
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY
SUBMITTED TO THE
JURNAL TRANSFORMATIKA

Title of the manuscript : **ANALISIS SENTIMEN PUBLIK PADA MEDIA SOSIAL X
TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN DANANTARA MENGGUNAKAN METODE
SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE**

Authors : **(please comAqilah Dz. Tulimau¹, Emerensye. S. Y. Pandie², Clarissa Elfira Amos
Pah^{3*}plete)**

With this paper the authors state the originality of the paper:

1. As the authors we certify that this manuscript is original and its publication does not infringe any copyright.
2. As the authors we declare that the manuscript has not been previously published, in whole or in part in any other journal or scientific publishing company. Also the manuscript does not participate in any other publishing process.
3. As the authors we declare that all persons listed hereafter were committed in the creation of the paper and were informed about their participation.
4. We include the results of the plagiarism check with turnitin or other (please state) in the form of a capture image.

So this statement of originality is made without any coercion, thank you

Date, Name and signature of the authors

With meterai Rp. 10.000,- (just one)

(.....)

Originality

GradeMark

PeerMark

Why Plagiarism is not Theft

BY J BRABALOS

turnitin

14%

SIMILAR

--

OUT OF 20

Match Overview

1 Submitted to Spanish ...

Student paper

4%

2 Submitted to Colorado...

Student paper

3%

3 www.infant.anonseto...

Internet source

3%

4 www.worcester.edu

Internet source

2%

5 www.collegebookworl...

Internet source

1%

6 Submitted to Institute ...

Student paper

<1%

Why Plagiarism is not "Theft."

1

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism - the attempt to pass off the ideas, research, theories or words of others as one's own - is a serious academic offence. A new study by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority warns that exam boards appear to be failing to spot cheating, even though the number of cases of fraud is increasing. Last year, 3,600 teenagers were caught breaching the rules - a 9% rise on the previous year.

3

Twentieth-century dictionaries define plagiarism as "wrongful appropriation," "close imitation," or "purloining and publication," of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions," and the representation of them as one's own original work, but the notion remains problematic with nebulous boundaries. There is no rigorous and precise distinction between imitation, stylistic plagiarism, copy, replica and forgery.

6

Giving Plagiarism a Face

At the core of any discussion about plagiarism is the question of intent. Was another's work or ideas absconded with the intent to deceive or was the instance of plagiarism a case of the misuse of sources (for reasons other than outright fraud)? In other words, is an instance of plagiarism in student writing a case of academic misconduct or a teachable moment?

In the context of this question, writing instructors have turned to the approach of preempting any questionable practices by clarifying for students what defines plagiarism. These discussions typically open with a comparison of plagiarism to intellectual "theft" or "fraud." For example, the oft-referenced Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL), describes plagiarism as follows:

There are some actions that can almost unquestionably be labeled plagiarism. Some of these include buying, stealing, or borrowing a paper (including, of course, copying an entire paper or article from the Web); hiring someone to write your paper for you; and copying large sections of text from a source without quotation marks or proper citation.

It's not difficult for students to grasp the severity of plagiarism when it's cast in such bald terms. But the question remains: do students consider copying or duplication a case

(Contoh cek plagiarisme)