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Menggunakan Turnitin secara proporsional

Dasapta Erwin Irawan
Institut Teknologi Bandung
(Versi 16 Maret 2026)

TURNITIN TIDAK *REPRODUCIBLE*.

HASIL PENGECEKAN KEDUA SANGAT BERPELUANG MENGHASILKAN DETEKSI DAN PROSENTASE KEMIRIPAN YANG BERBEDA.

BAGI PARA REVIEWER JAD:
HATI-HATI KETIKA MENGECEK ULANG TURNITIN DAN HASILNYA DIGUNAKAN SEBAGAI "VONIS" STATUS KARIL (KARYA ILMIAH).

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“Similarity does not equal plagiarism”. Si Pembuat saja sudah bilang begitu…

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Part 1: The "Similarity or Plagiarism?" debate series

Patti West-Smith

20-year education veteran;
Senior Director of Customer Engagement
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Blog

Similarity in the Classroom

In Part 2 of our “Similarity or Plagiarism?” debate series, we tackle the nuts and bolts of how the Turnitin Similarity Report can

Similarity does not equal plagiarism. The two concepts are not the same.

There, I said it. This might ruffle some feathers and challenge some notions, but we need to clear the air. I’ll say it again - **SIMILARITY** does not equal **PLAGIARISM**.

Now that we have that out of the way, let’s dig into that statement a little more, and see if we can bring some clarity to the situation. As far back as 2013, Turnitin has been writing blog posts, speaking out, and generally finding any opportunity to clear up the question of whether our products detect plagiarism. No matter how many times we address the subject, we still encounter people

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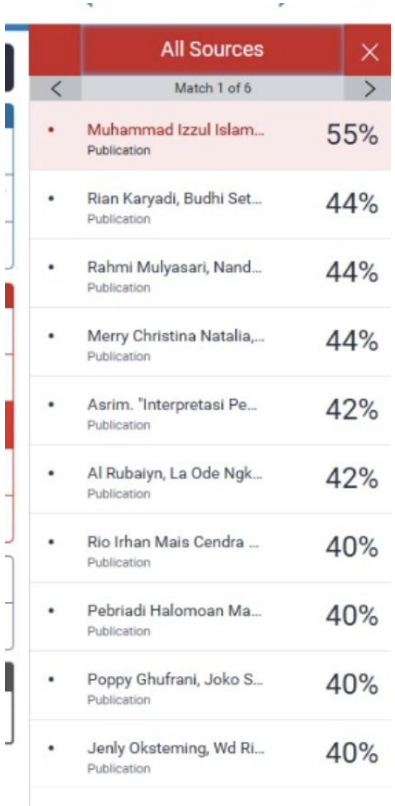
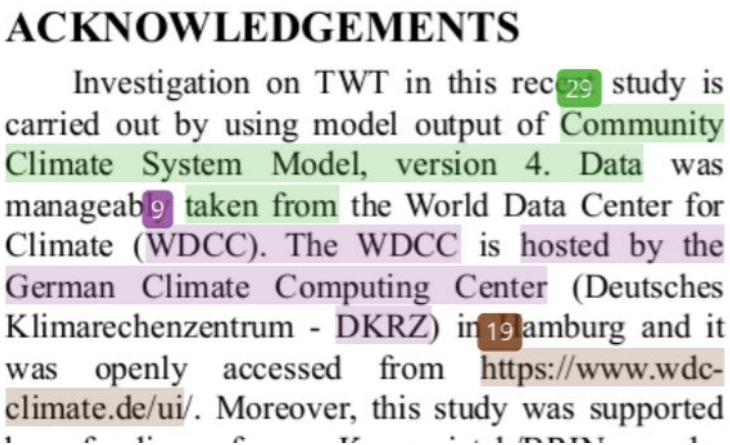


2. Berpotensi menangkap nama lembaga afiliasi.

[1] Research Group of Environmental and Applied Oceanography, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Technology, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia
[2] Study Program of Earth Science, Faculty of Earth Sciences and Technology, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia
[3] Paleoclimate and Paleoenvironment Research Group, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Indonesia

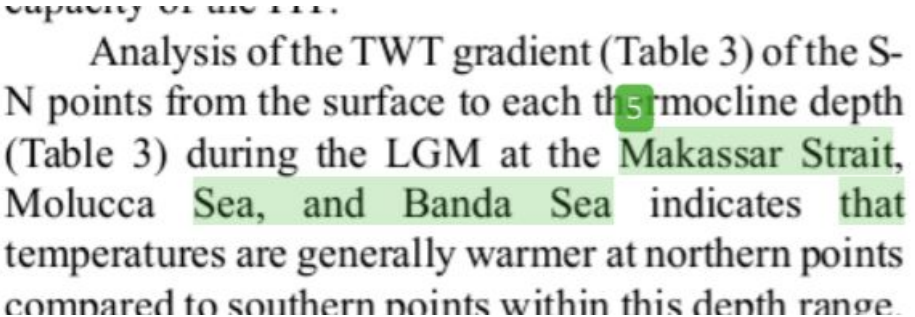
ABSTRACT: This study aims to investigate the strength of the Indonesian Throughflow (ITF) during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) in comparison to the Pre-Industrial (PI) at the Makassar Strait, the Molucca Sea, and the Banda Sea, representing the pathways of the ITF. The analysis was performed based on the temperature distribution of the south (S) and north (N) thermocline gradients. Temperature data were obtained from the simulation of the Climate Community System Model, version 4 (CCSM4). The depth of the thermocline layer during the LGM and the PI period exhibits seasonal variability across the S-N stations. At Station 1, 2, and 3, the thermocline depth during the LGM ranges from 49 – 218 m (51 – 251 m), 55 – 250 m (60 – 254 m), and 48 – 238 m (48

3. Berpotensi menangkap kesamaan potongan-potongan frasa yang tidak bermakna bila tidak digabungkan dengan frasa atau kalimat lain.



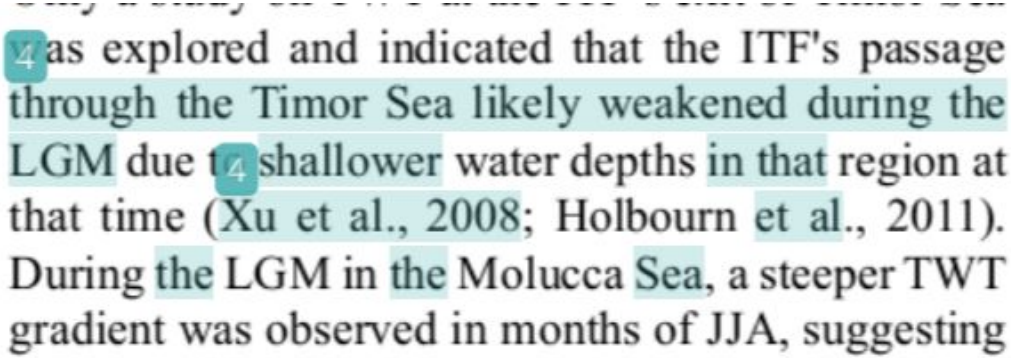
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

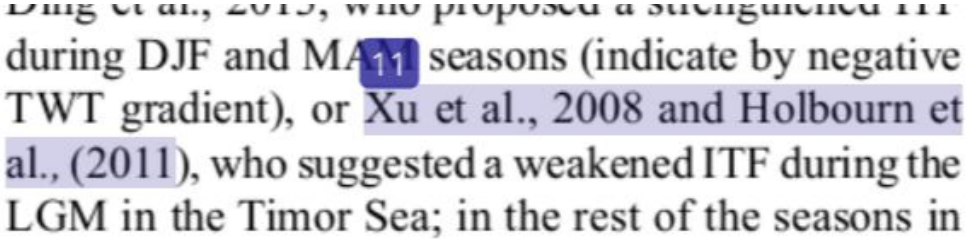
Investigation on TWT in this rec study is carried out by using model output of Community Climate System Model, version 4. Data was manageab taken from the World Data Center for Climate (WDCC). The WDCC is hosted by the German Climate Computing Center (Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum - DKRZ) in amburg and it was openly accessed from https://www.wdc-climate.de/ui/. Moreover, this study was supported



Analysis of the TWT gradient (Table 3) of the S-N points from the surface to each th rmocline depth (Table 3) during the LGM at the Makassar Strait, Molucca Sea, and Banda Sea indicates that temperatures are generally warmer at northern points compared to southern points within this depth range.

4. Berpotensi menangkap kesamaan sitiran, bahkan “et.al” pun ditandai





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2	Weijia Fan, Zhimin Jian, Zhihui Chu, Haowen Dang, Yue Wang, Franck Bassinot, Xiqiu Han, Yeping Bian. "Variability of the Indonesian Throughflow in the Makassar Strait over the Last 30 ka", Scientific Reports, 2018 Publication	2%
3	"Proceedings of the International Conference on Radioscience, Equatorial Atmospheric Science and Environment and Humanosphere Science", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2024 Publication	1%
4	Lis, Michael. "Glacial-Interglacial Changes in the Thermocline Structure of the Makassar Strait: Implications for Changes in the Indonesian Throughflow.", University of South Carolina, 2019 Publication	1%
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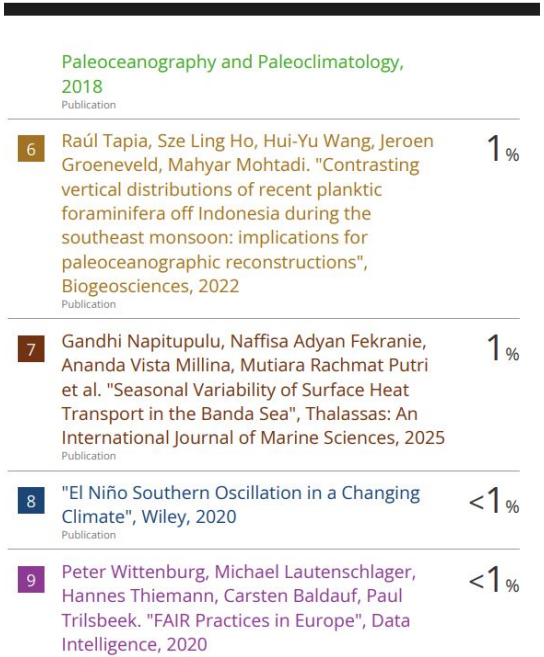

	Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology, 2018 Publication	
6	Raúl Tapia, Sze Ling Ho, Hui-Yu Wang, Jeroen Groeneveld, Mahyar Mohtadi. "Contrasting vertical distributions of recent planktic foraminifera off Indonesia during the southeast monsoon: implications for paleoceanographic reconstructions", Biogeosciences, 2022 Publication	1%
7	Gandhi Napitupulu, Naffisa Adyan Fekranie, Ananda Vista Millina, Mutiara Rachmat Putri et al. "Seasonal Variability of Surface Heat Transport in the Banda Sea", Thalassas: An International Journal of Marine Sciences, 2025 Publication	1%
8	"El Niño Southern Oscillation in a Changing Climate", Wiley, 2020 Publication	<1%
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5. Berpotensi mendeteksi caption gambar atau tabel.

FIG. 3. Synoptic conditions associated with (a) CAO(NS) and (b) CAO(WS) from day −2 to day +4. The variables are composite anomalies of mean sea level pressure (shaded), 925-hPa wind field (vector), and 925-hPa temperature (blue-red contours). Temperature anomaly values are −4° and −2°C (2° and 4°C) for blue (red) contours. Arrows denote significant wind field anomalies at the 99% confidence level. Brown contours denote topography with a 1000-m interval.

FIG. 1. Composite anomalies of CAM amount and its flux from day −2 to +2 relative to the peak of cold surge events classified into (a) group 1 and (b) group 2, and (c) their differences. CAM fluxes depicted in (a) and (b) are statistically significant anomalies with a 99% confidence level. Brown contours denote topography with a 1000-m interval.

FIG. 2. Tracks of cold air domes associated with two groups of cold surges. Black dots denote locations of maxima of standardized CAM anomalies tracked from day −5 (westernmost points) to day +2. Triangles denote the location at day 0. Dashed magenta and

(latter) group simply represents surges that experience strong (w[illegible]) southward propagation of cold air to the subtropics.

Figures 1a and 1b show the composite anomalies of CAM and its flux, respectively, for the first group and the second group at day −2, 0, and +2. The center of positive CAM anomalies originates from inland Asia near Lake Baikal, then

FIG. 5. Impacts of two different CAOs in East Asia on day +2. (a),(b) Composite groups of CAO(NS) and CAO(WS), respectively. From left to right: anomalies of CAM flux (vector) and CAM diab[illegible] genesis/loss (shaded), surface heat flux (contour; 100 and 200 W m^{-2} in orange and red, respectively) and SST (shaded); precipitation, and vert[illegible] integrated moisture flux from surface to 200 hPa (vector; shadings denote magnitude of meridional component). Vector fields and dotted areas indicate significant anomalous areas at the 99% confidence level.

6. Berpotensi mendeteksi DAFTAR PUSTAKA :D

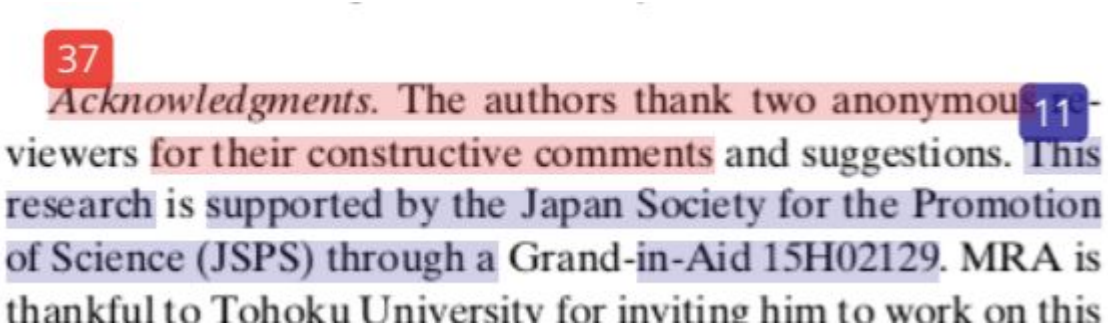
References

[1] Halsey, T. C. (2000). Diffusion-Limited Aggregation: A Model for Pattern Formation. Physics Today 53, 36–41.

[2] Balister, P., Balogh, J., Bertuzzo, E., Bollobás, B., Caldarelli, G., Maritan, A., Mastrandrea, R., Morris, R., & Rinaldo, A. (2018). River landscapes and optimal channel networks. PNAS 115(26), 6548–6553.

7. Sampai footer yang orientasinya vertikal pun terdeteksi. :D

8. Come on BRO, ucapan terima kasih yang sama juga dideteksi. Memangnya ada berapa cara untuk mengucapkan terima kasih dalam Bahasa Inggris?



9. BAHKAN KODE PYTHON DAN RUMUS :D

5.5 Skeleton Extraction and OCN-Style Relaxation

```
from collections import deque, defaultdict

import numpy as np


def cluster_coordinates(G):

    ys, xs = np.where(G == 2)

    return list(zip(xs, ys))  # (x, y)


def occupied_set(G):

    occ = set(cluster_coordinates(G))

    return occ


def neighbors4(p, occ):

    x, y = p

    cand = [(x+1,y),(x-1,y),(x,y+1),(x,y-1)]
```

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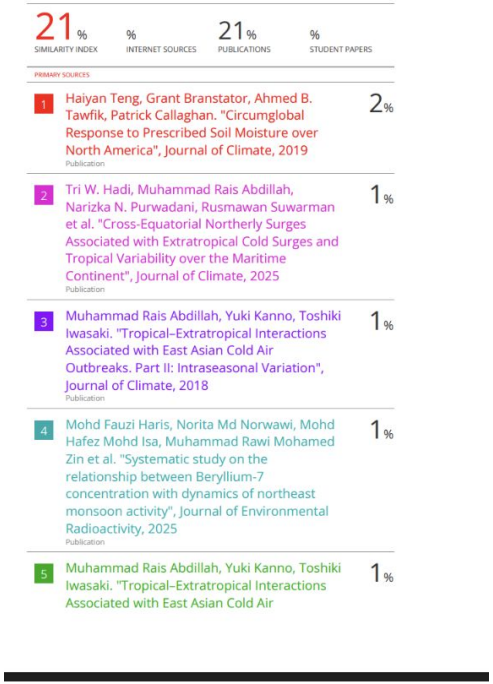

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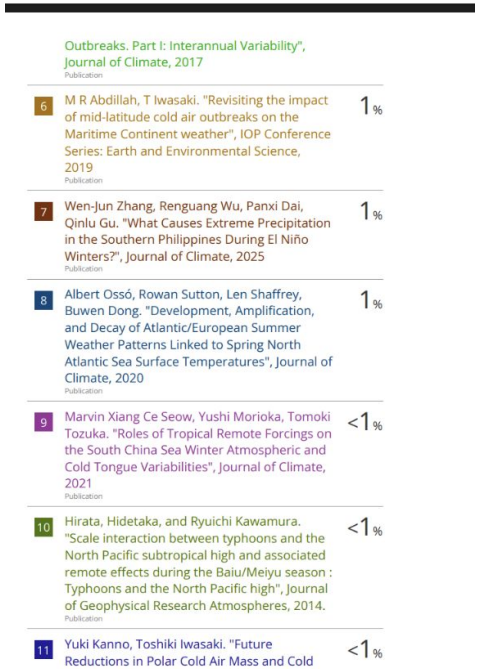

	Outbreaks. Part I: Interannual Variability", Journal of Climate, 2017 Publication	
6	M R Abdillah, T Iwasaki. "Revisiting the impact of mid-latitude cold air outbreaks on the Maritime Continent weather", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2019 Publication	1%
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9	Marvin Xiang Ce Seow, Yushi Morioka, Tomoki Tozuka. "Roles of Tropical Remote Forcings on the South China Sea Winter Atmospheric and Cold Tongue Variabilities", Journal of Climate, 2021 Publication	<1%
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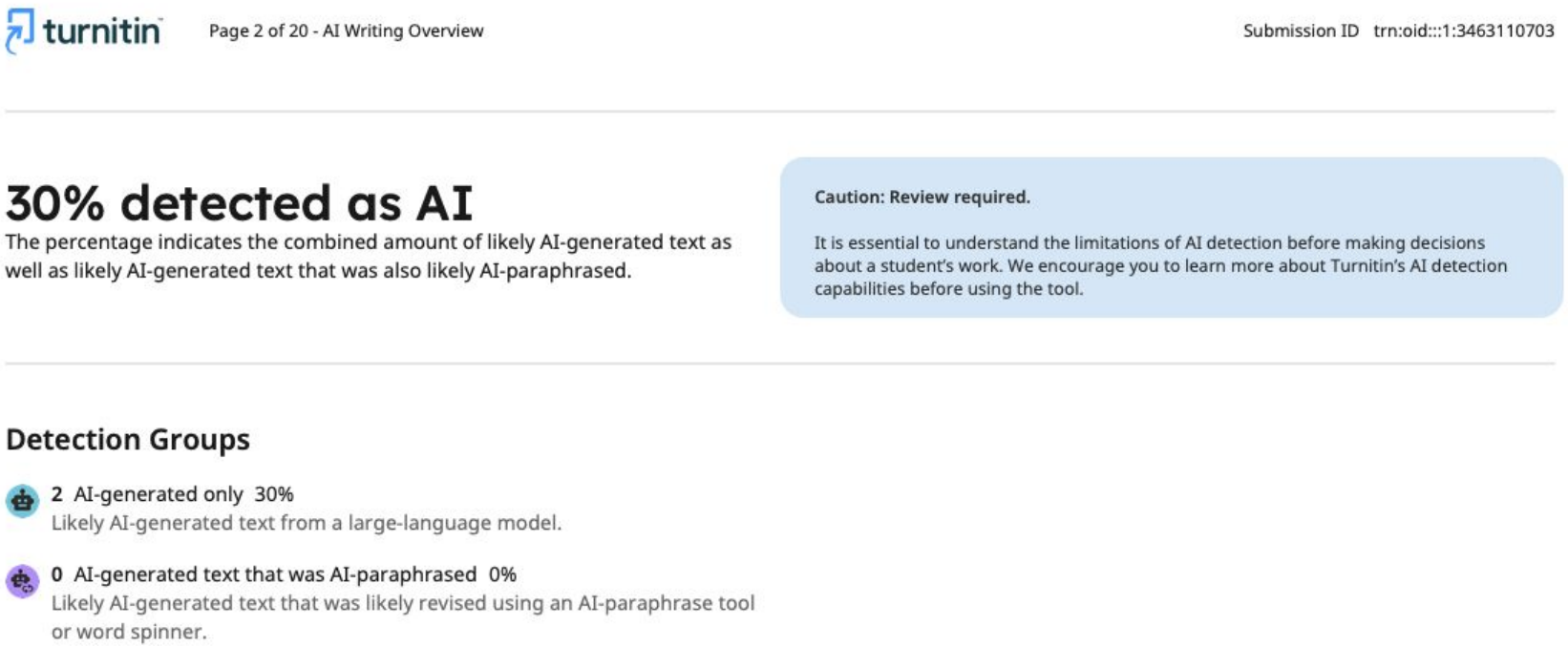

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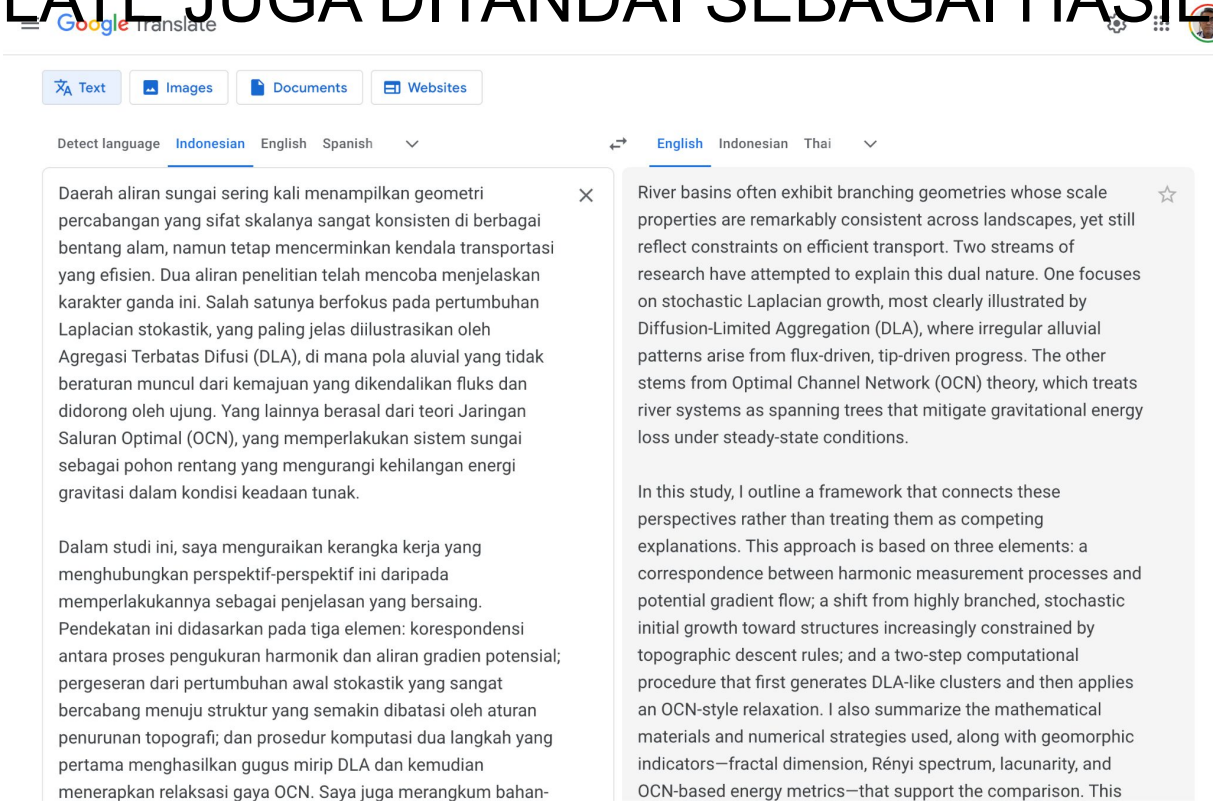

SIMULASI

Situasi A: Kemiripan yang tak bermakna (Abaikan)

Dalam skenario ini, Turnitin mungkin memberikan skor **10-15%**, tapi yang terdeteksi hanyalah potongan kata-kata umum yang memang standar dalam penulisan laporan hidrogeologi.

> **The study area is located in the** northern part of **the Bandung Basin, Indonesia.** Groundwater samples were collected from **ten monitoring wells during the** peak of the **dry season in 2025.** We measured the **total dissolved solids (TDS) and** electrical conductivity **in accordance with the** Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. The **results were analyzed using** a Piper diagram to **determine the hydrochemical facies of** the volcanic aquifer.

Penjelasan:

- **Apa yang terdeteksi:** Frasa seperti *"The study area is located in"* atau *"dry season in 2025"* adalah frasa standar. Nama lokasi seperti *"Bandung Basin"* pasti akan terdeteksi karena ribuan paper lain juga menyebutnya.
- **Kesimpulan:** Ini **bukan plagiarisme**. Ini adalah *common parlance* (bahasa umum) dalam sains. Mahasiswa tidak perlu menulis ulang bagian ini karena memang itulah cara baku menyebutkan metodologi atau lokasi.

SIMULASI

Situasi B: Kemiripan yang bermakna (Sinyal investigasi lanjut)

Di sini, skornya mungkin sama-sama **12%**, tapi Turnitin mendeteksi satu blok kalimat utuh yang mengandung gagasan atau teori spesifik milik orang lain.

> Groundwater flow in fractured crystalline rocks is highly complex and scale-dependent. **The hydraulic conductivity of these systems often follows a power-law distribution, where the connectivity of the fracture network determines the bulk permeability of the rock mass rather than the primary porosity of the matrix.** Consequently, traditional Darcy-based models often fail to capture the preferential flow paths that lead to rapid contaminant transport in these geological settings.

Penjelasan:

- **Apa yang terdeteksi:** Satu blok kalimat utuh (yang ditebalkan) adalah penjelasan teknis yang sangat spesifik. Jika kalimat ini muncul persis sama dengan sumber lain tanpa tanda kutip atau sitasi, ini adalah indikasi kuat bahwa mahasiswa melakukan *copy-paste* ide orang lain.
- **Kesimpulan:** Ini **perlu ditindaklanjuti**. Meskipun persentasenya kecil, pengambilan satu blok pemikiran utuh tanpa parafrase yang baik dianggap sebagai pelanggaran integritas akademik.

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