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# How to Write Good Paper : Menulis di Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi dan Internasional Bereputasi

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# JOURNAL

1. Jurnal internasional bereputasi (terindeks pada database internasional bereputasi dan berfaktor dampak)-Scopus, else viewer, springer-IMPACT FACTOR
2. Jurnal internasional terindeks pada basis data internasional bereputasi (Thomson Reuters, SCOPUS, springer, Elsevier, Taylor & Francis) ... Q3 paling rendah
3. Jurnal internasional terindeks pada basis data internasional di luar kategori 2)
4. Jurnal Nasional terakreditasi
5. Jurnal Nasional tidak terakreditasi

## JOURNAL NASIONAL TERAKREDITASI

- <http://journal.ui.ac.id/index.php/science> (S1)
- <http://join.if.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/join> (S2)
- <http://jutif.if.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/jurnal> (S3)
- <http://publikasi.lldikti10.id/index.php/jsi/issue/archive>  
(S4)
- 47 JURNAL TERIDEKS SCOPUS
- 1437 JURNAL TERIDEKS DOAJ

## JOURNAL INTERNASIONAL BERIPUTASI

- <https://www.springer.com/journal/11263> (Q1)
- <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/image-and-vision-computing> ( Q2)
- <https://www.springer.com/journal/11488> (Q3)
- <https://www.springer.com/journal/10772> ( Q4)

## BIDANG ILMU YANG ADA DI SCOPUS

- Health Sciences (31%)
- Physical Sciences (28%)
- Social Sciences (25%)
- Life Sciences (16%)

Dari semua sebanyak 17% open access

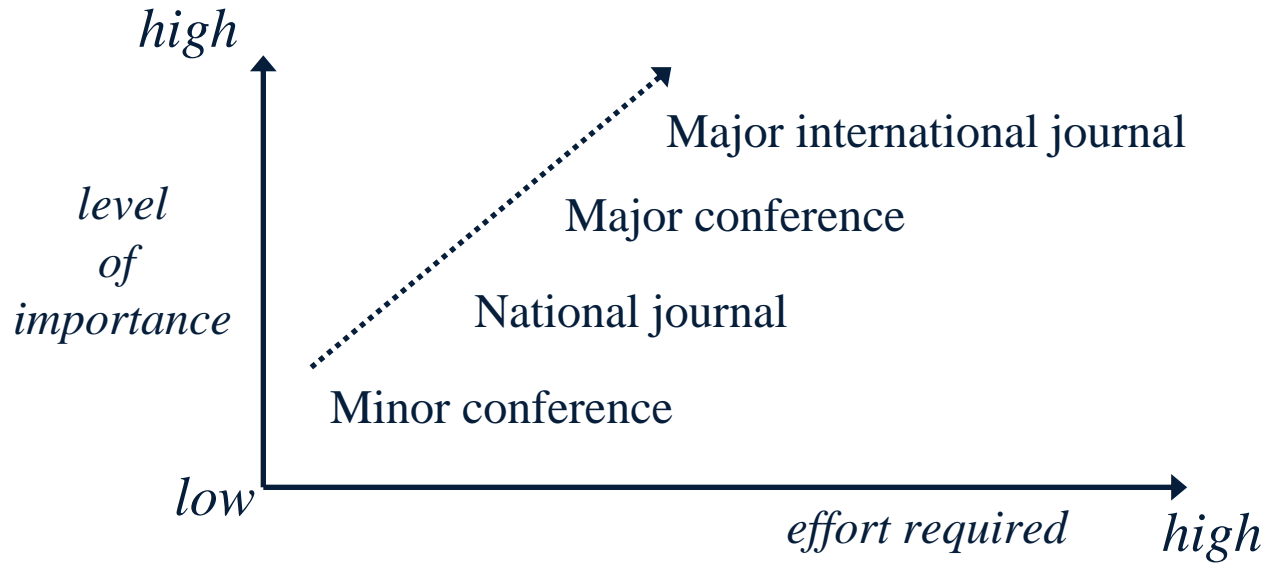
# Menulis Paper Yang Baik



# Menulis Paper Yang Baik

- in Introduction of the article
  - enthuse and excite the reader
  - make clear what your article contributes
  - make reader feel this is a ‘must-read’
- in body of article
  - keep the discussion moving
  - break up text with figures/tables
- in Conclusion
  - remind the reader of contribution
  - include implications for practice
  - include suggestions for further research

# Memilih Jurnal



# Tips Agar Paper diterima

- spell-check and proofread
- use correct methods of referencing
- ensure good logical flow in the paper
- keep the article interesting and appealing
- write in a very clear, uncomplicated style

# Apa yang dinilai oleh Reviewer

- academic standards
  - literature adequate?
  - method sound?
  - analysis appropriate?
  - contribution?
- writing standards
  - topic properly introduced/justified?
  - logical structure?
  - clear style of writing?
  - fun/interesting to read?

# Tugas Reviewer

- provide feedback to the editor
  - give recommendation
  - fill in reviewer's form
  - write confidential note
- provide feedback to the author
  - write helpful comments
  - suggest improvements

# Tiga Kemungkinan Keputusan Paper

*Reject* - rewrite

- resubmit elsewhere

*Resubmit*

- address comments
- write covering letter
- • write brief 'report'  
(to show how comments have been addressed)
- resubmit promptly

*Accept* - celebrate!

# Proses Mem-publish paper

Carry out research

Write articles

*A good researcher continually  
has at least one article*

Have articles under review

Have articles pending publication

# Struktur Paper

- 1 Title
2. Authors: Affiliation e-mail, address
3. Abstract: Synopsis of study
4. Introduction: background , statement of goals, research questions, and hypotheses
5. Literature Review (Optional)
6. Methods and Materials
7. Results: Summaries and analyses of the measures obtained
8. Discussion & Recommendations : Interpretations and implications of the study
9. References

# TITLE

- Judul adalah ringkasan singkat dari laporan penelitian.
- Judul harus menyampaikan informasi yang sesuai dengan isi laporan hasil penelitian.
- Judul merupakan hal pertama yang ditulis dalam manuskrip
- Judul harus mencerminkan tujuan dari penelitian.

## WRITING THE ABSTRACT

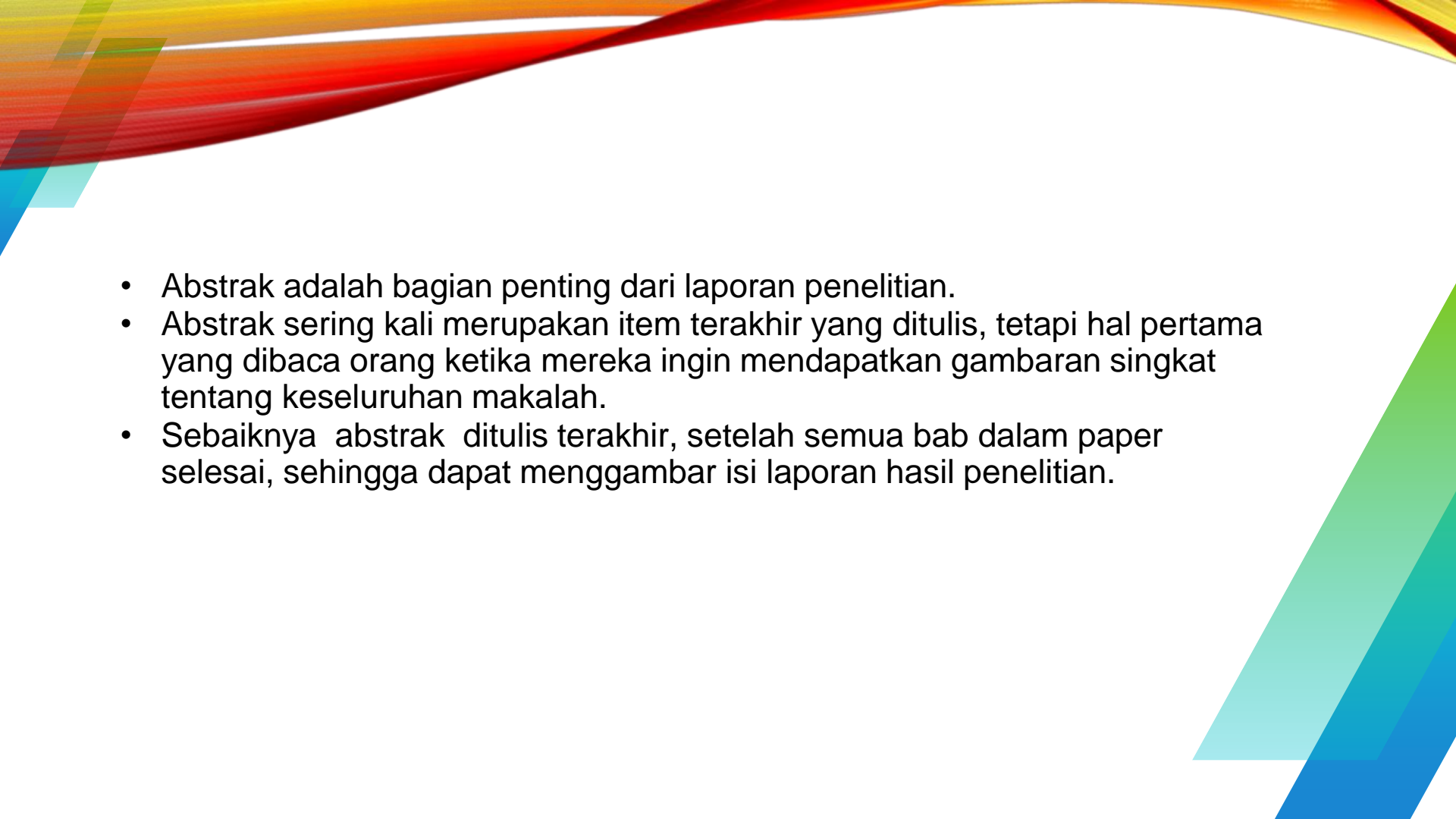
- Abstrak, sering juga disebut ringkasan, dan merupakan sinopsis singkat dari laporan penelitian yang biasanya terdiri dari 200-300 kata.
- Merupakan bagian pertama dari laporan penelitian yang akan dibaca pembaca (SETELAH JUDUL).
- Akan tetapi merupakan bagian terakhir dari laporan penelitian yang ditulis , karena abstrak didasarkan pada isi keseluruhan laporan.

## COMPONENTS OF AN ABSTRACT

- Terdiri dari empat komponen utama yaitu
  - Pendahuluan/latar belakang
  - Materi dan Metode,
  - Hasil dan
  - Kesimpulan.

# ABSTRACT

- 200-300 words
- No citation
- No references, no tables, no figure. No abbreviation
- Should contain :
  - Introduction/Background (the problems and its significance) Objectives
  - Materials & Methodology (approach to finding a solution) Results
  - Conclusions

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- Abstrak adalah bagian penting dari laporan penelitian.
  - Abstrak sering kali merupakan item terakhir yang ditulis, tetapi hal pertama yang dibaca orang ketika mereka ingin mendapatkan gambaran singkat tentang keseluruhan makalah.
  - Sebaiknya abstrak ditulis terakhir, setelah semua bab dalam paper selesai, sehingga dapat menggambarkan isi laporan hasil penelitian.

## GOOD ABSTRACT

- Menggunakan satu paragraf yang dikembangkan dengan baik yang jelas dan ringkas, serta mampu berdiri sendiri sebagai satu kesatuan
- Harus mencakup semua elemen akademik yg penting dari makalah lengkap, yaitu latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil, dan kesimpulan
- Tidak mengandung informasi yang tidak termasuk dalam makalah
- is written in plain English and is understandable to a wider audience, as well as to your discipline-specific audience.
- It often uses passive structures in order to report on findings

## ABSTRACT PERCENTAGE

- 25% of their space on the purpose and importance of the research (Introduction)
- 25% of their space on what you did (Methods)
- 35% of their space on what you found (Results)
- 15% of their space on the implications of the research/conclusion

# WRITING INTRODUCTION

## ■ *The Introduction*

- Background
- research problem
- Research question
- Aim
- scope

## AIM

Contoh:

Evaluate artificial intelligence techniques for modelling weather patterns.

1. Kurniawati. 2. DN. 3.....

# RESEARCH QUESTION RESEARCH PROBLEM

- A **research question** is "a question that a research project sets out to answer"
- A Research **problem** is a concise description of an issue to be addressed

## WRITING THE LITERATURE

- Literature review berfungsi untuk menghubungkan antara penelitian kita dan penelitian sebelumnya.
- Yang paling penting, tinjauan pustaka memungkinkan kita untuk mendapatkan perspektif topik penelitian kita, dan membantu kita untuk menghindari duplikasi penelitian yang telah dikerjakan sebelumnya.
- Oleh karena itu, isi dari Tinjauan Pustaka harus mencakup hal-hal berikut:

# WRITING THE LITERATURE

- State of the art
- Tujuan bab ini adalah untuk memberi tahu pembaca bahwa topik ini adalah masalah yang penting dan menarik
- Untuk menghindari pengulangan pekerjaan orang lain;
- Untuk mengidentifikasi metode dan strategi penelitian yang mungkin berguna untuk diterapkan dalam penelitian kita sendiri.
- **Literature Survey Vs. Literature Review**
- **Bibliography Vs. References**

## GOOD LITERATURE REVIEW

- Bukan berupa laporan yang mencantumkan semua makalah dan buku yang telah Anda baca apakah relevan atau tidak
- Tidak hanya deskripsi dari paper yang lalu tetapi berupa analisis penelitian masa lalu dan bagaimana penelitain tersebut terkait dengan topik penelitian kita.
- Setiap kritik perlu dibuktikan dengan evaluasi yang seimbang, tidak boleh memilih penelitian yang 'menguntungkan' menurut pandangan Anda.
- Tinjauan pustaka yang tidak seimbang atau bias dapat dengan mudah dirasakan oleh pembaca

# Source Of Literature Review

- *Books*
- *Journals*
- *Conference proceedings*
- *CDs and DVDs*
- *Company reports and documentation*
- *Theses*
- *Manuals*
- *Software*
- *The Internet*

# WRITING METHODS

# COMPONENT DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

- Ringkasan kegiatan penelitian (sebagai paragraf, diagram, atau judul singkat)
- Bahan/alat yang digunakan
- Langkah-langkah validitas dan reliabilitas diambil
- Identifikasi variabel dependen dan, independen, dan terkontrol
- Lokasi sampel Ukuran dan jenis data, e.g. text, voice, image, video
- Masalah etika pengambilan data

# SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN WRITING MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Bahan dan teknik yang dipakai harus ditulis dengan singkat
- Prosedur penelitian sebisa mungkin disajikan dalam diagram, gambar dan table sesuai standard.
- The simple past tense and/or past perfect tense are used to describe any step taken to collect data.

# COMPONENTS OF MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Alat dan bahan
- Teknik Pengumpulan data
- Metode penelitian (AHP, COBIT, Fuzzy Logic, Image Segmentation..)
- Metode Pengembangan perangkat lunak

# PURPOSES OF THE METHODS SECTION

- Memungkinkan peneliti lain mengulangi penelitian kita, untuk:
  - Menge-test hasil penelitian
  - Untuk penelitian lanjutan-further research
- Memungkinakn peneliti lain men-Evaluasi penelitainnyang telah kita kerjakan
  - Apakah kesimpulan valid
  - Apakah hasil penelitain dapat diterapkan untuk situasi atau kondisi yang lain.



## Writing the results and discussion

Huge volumes of data may be compelling at first glance, but without an interpretive structure they are meaningless.

Tom Boellstorff

*Ethnography and Virtual Worlds: A Handbook of Method, 2012*

## THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



- *Results and Discussions* adalah bagian utama yang sangat penting dalam laporan penelitian (*Master thesis, Ph.D. thesis*).
- Menyajikan hasil dari penelitian dan pembahasan setiap hasil penelitian

## COMPONENTS OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Component 1 includes three steps,
  - Paragraf latar belakang (step A)
  - Ringkasan kembali methodology (B)
  - Ringkasan kembali research question . Hipotesa

## ORGANISING RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- There are two ways of organising your *Results and Discussion*. You can present all your findings together and then follow with a discussion of the findings either within the same section or chapter or in separate sections or chapters

- 
- This presentation format is called the sequential pattern. This pattern can be represented as follows:
  - Sequential pattern:  $R1 + R2 + R3 + R4 + D$
  - [ $R$  = Results;  $D$  = Discussion]
  - Of course, this pattern can be extended if you have more than four findings or results to report.
  - The second way of ordering your results and discussions is to present a finding and then discuss or comment on it before presenting the next finding followed by discussion. This presentation format is called the alternating pattern and can be represented as follows:
  - Alternating pattern:  $R1 + D + R2 + D + R3 + D + R4 + D$
  - [ $R$  = Results;  $D$  = Discussion]
- 

# WRITING THE CONCLUSION

## FUNCTIONS OF A CONCLUSION SECTION

- To remind the reader of the aims of your study (e.g. research questions/hypotheses) and key methodological features of your study
- To summaries the most important findings and conclusions of your study
- To evaluate the importance and significance of your study with commentary on its contribution to the development of theory and research
- To point out the practical applications of your findings
- To point out any limitations (if any) of your study
- To recommend areas for further research

# CHECKLIST FOR WRITING THE CONCLUSION

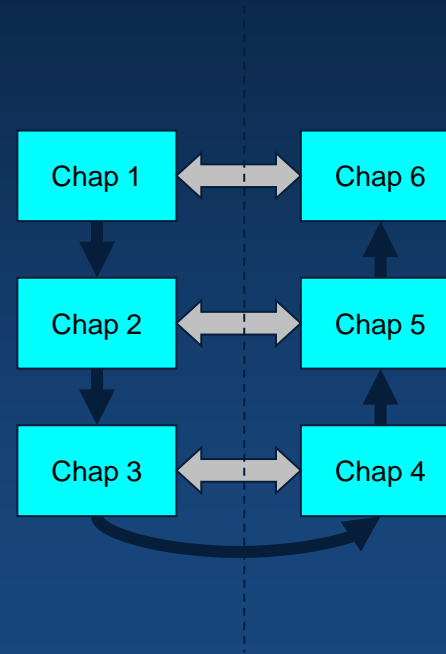
- Is the *Conclusion* chapter well structured?
- Is there a logical link between the *Introduction* and the *Conclusion* chapters?
- Have you stated your *most important* results?
- Have you given an interpretation of these results, rather than just restating them?
- Is each conclusion drawn based on evidence presented previously in the report?
- Have you pointed out the importance, significance, and contribution of your work?
- Have you indicated the limitations (if any) of your work?
- Have you indicated areas for future research that are the logical extension of your work?
- If appropriate, have you included possible practical applications of your findings?

## MIRRORING OF CHAPTERS :

Chapter 1 = Chapter 6

Chapter 2 = Chapter 5

Chapter 3 = Chapter 4



## MIRRORING OF CHAPTERS :

- All points raised in the *Introduction* chapter should be addressed in the *Conclusions*.
- All sections in the *Research Method (or Design)* chapter should appear in the *Data Analysis (or Implementation)* chapter.
- All *Literature Review* section should be re-discussed in the *Data Findings (or Testing and Evaluation)* chapter

# SUMBER

<http://writingcenter.unlv.edu/writing/abstract.html>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/656/01/>

<http://writingcenter.gmu.edu/writing-an-abstract/>

[http://courseworks.unimelb.edu.au/research\\_and\\_writing/abstracts](http://courseworks.unimelb.edu.au/research_and_writing/abstracts)

<http://www.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/essays/abstract.html>

<http://www.sccur.uci.edu/sampleabstracts.html> <http://www.uq.edu.au/student-services/phdwriting/phlink08.html>

[http://www.willamette.edu/cla/ssrd/abstract\\_examples/](http://www.willamette.edu/cla/ssrd/abstract_examples/)



THANK YOU

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TERIMAKASIH