

**LEGAL PROTECTION OF ALTERNATE UNIVERSE AUTHORS AGAINST
PLAGIARISM REVIEWED FROM MUI FATWA NO. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005
(CASE STUDY OF TWITTER APPLICATION)**



Yhossy Rizky Akbar
North Sumatra State Islamic University, Medan, Indonesia
yhossy0204192065@uinsu.ac.id

Mustapa Khamal Rokan
North Sumatra State Islamic University, Medan, Indonesia
mustafarokan@uinsu.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to determine the legal protection for creators of alternate universe (AU) works whose works are plagiarized on Twitter social media based on the MUI Fatwa and to examine and analyze the ideal legal protection against acts of plagiarism of AU works. This research uses qualitative methods with content analysis research on social media regarding AU plagiarism on Twitter. This writing shows that there are regulations that guarantee legal certainty regarding copyright for writers who publish their stories on Twitter social media, which have been stipulated in Indonesian legal regulations. MUI Fatwa NO. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning intellectual property rights, works containing forms must be given legal protection and the act of using, disclosing, making, using, selling, importing, exporting, circulating, handing over, providing, announcing, reproducing, plagiarizing, counterfeiting, hijacking other people's IPR without rights is injustice and is haram. The legal protection (*mashun*) is the same as *mal* (wealth). This fatwa underlines the importance of respecting copyright, maintaining intellectual integrity, and preventing acts of plagiarism. In the context of plagiarism cases on Twitter, the legal function is to protect, not only morally but also to protect and ethically regarding the consequences of plagiarism. The MUI fatwa contains norms that protect property rights holders. This provides a strong moral basis for society and Alternate universe authors to avoid or treat plagiarism seriously, along with a positive legal view that also protects intellectual property rights.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Alternate Universe, Plagiarism, MUI Fatwa

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism can occur in various contexts, including on social media. Twitter has a copyright policy and often responds to copyright infringement by providing a link or notice to the owner of the original content. Plagiarism situations on Twitter, as on other platforms, can vary and depend on the user's ethical awareness and the actions taken by authorities. If you encounter a case of plagiarism on Twitter, around 500 million tweets are sent a day reporting it to the copyright owner, and using the reporting feature on the platform can help overcome the problem. Humans can create creations in several fields, namely science, technology, literature, and art, using their intelligence and intellectual abilities. In the process of creating, humans give something of their time, thought, and energy, so that the work created must be respected and protected by law. According to the Labor Doctrine, respecting human creations in the form of intellectual property rights is a natural thing. Intellectual property rights are classified into two parts, namely copyright and industrial property rights (Amayssari, 2022). These creations are rights that are solely intended for the creator or other parties who are allowed to utilize these rights with the permission of the creator (Tim Lindsey, 2011).

Copyright regulations in Indonesia are embodied in Copyright Law Number 28 of 2014 (hereinafter in this writing referred to as the Copyright Law) through regulations regarding copyright, related rights, creators, and works that are protected and that are not protected by rights. copyright, copyright restrictions, moral rights and economic rights, and means of technological control. Article 1 point 1 of the Copyright Law defines copyright as the exclusive right of the creator, which arises automatically based on the declarative principle after a work is realized without reducing restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Works protected by copyright within the meaning of Article 40 of the Copyright Law, namely works of science, literature and art. One of the creative works included in the field of literature is Alternate universe (hereinafter in this writing referred to as AU). Based on Article 40 paragraph (1) letter n of the Copyright Law, AU works are included in protected creation objects such as adaptations, adaptations, modifications and other transformational works because AU works are created through human thought.

Alternate Universe (AU) is a term used in fan communities (fandoms) to describe stories or alternative worlds created based on characters or storylines that already exist in original works, such as films, books, television series, or video games. Fans often use their creativity to create alternative stories, art, fan fiction, and other content that explores situations and settings different from those seen in the original work. In the context of copyright, this issue can be very complex.

Lack of understanding about copyright, especially AU works, causes someone to commit plagiarism by sharing AU works without including the name of the creator and republishing AU works belonging to the original creator on Twitter social media without permission from the creator by changing the title and changing the name of the character, as well as recognizing the AU work as his property as a result of his ability to process intellectual property for personal gain. This action infringes the copyright owned by the creator because copyright is an individual's interest, not public property, and if it is used by many people for any purpose, including commercial, there will be no consequences in the form of compensation, so it is a copyright violation that is detrimental to the creator of the AU work.

Cases of plagiarism are rife, especially among AU creators who do not have many followers on Twitter social media, due to a lack of understanding of copyright and information and communication technology which is developing rapidly and allows AUs to circulate freely on Twitter social media which are then used and copied by others. Therefore, there is a need for legal protection for creators of AU works as a form of appreciation for creators who have produced a creation, namely an AU work.

Apart from having a copyright law, Indonesian people who are Muslim in particular also have an institution commonly known as the MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council). The fatwas issued by these ulama serve as guidelines for Indonesian Muslims to carry out actions based on sharia. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) issues fatwas on contemporary problems that have recently occurred or whose laws have not been explicitly regulated in the Al-Qur'an and Hadith, so the *ijtihad* of the ulama is needed to determine the law.

One issue that has not escaped the MUI's attention is regarding Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights. For this reason, the MUI finally issued a fatwa which aims to be able to protect intellectual works that have copyright. So that it can help people become

more creative and feel safe in their work, the fatwa issued is fatwa No.1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) where the Fatwa provides exclusive rights provisions to the registrant or owner as legal right holder where the right holder has the right to prohibit other people who, without their consent or without the right, trade or use that right in all forms and ways.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in researching further. Cases of plagiarism are rife, especially among AU creators on Twitter social media and also reviewed by MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 Concerning Intellectual Property Rights.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Alternate Universe on Twitter

As a platform that is often used, Twitter is also a means for its users to create fan fiction stories with a thread called Alternative Universe or better known as AU among its users. Anjani (in Pujiasntuti, Damaianti and Syihabuddin, 2022) defines Alternative Universe (AU) as stories displayed on Twitter, usually in the form of threads based on a number of fan-made characters (fan fiction). Quoted from the internet site wolipop.detik.com that AU has the meaning of a story made by fans with a setting in a different dimension than it should be. As for other sites such as yOursay.id states that AU is a type of fan fiction where the setting and situation are made to be different from the real life of the character or idol. So, it can be concluded that this Alternative Universe is a fictional story created by fans which is set in another parallel and the storyline is made as natural as possible so that readers can join in the storyline. This Alternative Universe contains various genres from thriller, comedy, romance, fluffy, horror to light everyday life genres (Maimun & Rachmani, 2022).

Controversy regarding plagiarism in the world of Alternate universe (AU) writers is a topic that attracts the attention of the writing and reading community because it can create tension and conflict between AU writers. Here are some elements of controversy that often occur:

Ideas vs. Implementation

One of the main points of controversy is the difference between a story idea and the way that idea was implemented by the author. Some AU authors may have ideas that are

similar or inspired by other works, but the question is to what extent these ideas are considered "plagiarism" when realized in story form. This raises the question of whether authors should give credit to the source of their inspiration.

Use of Original Characters

AU writers often use existing characters from the original (canon) work as part of their stories. Controversy can arise when writers modify these characters or develop them in a different direction than the original characters. This can be a source of debate regarding the character's loyalty to canon and whether it is considered plagiarism of the character.

Reference

Some AU authors honestly acknowledge the sources of their inspiration and include references to the original work they are adapting. However, the question is to what extent this acknowledgment is adequate and whether it prevents them from being accused of plagiarism.

Reader Reaction

The plagiarism controversy in AU also affects readers. Some readers may be sensitive to similarities between AU stories and original works and may report authors to social media platforms or fanfiction sites. This could impact the author's reputation and the AU writing community.

Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law

In some countries, there are intellectual property rights protection laws that can be applied to plagiarism cases. The legal question that arises in this controversy is whether AU authors violate the intellectual property rights of the original work or whether their adaptation can be considered a legitimate use within the framework of fair use or parody.

This controversy reflects the extent to which interpretations of plagiarism can vary and how important dialogue and shared understanding are within the AU writing community to minimize conflict and fairly protect intellectual property rights.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the practice of misusing the intellectual property rights of another person and the work is recognized as invalid as a result of personal work (Filcha & Hayaty,

2019). Plagiarism comes from the word plagiarism which means "kidnapping" and kidnapping or stealing someone else's idea and presenting it as one's own. According to IVY Tech community college Bloomington, plagiarism is defined as (Kustiwi, 2014): a) Presenting the results of other people's work as your own; b) Downloading materials from internet sources without acknowledgement; c) Using ideas or words found from internet sources or texts without acknowledging where the source came from; d) Forgetting to add citations to ideas that are not your own.

Modern Language Association (CQ Researcher, 2003) has provided the following plagiarism criteria: a) Take notes without distinguishing between summaries, paraphrases or quotes or other people's ideas and then represent them in words as if they were your own; b) Copying text from a website and pasting it in your own writing without quotation marks or citations; c) Repeating or paraphrasing words without acknowledging them; d) Taking someone's quirks or especially phrases without recognition; e) Paraphrasing one's argument or another's line of thought without acknowledgement; f) Purchasing or otherwise acquiring research results and handing them over as personal property

Plagiarism can have several negative impacts, including: a) Bad reputation: Plagiarism can cause a bad reputation for the person who does it. A person who is found to have plagiarized someone else's work or even his own work will lose credibility and trustworthiness; b) Low self-confidence: Plagiarism can also lead to low self-confidence. Someone who is used to plagiarizing may feel less confident in their abilities and may have difficulty producing original work (Hayyan, 2022); c) Legal consequences: Plagiarism is a violation of copyright law and can have legal consequences. Plagiarists can be prosecuted and fined for their actions (Joan, 2021); d) Academic consequences: Plagiarism can have serious academic consequences, including failing grades, suspension, or even expulsion from school; e) Negative impact on writing: Plagiarism can have a negative impact on the quality of writing. This can lead to a lack of originality and creativity, which can make the writing less interesting and engaging.

Normatively, acts of plagiarism can be punished in the form of criminal sanctions, either in the form of fines or imprisonment, as regulated in the Criminal Code, Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, and Law Number 20 of 2003 about the National Education System.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) & MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005

The term intellectual property rights or intellectual property rights is a translation of intellectual property rights which is known in Anglo Saxon legal literature. IPR within the civil law framework can be categorized as object rights, this is in line with the provisions of Article 499 and Article 503 of the Civil Code (KUHPer) which define objects as goods or rights that can be controlled with property rights. Objects themselves are classified into tangible objects and intangible objects. According to Mahadi (Saidin, 1997), what is meant by tangible objects are material objects (*stoffelijk voorwerp*) and intangible objects are immaterial objects in the form of rights. Immaterial property rights can be the object of a material right, where material rights are absolute rights to an object. IPR is an absolute right whose object is not an object.

Based on international conventions and law, IPR is classified into 2 areas, namely: a) Industrial property rights consisting of simple patents/patents such as trade secrets, brands, industrial designs, plant variety protection, integrated circuit layout designs, and geographical indications and indications of origin; b) Copyright, The concept of IPR includes (Abdul Kadir, 2001): Property rights resulting from thought (intellectual), attached to the owner, are permanent and exclusive and Rights obtained by other parties with permission from the owner (temporary), for example are the right to publish, reproduce, use certain products, or the right to produce certain products.

The implementation of IPR cannot be separated from the globalization of world trade which is marked by international conventions/agreements and the formation of international trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). In the global order, IPR is seen as a trade issue that has a relationship between three important aspects, namely intellectual property, commercialization and legal protection (Suroto & Suprapedi, 2005).

The state provides legal protection for IPR with the aim of preventing misuse of intellectual property rights by unauthorized people. Elements of IPR protection include: a) Legal subjects consist of: owners or rights holders; law enforcement officers; IPR registration officials, and law violators; b) Protected objects are all types of IPR regulated by law; c) Protective registration is an important element in IPR because protected IPR is limited to IPR that has been registered and proven by a registration certificate, unless the law stipulates otherwise; d) Protection period. Each IPR has a protection period as determined in the law

that regulates it; e) Protective legal action. If it is proven that an IPR violation has occurred, the violator will be subject to criminal and/or civil sanctions.

An act is said to constitute a violation of IPR if it fulfills the following elements: a) Actions that are prohibited and threatened with legal penalties related to IPR; b) Use of IPR without permission or license from the owner or rights holder; c) IPR users exceed the limits regulated by law; d) Use of IPR exceeds the time period specified by law, written agreement or license.

In the provisions of the MUI Fatwa Law No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning Intellectual Property Rights states that the protection of Intellectual Property Rights includes but is not limited to using, disclosing, making, using, selling, importing, exporting, circulating, handing over, providing, announcing, reproducing, copying, counterfeiting or hijacking other people's Intellectual Property Rights without right is injustice and is haram. It can be said that if we reproduce or copy books that are solely for reference in educational purposes and are not commercialized, but without permission from the book owner, we can be said to have committed a violation of Intellectual Property Rights.

The MUI fatwa considers all forms of infringement of Intellectual Property Rights to be haram without permission, whereas in the Law on Copyright, there is an exception that other people may use someone's work for use and the purpose is not commercial. Therefore, this means that violations of Intellectual Property Rights are not only seen from the perspective of the rights holder but also seen from the perspective of the rights user.

Looking at the legal provisions of MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 Concerning Intellectual Property Rights explains several provisions of the first Intellectual Property Rights Law, in Islamic law, Intellectual Property Rights are seen as one of the *huquq māliyyah* (property rights) which receive legal protection (*ma'shun*) as *māl* (wealth). This explains that Intellectual Property Rights are equated with *māl* (wealth), where in Islamic law, *māl* (wealth) receives legal protection (*ma'shun*). Apart from that, Intellectual Property Rights are equated with *māl* (wealth), so they can also become *al-milk* (property rights). Property rights are a person's control over an asset (goods or services) which allows him or her to take advantage of it in all ways permitted by *syarā`*.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods with content analysis research on Twitter social media regarding AU plagiarism on Twitter. Content analysis can also be defined as a systematic method for analyzing the meaning of a message and the way it is expressed. According to Barelson (Zuchdi, 1993), content analysis is a research method intended to produce an objective and systematic description of the content contained in communication media.

The main focus of content analysis is to discover the content and meaning of the text. In this case, a descriptive study is needed to find out the content, while to find out the meaning of the text it is done by making inferences and interpretations based on analytical constructs. This construct helps researchers analyze and interpret texts so they can make correct inferences. Researchers must also strive to ensure that their analysis does not deviate from symbolic meaning. This research was conducted from 6th November 2023 – 19th January 2024. Regarding content analysis, researchers focused on the accounts @vyrityess, @ordinarey, @doublew0608, @kvbearies, @cwhiyo.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Several authors account whose alternate universe works have been plagiarized on Twitter social media

Complete/total plagiarism

@vyrityess

The author's work on this account with the title "mas pilot" was plagiarized by someone else with almost the same title, namely the title "dear mas pilot", with almost the same title starting from the name of the shop and the background of the story.

@aurora_ppolaris



Mendengar pertanyaan dari Win, lantas membuat Bian berinisiatif meraih tangan Win yang menganggur di atas meja untuk ia genggam. "Karla, Mas sama sekali ga permasalahan mau anak kita cowok atau cewek. Karena mau apapun jenis kelaminnya, dia tetap anak Mas, anak kita."

Sang pilot menjelaskan dengan raut wajah tenang namun penuh keseriusan. "Mas pernah bilang ke kamu kalau adek bayi adalah hadiah paling indah yang pernah Mas terima dari Karla. Dan Mas sangat berterimakasih untuk hadiah yang sangat istimewa ini."

Sebuah gerakan berupa elusan lembut Bian bubukkan di punggung tangan Win agar pemuda bergigi kelinci itu bisa mencerna dengan baik apa yang ia katakan. "Jadi mau adek bayi cewek ataupun cowok, dia tetap darah daging Mas. Dan hebatnya lagi, darah daging Mas ini berasal dari rahim kamu, dunianya Mas. Jadi gimana bisa Mas permasalahan itu? Mas justru bersyukur sayang."

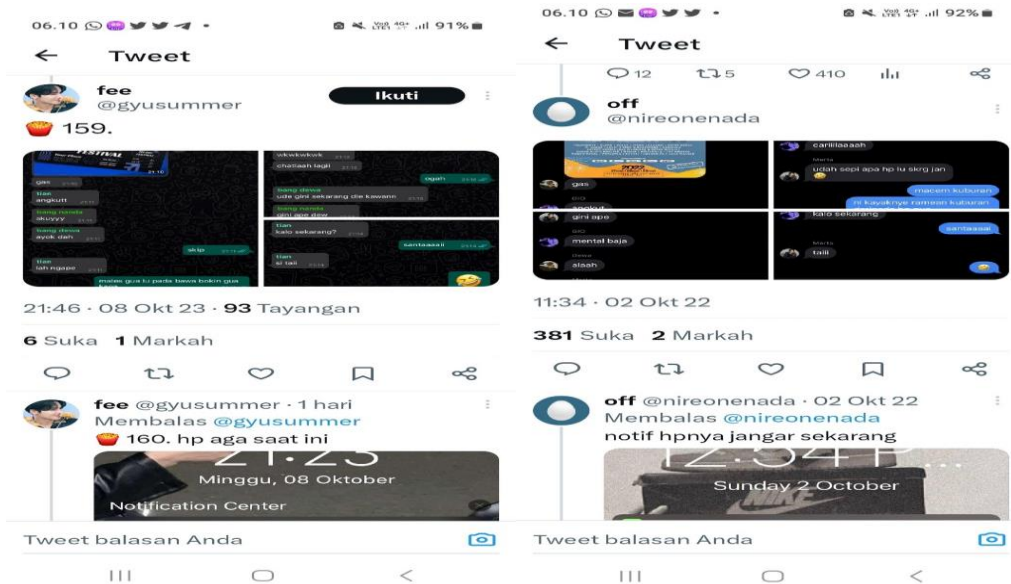
berucap." Mas sama sekali tidak pernah permasalahan jenis kelamin calon anak kita nanti, sayang. Mau anak kita cowok atau cewek, dia tetap anak kita dan Mas akan selalu sayang pada darah daging kita. Yang paling penting untuk mas adalah kesehatan Little Star dan juga bundanya. Mas sama sekali tidak marah karena Starla selalu menanyakan hal ini, tapi Starla juga harus ingat, kalau jawaban Mas akan selalu sama."

Sang pilot menjelaskan dengan raut wajah tenang namun penuh keseriusan. "Mas pernah bilang ke Starla kalau Little Star adalah hadiah paling indah yang pernah Mas terima dari Starlanya Mas, kan? Dan Mas sangat berterimakasih untuk hadiah yang sangat istimewa ini. So please buang jauh-jauh pemikiran kalau Mas akan merasa tidak suka karena jenis kelamin anak kita. No, yah sayang?"

Sebuah elusan lembut Nathaniel bubukkan di punggung tangan si cantik guna memberi kenyamanan untuk Starla. "Jadi mau little star perempuan atau laki-laki, dia tetap darah daging Mas. Dan dia adalah anak yang akan lahir dari rahim Starla, wanita yang sangat Mas cintai, pusat dunianya Mas."

@kvbearies

From this account, I saw an account that plagiarized an au with the title Erlangga, on the @gyusummer account that plagiarized the original author @nireonenada, the plagiarist forgot to edit the name of the Erlangga character and plagiarized completely.



“Igel ke sini nebeng Jefri kan?” tanya Aga, dan Igel menjawab dengan anggukan kepala.

“Mana orangnya?”, tanya Aga.

Erlang menggeleng. “Gak tau, tadi pas Slank naik udah kepisah. Kayaknya di depan sama Gilang deh.”

ini kan narasi aslinya

Membalas

ini kan narasi aslinya

25.12

“Lu ke sini nebeng abang gua kan?” tanya Jangar, Erlang jawab pake anggukan kepala.

“Mana orangnya?” Jangar lanjut nanya.

Erlang ngegeleng. “Gak tau, tadi pas Slank naik udah kepisah. Kayaknya di depan sama Husfi.”

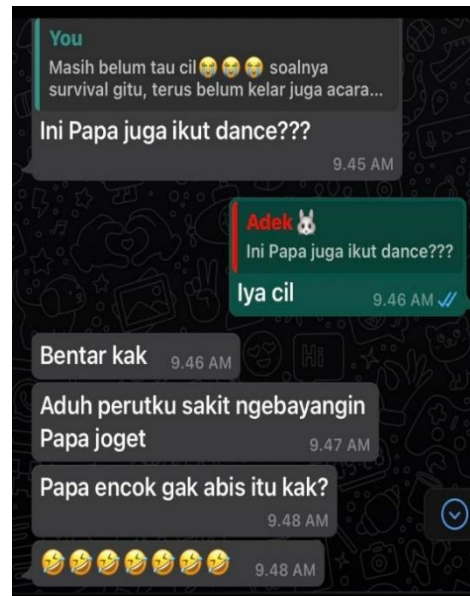
“Balik ma gua aja mau gak, Er?” Jangar nanya, to the point banget. Bikin Erlang kaget dengernya. Gak nyangka bakal diajak pulang bareng. Kirain mereka ketemu sekarang bakal basa-basi doang abis itu ya udah, lewat gitu aja.

“Rame gini,” Jangar lanjut ngomong. “mau nelfonin juga susah gak ada sinyal. Takutnya

Partially Plagiarized

@doublew0608

From this account with the title *lovestruck*, I found similarities starting from laughing at my father and asking about whether my sister was married or not by another author with the title *celebrating*.



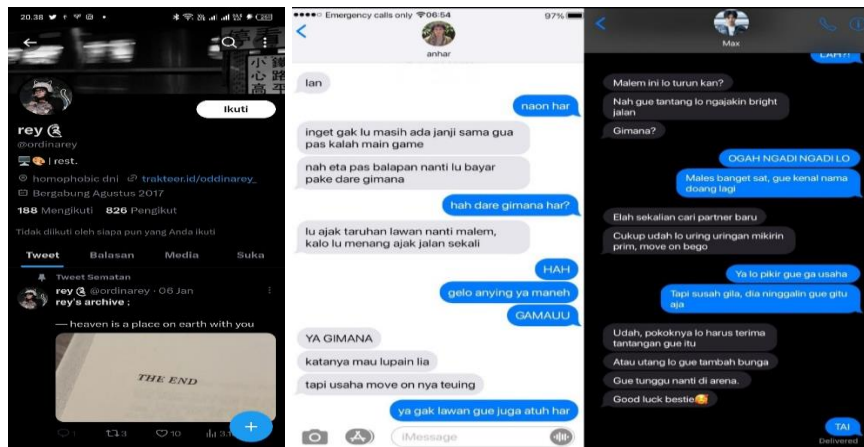
@dulucetines



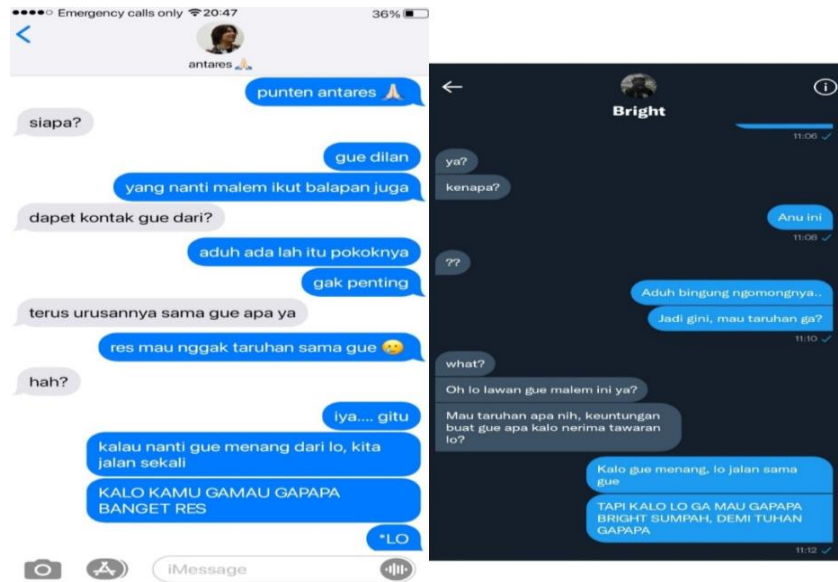
Modified Plagiarism

@ordinary

The work of the author on this account with the title a is dilanteras in plagiarism starting from the plot to several sentence structures in the fake chat + the same narrative, with slight modifications with the title brightwin very short au.



@justfujo



@cwhiyo

This account tells us that there is an account that plagiarizes modifications Alternate Universe entitled Parent Trap (one year celebration au) where the original author from the @dulcetines account was plagiarized by the @terenyangi account with the title Lovestruck where several points were modified in the background of the story.

@terenyangi

@dulcetines



The Law against AU writers whose work plagiarized is reviewed from MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005

The law against the author of Alternate Universe whose work was plagiarized on Twitter social media can be assessed by referring to MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning Intellectual Property Rights considers that IPR, including copyright, is seen as one of the *huquq maliyyah* (property rights) which receives legal protection (*mashun*) like *mal* (wealth). And every form of violation of IPR, including without limitation using, disclosing, making, wearing, selling, importing, exporting, circulating, handing over, providing, announcing, reproducing, plagiarizing, counterfeiting, pirating other people's IPR without rights is an injustice and the law is haram. In this fatwa, the MUI acknowledged the importance of protecting intellectual property rights, including copyright, as part of Islamic values. Therefore, in the context of the Alternate Universe author, if his work has been used without permission or without recognizing the copyright, this could be considered a violation of intellectual property rights.

The MUI fatwa also emphasizes that theft and violation of intellectual property rights are acts that are not permitted in Islam. Thus, if the author of Alternate Universe experiences an act of plagiarism, then from the perspective of Islamic law as stated in the fatwa, the act of plagiarism can be considered an act that violates copyright and has the potential to involve legal sanctions.

However, please keep in mind that the application of Islamic law and copyright protection may vary across jurisdictions and may be influenced by applicable positive laws. Therefore, Alternate universe authors facing cases of plagiarism on Twitter may need to consult legal experts or seek competent legal advice to evaluate their rights in accordance with the laws applicable in their region.

The legal implications for Alternate Universe (AU) authors related to cases of plagiarism on Twitter social media can vary greatly depending on the laws in force in a particular country or jurisdiction, as well as the extent to which the plagiarism case involves infringement of intellectual property rights or copyright. Following is some of the legal implications that AU authors may face in this context: a) Copyright Infringement: If an AU author takes copyrighted content or written work from another author and uses it in their AU without permission, this may be considered copyright infringement. Legal implications could

include lawsuits by copyright owners protecting the work; b) Intellectual Property Rights Claims: AU authors who discover that their work has been plagiarized by another author may have legal grounds to file intellectual property rights claim or lawsuit against the plagiarist. However, this often requires substantial evidence to support the claim; c) Twitter Internal Legal Response: Twitter has policies and regulations governing use of their platform. If a tweet or work is deemed to violate Twitter's rules, the reporting user may face internal sanctions by Twitter, including account suspension or access restrictions; d) Content removal: If Twitter receives reports or complaints about copyright infringement or plagiarism, they may take action to stop or remove the infringing content. This may affect the AU author's visibility and may cause reputational impacts.

In the context of plagiarism, government action regarding plagiarism of Alternate Universe works can vary depending on legal jurisdiction, existing regulations and the seriousness of the violation. In some cases, the government can enact laws regulating intellectual property rights and establishing sanctions for plagiarists. Government action may also involve regulatory agencies or legal authorities that oversee law enforcement regarding copyright and intellectual property rights. Apart from that, public education and awareness about the importance of respecting intellectual property rights can also be a focus for the government to reduce plagiarism cases. In this case, the government can play a role in educating and providing information to the public about the legal and ethical consequences associated with plagiarism. The success of government action in dealing with plagiarism of Alternate universe works also depends on cooperation with social media platforms and service providers so that existing rules and sanctions can be implemented effectively in the digital environment.

Legal Protection for AU Authors regarding Plagiarism is reviewed from MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 Concerning Intellectual Property Rights (HKI)

Plagiarism in an Alternate universe (AU) author refers to the act of copying, using, or reproducing works that have been created by another author in an AU universe without permission or without giving proper credit to the original author. AU is a form of fiction or creative work in which the author takes characters, settings, or elements from an original story, such as a book, film, or television series, and creates a new story or alternative "universe" using those elements. Both in MUI Fatwa No. 1 /MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005

Regarding Intellectual Property Rights considers that IPR, including copyright, is seen as one of the *huquq maliyyah* (property rights) which receives legal protection (*mashun*) like *mal* (wealth). And every form of violation of IPR, including without limitation using, disclosing, making, using, selling, importing, exporting, circulating, handing over, providing, announcing, reproducing, plagiarizing, counterfeiting, pirating other people's IPR without rights is an injustice and the law is haram.

If examined more deeply, copyright is included in Intellectual Property. Where Intellectual Property is the result of ideas in the form of ideas or ideas that are realized or expressed in the form of inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, certain symbols/signs, making layouts of semiconductor components and varieties of recovery results. Intellectual Property is protected by the state and given its rights. Intellectual Property Rights are essentially rights with special and special characteristics, because these rights are granted by the State.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are exclusive legal rights owned by creators/inventors as a result of unique and new intellectual and creative activities. These intellectual works can be creative works in the fields of science, art and literature, as well as discoveries in the field of technology. Works in the field of intellectual property rights are produced thanks to human intellectual abilities through the sacrifice of energy, time, thoughts, feelings, and the results of intuition, inspiration and conscience. IPR includes Plant Variety Protection Rights, Trade Secret Rights, Industrial Design Rights, Integrated Layout Design Rights, Patents, Trademark Rights, and Copyright. This is regulated in MUI Fatwa No. 1 /MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 Concerning Intellectual Property Rights.

Protecting yourself from harm as an AU author involves documentation of the work, copyright registration, licensing terms, and monitoring and response. It's important to understand that AUs themselves are a legitimate form of creativity and are often valued within fan communities. However, respecting copyright and giving proper credit to original authors is an important ethical principle in the AU world. A good code of ethics in the AU community requires writers to collaborate, share ideas, and give credit to others' contributions in a fair and transparent manner. Thus, the act of plagiarism in the AU context is considered a serious ethical violation. It is important to understand that while AU is a respected form of creativity, respecting copyright and giving appropriate credit to the original author is a

fundamental ethical principle. A good code of conduct in the AU community emphasizes collaboration, sharing ideas, and rewarding the contributions of others in a fair and transparent manner.

The act of plagiarism in the AU context is considered a serious violation of ethics, because it not only harms the original author, but also damages the culture of mutual respect and support within the AU community. Therefore, maintaining creative integrity and avoiding plagiarism are important aspects in maintaining a positive environment in the world of AU.

Legal protection for Alternate universe (AU) writers against plagiarism on Twitter social media, in the context of MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning Intellectual Property Rights. MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 sets out the basic principles governing intellectual property rights in Islam, which include the protection of intellectual works. For AU authors on Twitter, this means that their works, such as fanfiction or AU stories they write, can be considered protected intellectual work. Plagiarism, which involves the use or reproduction of a work without permission or without giving credit to the original author, may be considered a violation of intellectual property rights.

Legal protection for AU authors on Twitter also depends on the regulations and laws applicable in their respective jurisdictions. The MUI fatwa, as a moral guide, can provide an ethical basis for such protection, but the application of positive law regarding intellectual property rights will vary between countries and jurisdictions, in that one of the functions of the law is to protect. Therefore, AU authors need to understand how local or national laws regulate the protection of intellectual property rights, and whether legal action can be taken in cases of plagiarism.

Apart from that, protection through protection is important for AU authors to actively protect their work with actions such as: a) AU authors need to actively protect their work by providing attribution to the original author. This is done by including the author's name or information when sharing the work on social media such as Twitter; b) Maintaining records or proof of work ownership is an important step to provide an evidentiary basis in cases of copyright infringement. This may include timestamps, drafts, or communications relating to the work; c) Discussions with legal experts or intellectual property rights owners help AU authors understand their rights and take appropriate steps. This may include legal action in

response to copyright infringement; and d) AU authors need to understand their legal protection on the social media Twitter in the context of MUI Fatwa Number 24 of 2017 and local copyright laws, such as Law Number 28 of 2014. This provides a legal framework that can be used to protect creative works on that platform (Amayssari, 2022).

The relevance of the MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council) Fatwa in cases of plagiarism on Twitter is very important in the context of protecting intellectual property rights in Indonesia. MUI Fatwa No. 1/MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 concerning intellectual property rights plays a significant role in providing ethical and legal guidance in the use of intellectual works. This fatwa underscores the importance of respecting copyright, maintaining intellectual integrity, and preventing acts of plagiarism. In the context of plagiarism cases on Twitter, the MUI Fatwa offers a moral and ethical view about the consequences of plagiarism. This provides a strong moral basis for society and Alternate universe authors to avoid or treat plagiarism seriously, along with a positive legal perspective that also protects intellectual property rights. Thus, the MUI Fatwa plays an important role in building awareness of the importance of protecting intellectual property rights and ethics in sharing works on social media platforms such as Twitter.

CONCLUSION

MUI Fatwa No. 1 /MUNAS VII/MUI/5/2005 Regarding Intellectual Property Rights considers that IPR, including copyright, is seen as one of the *huquq maliyyah* (property rights) which receives legal protection (*mashun*) like *mal* (wealth). And every form of violation of IPR, including without limitation using, disclosing, making, using, selling, importing, exporting, circulating, handing over, providing, announcing, reproducing, plagiarizing, counterfeiting, pirating other people's IPR without rights is an injustice and the law is *haram*.

Legal protection for AU authors on Twitter social media depends on the regulations and laws applicable in their respective jurisdictions. AU author creativity involves steps such as providing attribution to the original author, maintaining proof of ownership of the work, discussing with legal experts, and understanding legal protections on the social media Twitter. This protection also involves understanding MUI Fatwa Number 24 of 2017 and copyright law such as Law Number 28 of 2014. From the various regulations above, it is

certain that the work of Alternate Universe (AU) is one of the works that must be protected and copyright is enforced.

Even though the MUI Fatwa does not explain clearly how to complain about IPR violations, especially copyright, it should be noted that the MUI in making a fatwa always pays attention to and never contradicts the laws in force in Indonesia. Including about IPR and copyright. The MUI issues laws, while for detailed criminal offense provisions and procedures for complaints about IPR violations, we can look at the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. Looking at the widespread violations of copyright IPRs, especially in Alternate Universe (AU) works, we can realize that the government's role in protecting creative economy actors is still not optimal, this can be seen from the lack of public awareness about copyright. It is very important for the AU community and writers to understand IPR. So there needs to be a lot of outreaches from the government, starting from education to reaching remote corners of Indonesia. From the younger generation to the older generation. Socialization itself is not only through seminars but can also be done by utilizing technology and media such as campaigns via internet media, advertisements on TV and so on.

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