

The objectives to be achieved in this study are (1) to determine the intensity level of students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Alauddin Makassar in using the internet as a provider of online literature. (2) to determine the level of plagiarism carried out by students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Alauddin Makassar. (3) knowing the significance of the influence of the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature on plagiarism attitudes of students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Alauddin Makassar.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This type of research used is quantitative research. This type of research is classified as traditional because it has been used for a long time so it has become a tradition as a method for research. In real terms, the type of research used is *ex post facto*. This research is called that, because it is following *ex-post facto*, that is, from what was done after the fact occurred, this research is often called after the fact or after the fact (Darmadi, 2013). *Ex-post facto* research is the independent variable has occurred when the researcher begins by observing the dependent variable in a study. In this study the attachment between the independent variables and the dependent variable has occurred naturally, this research was conducted to reveal what are the causal factors.

The population of this study was all students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Alauddin Makassar for the 2019/2020 Academic Year, consisting of 14 groups and a total of 312 people, 125 students, and 187 female students respectively. The sampling technique used in this study was

stratified random sampling, namely a random technique based on strata/level. The number of samples in this study was 10% of the total population, namely 31 people.

Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire that had been prepared by the researcher. Data analysis techniques used in this study are (1) descriptive analysis techniques, namely to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations. (2) Inferential statistics, namely the analysis used to test the proposed research hypothesis and draw conclusions from the data that has been compiled and processed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted to determine the effect of the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature on the level of plagiarism of students majoring in Islamic religious education in the faculty and teacher training of UIN Alauddin Makassar in the 2019/2020 academic year. Researchers used questionnaires and documentation to retrieve data for each variable. The x variable is a value related to the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature while the y variable is a value related to the level of plagiarism. researchers used questionnaires and documentation in obtaining data from each variable.

### *Measuring the Intensity Level of Internet Use as a Provider of Online Literature for Students in the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Alauddin Makassar*

The intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature was measured using a questionnaire based on the indicators (1) Motivation, (2) Frequency, and (3) Duration. The results of the questionnaire were then categorized into three categories, namely high, medium, and low.

Table 1

*Categorization of Internet Usage Intensity as a Provider of Online Literature*

Score Categorization	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	Low	4	12,91 %
	Medium	21	67,74 %
	High	6	19,35 %
Amount		31	100%

Table 1 shows that 4 students answered in the low category with a percentage of 12.91%, while in the medium category, there were 21 students with a percentage of 67.74% and 6 students in the high category with a percentage of 19.35%. This shows that the average level of students using the internet as a provider of online literature is moderate. Their internet usage is in the range of 4-6 times a week. It should be understood that although this is still in the moderate category, looking at previous studies as the researchers have mentioned in the literature review, there has been an increase in the use of the internet as a provider of online literature. This, of course, is influenced by several factors, one of which is the easier it is for students to access the internet, as well as the increasing number of available electronic-based literature.

The intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature for students of the Department of Islamic religious education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Alauddin Makassar for the 2019/2020 academic year can be seen by the histogram as follows:

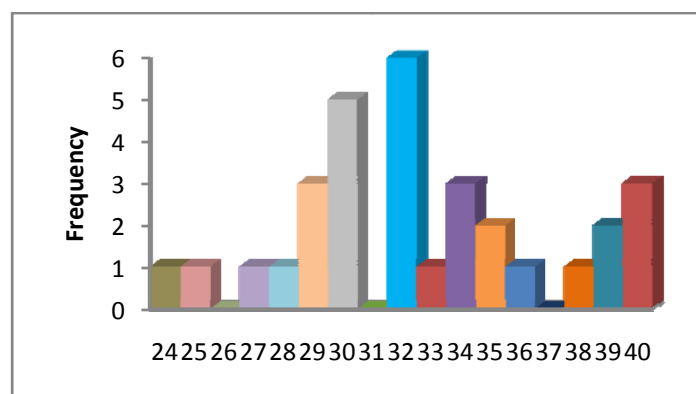


Figure 1. Intensity of internet use as a provider of online student literature.

The results of the study show that the intensity of internet use among college students can be viewed from several aspects, namely motivation, frequency, and duration. These 3 things cannot be separated from each other because they influence each other, it can be said that when students do surfing activities in cyberspace for a long time and frequency because there is a certain motivation. Along with the ease of accessing the internet, the use of the internet from time to time has increased as a result of research conducted by Hidayatullah (2016) and Nadhiroh (2014) that the intensity of internet use is in the medium category, in line with previous research by the author after conducting data analysis, then the data obtained from the variable intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature is in the medium

category. The average value obtained was 32.65 and the standard deviation value obtained was 4.44. The average value of the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature is 32.65 at intervals of 32-35, so it is concluded that it is in the medium category. This shows that the use of the internet by students of the Islamic Religious Education Department is still well controlled, besides that this shows that campus library visits are still carried out by students.

The intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature can be seen through the sub-indicators namely motivation, frequency, and duration. Based on the calculation results, a value of 12.16% is obtained for the motivational aspect, on the other hand, the frequency aspect obtains a percentage value of 9.35%, and the last aspect, namely duration, obtains a percentage value of 11.16%.

The data above shows that the most dominant aspect in the intensity level variable of internet use as an online literature provider is the aspect of student motivation in making the internet a provider of online literature, followed by aspects of duration and frequency.

### *The plagiarism level of students in the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Alauddin Makassar*

The results of the questionnaire show that the level of student plagiarism varies. The results of the questionnaire are presented in the following diagram.

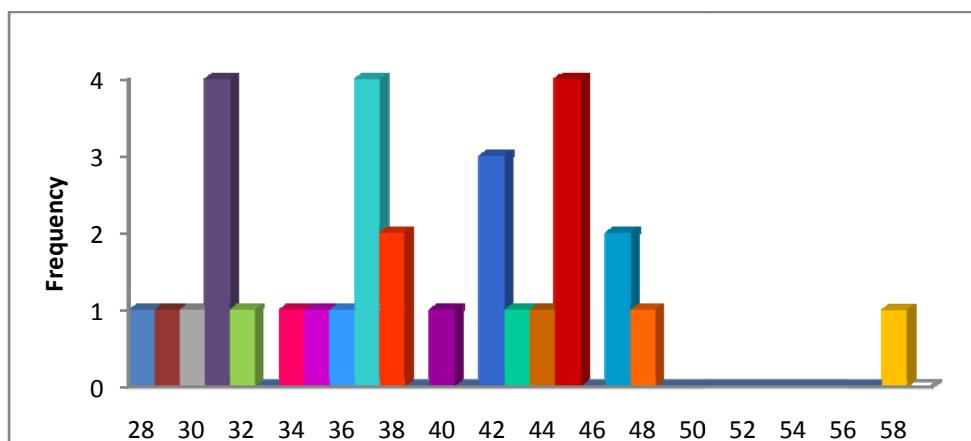


Figure 2. Measures of plagiarism level for students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Alauddin Makassar



Student plagiarism level data is categorized into three categories. The categorization of plagiarism levels can be seen in the following table.

Table 2  
*Categorization of Student Plagiarism Levels*

Score Categorization	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	Low	7	22,58 %
	Medium	20	64,52 %
	High	4	12,90 %
Amount		31	100%

Table 2 shows that there were 7 students who answered in the low category with a percentage of 22.58%, while in the medium category there were 20 students with a percentage of 64.52% and 4 students in the low category with a percentage of 12.90%.

The level of plagiarism is an act of plagiarism following laws and regulations with indicators: a) Referring to and/or quoting terms, words, sentences, data, and/or other information from a source without mentioning the source in the quotation notes and/or without adequately stating the source; b) Using ideas, sources of ideas, opinions, opinions, views, statements, and or theories without adequately stating the source; c) Formulate in your own words and or sentences from the source of the words and or sentences, ideas, ideas, opinions, opinions, statements and or theories without adequately stating the source. d) Submit, publish, present, and or publish a (scientific) work that is produced and or has been published by another party as a scientific work without adequately stating the source.

Each plagiarism indicator after being described in more detail shows that the level of plagiarism for each indicator is not much different, namely: Referring to and/or quoting terms, words, sentences, data, and/or other information from a source without mentioning the source in the quotation notes and/or without stating sources adequately (8.03%). Using ideas, sources of ideas, opinions, opinions, views, statements, and or theories without adequately stating the source (10, 80%). Formulating with own words and/or sentences from the source of words and/or sentences, ideas, thoughts, opinions, opinions, statements, and/or theories without adequately stating the source (10.61%). Submit, publish, present, and or publish a (scientific) work that is produced and or has been published by another party as a scientific work without adequately stating the source (6.87%).

This is the measure of plagiarism level for students of the Islamic Religious Education Department based on the plagiarism indicator that has been mentioned in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No.17 of 2010 to be precise in article 2.

### ***The Influence of Internet Use Intensity as a Provider of Online Literature on the Level of Plagiarism***

Based on the statistical results of inferential hypothesis testing which shows that the value (t) obtained from the calculation results ( $t = 4,345$ ) is greater than the value (t) obtained from the distribution table ( $t = 2,045$ ), and also  $p\text{-value} = 0,000/2 = 0 < 0,05$  or the significance level is smaller than the specified error level ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ) which means that there is a positive influence on the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literary works on the level of plagiarism of Islamic religious education students, namely 39,4%. While the remaining 60.6% is influenced by other variables besides the variable intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature.

The results showed that the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature affected the level of plagiarism of students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Alauddin Makassar, that is, the higher the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature, the higher the effect on the level of plagiarism, and vice versa. The use of the internet does not always have a negative impact because it can also be a source of learning reference for students (Koswara, 2018), it's just that some students choose a more practical path without thinking about the originality of scientific work (Herdiani, 2018). Technological progress is one of the triggers for acts of plagiarism (Wahyudin, 2020). Ease of doing assignments and shorter time are factors for students to commit plagiarism (Kurniawati & Muis, 2017). Online literature that can be accessed easily is one of the factors students commit plagiarism. For this reason, having a plagiarism check service will reduce plagiarism among students. According to Aziz, Irhandayaningsih, dan Kurniawan (2015) this effort is one of the solutions to reducing plagiarism.

## CONCLUSION

The intensity of the use of the internet as a provider of online literature for Alauddin Makassar students is included in the moderate qualification in its influence on the level of plagiarism. This can be seen in the results of the questionnaire that was distributed, namely the average (mean), namely 32.65, included in the 32-34 interval, belonging to the medium category. The level of plagiarism of students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training is included in the moderate qualification. This can be seen in the average questionnaire results, namely 38.39 in the 38-42 interval with the moderate category. There is a positive influence between the intensity of internet use as a provider of online literature on the level of plagiarism of students of the Department of Islamic Religious Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training.

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