

Academic Writing: How to Write a Manuscript Journal

ALI MURFI

Agenda Presentasi

01 *E-Resources*

02 *Step-by-step Publication*

03 *Structure of Paper*

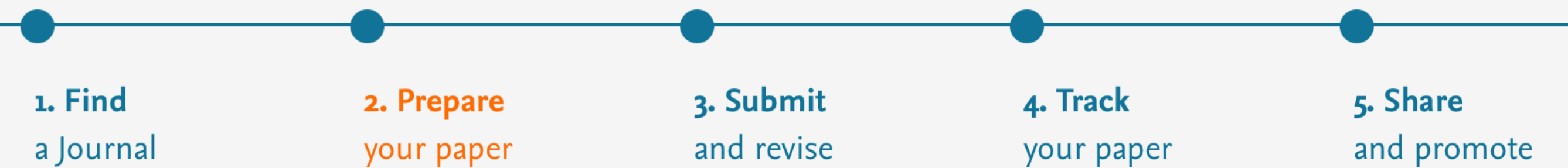
04 *How to Write a Manuscript Journal*

05 *Best Practices*

06 *Management References & Plagiarism Checker*

For journal authors

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E-Resources (Online Database)

Electronic resources (or **e-resources**) are materials in digital format accessible electronically. Examples of **e-resources** are electronic journals (e-journal), electronic books (e-book) online databases in varied digital formats, Adobe Acrobat documents (.pdf), webpages. (IGI Global, 2022)



Level Tinggi

Scopus, Web of Science, Science Direct, Emerald Insight, Taylor and Francis Online, Springer



Level Sedang

DOAJ, Dimensions, EBSCO, ProQuest, Garuda, Moraref



Level Rendah

Google Scholar, ResearchGate

How to Download if Close Access? <https://sci-hub.se> & <https://b-ok.asia>



General Search

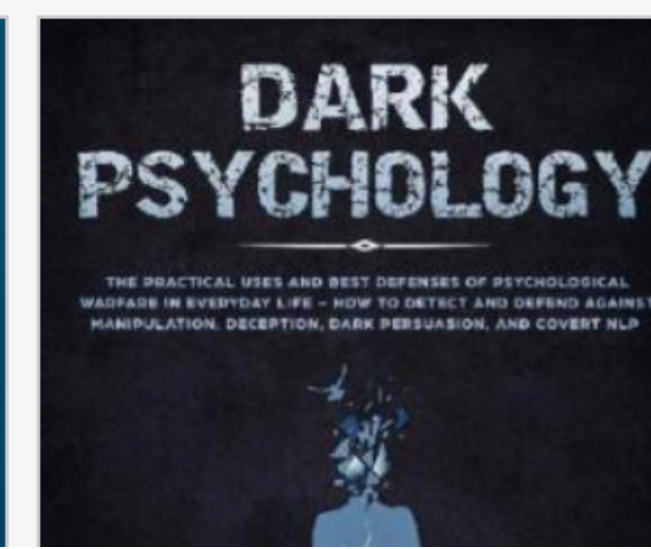
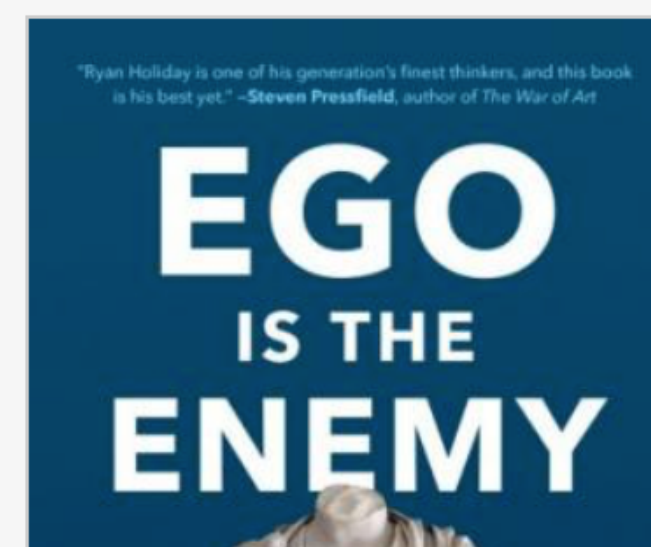
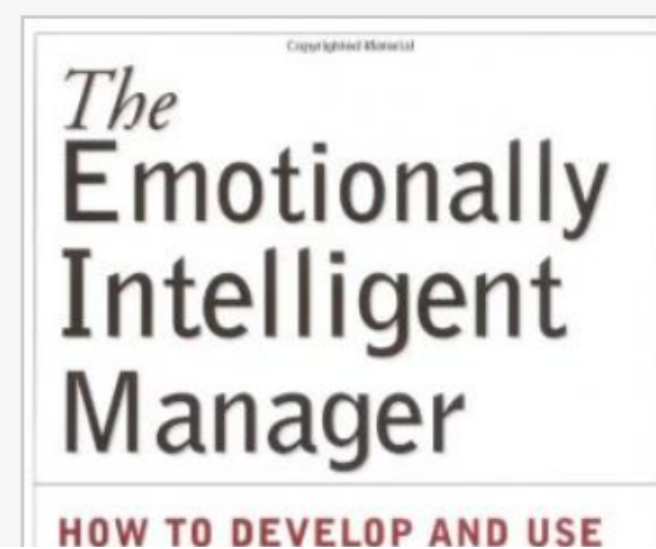
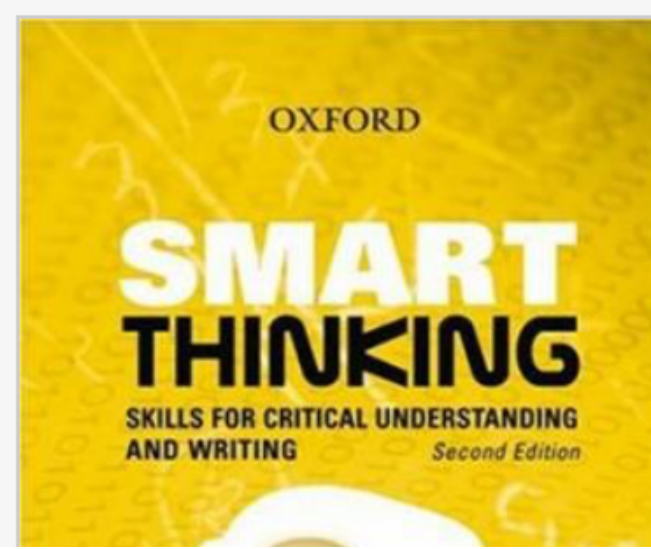
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Search for title, author, ISBN, publisher, md5..

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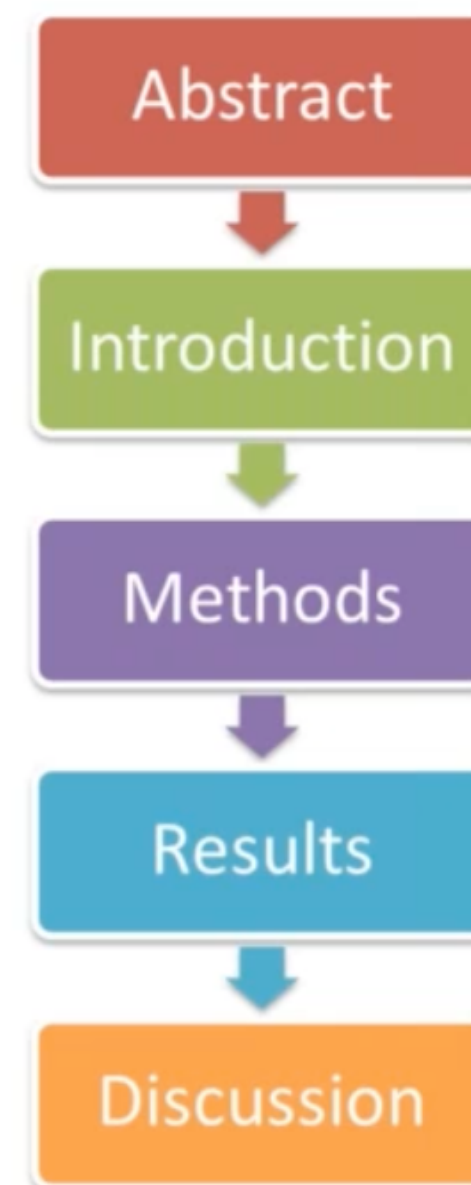


Writing Abstracts

- How to structure your **abstract** and **manuscript**

Mini “IMRAD”

(contains background, rationale, key methods, results, and conclusion, usually 1-2 sentences for each “section”)



IMRAD

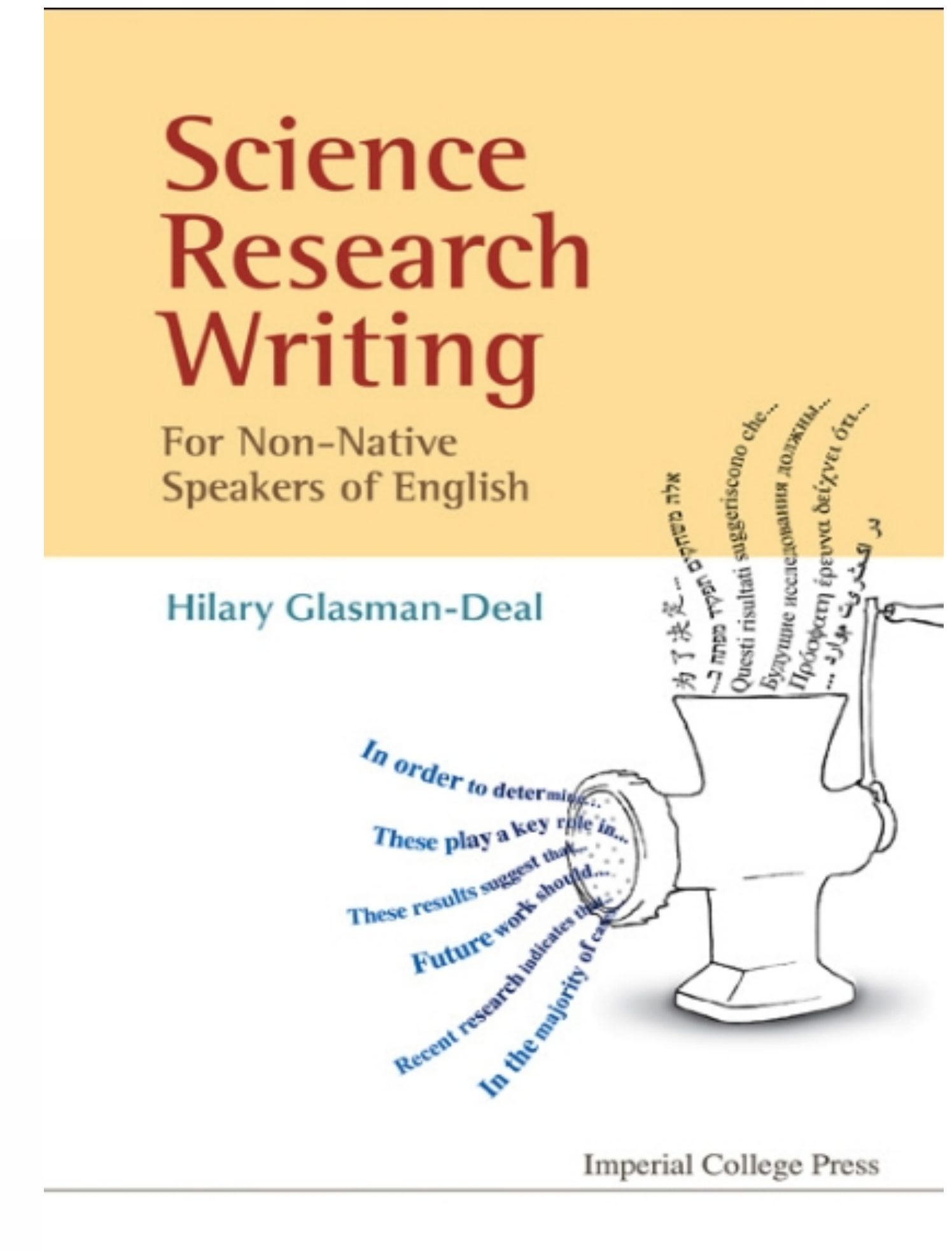
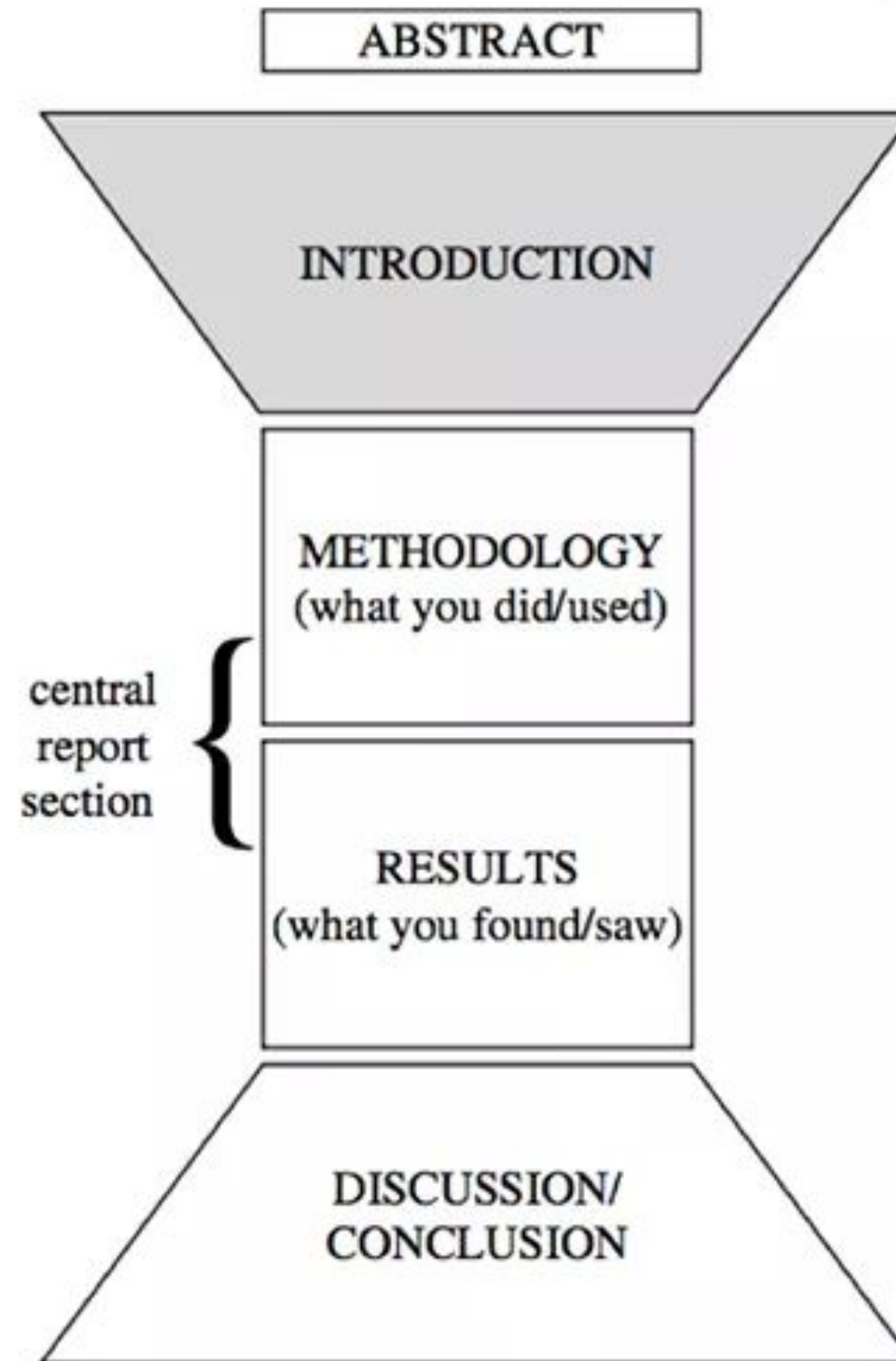


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Structure of your paper



H.Glasman-Deal, 2018

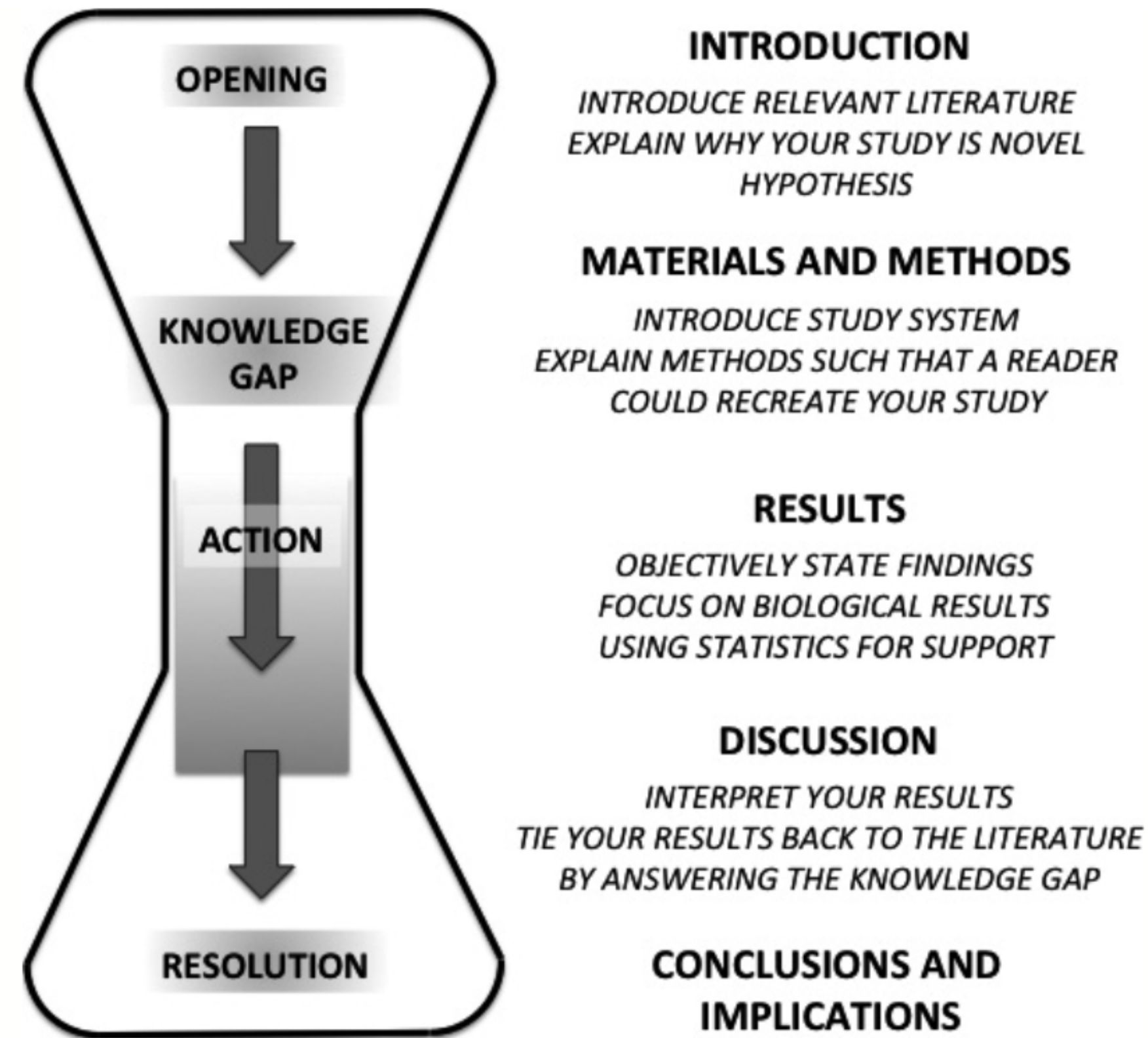
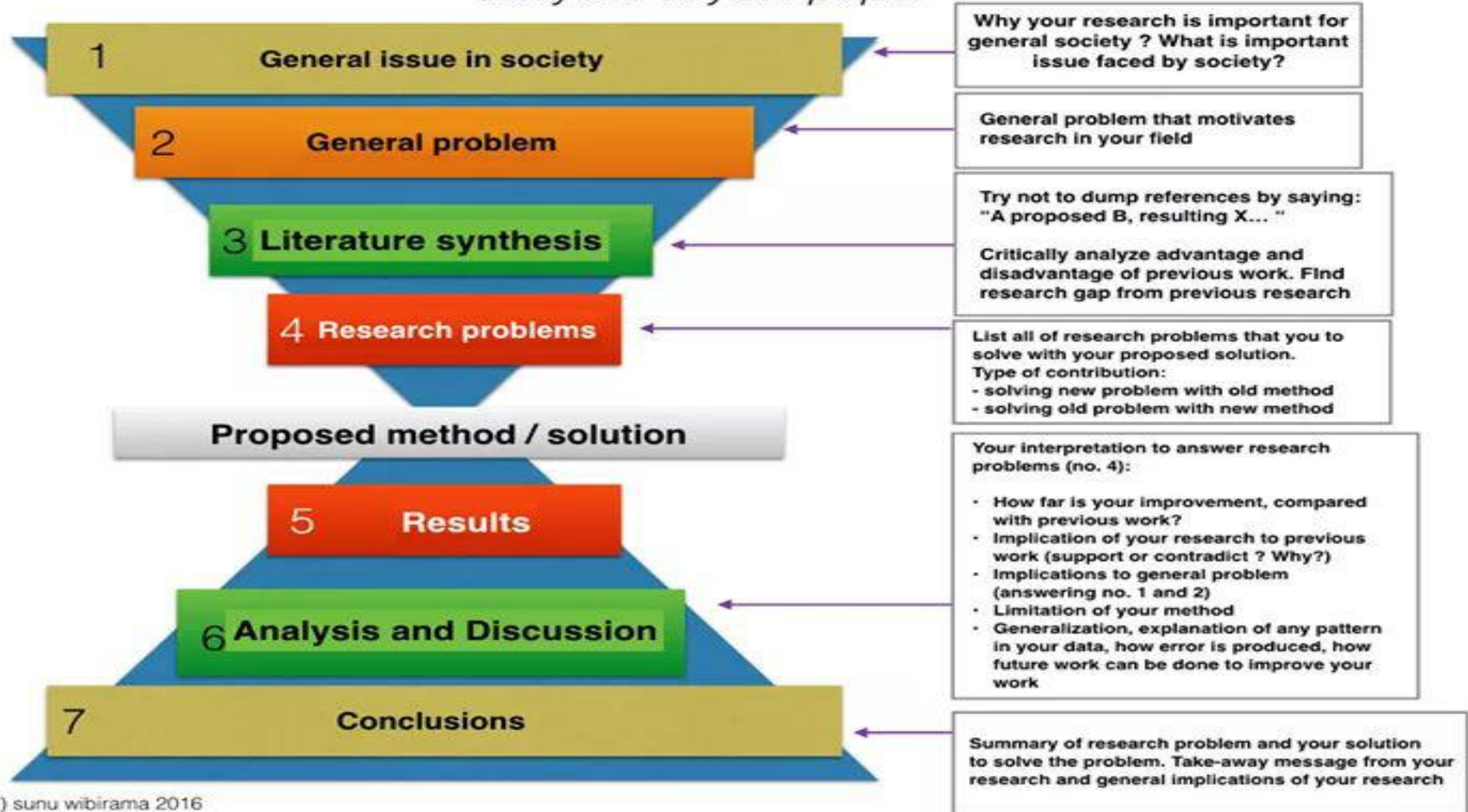


Fig. 1. Framing a scientific paper. The structure of a paper mirrors that of an hourglass, opening broadly and narrowing to the specific question, hypothesis, methods, and results of the study. Effective papers widen again in the discussion and conclusion, connecting the study back to the existing literature and explaining how the current study filled a knowledge gap.

Academic Writing: How to Write Journal Article

Storyline of your paper



Bagaimana Membuat Judul?

*What **information** to include in a title?*

1. Judul harus dibuat ringkas (concise), akurat (accurate), dan informative. (Wibowo, 2020)
2. Judul harus memuat kriteria: Method (M).Research Objective (R)Object of Research (O). (Wibirama, 2020)
3. Convey the main topics of the study, Highlight the importance of the research, Be concise, Attract readers. (Springer, 2022)
4. Key information about the study design, Important keywords, What you discovered. (PLOS, 2022)

*Title **Format***

1. Judul dapat berupa pertanyaan atau pernyataan yang menarik perhatian pembaca.
2. Judul dengan subjudul [topik umum + titik dua atau karakter non-alfanumerik lainnya + subtopik] sangat umum di banyak bidang saat ini. Ada banyak pendapat tentang apakah format ini dapat memprediksi keberhasilan kutipan. Struktur umum lainnya termasuk menyatakan metode. (Wordvice, 2022)

Overview of Writing Scientific Abstracts

- Writing an *effective abstract* for your paper is an essential skill.
- The *abstract* is the second *most read* part of the manuscript after the title
- The *abstract* is the key *determinant* in the readers' decision to read the entire paper
- Editors and reviewers are most likely *to base their decision to accept your manuscript* considering how well-written and interesting your abstract is
- The *abstract* should also contain *key words* to make your paper *more discoverable* by search engines and indexing services.



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Abstract format (Structured)

View of physicians on and barriers to patient enrollment in a multicenter clinical trial: experience in a Japanese rural area

Hiroaki Yanagawa¹, Masatoshi Kishuku¹, Masashi Akaike², Hiroyuki Azuma² and Minoru Inahara¹

- Defined sections
- Full coverage of paper
- Easy for reader to understand

Abstract

Background: Clinical trials in the general practice setting are important for providing evidence on the effectiveness and safety of different agents under various conditions. In conducting these trials, the participation of physicians and patient recruitment are important issues. Various investigations in the literature have reported views and attitudes of physicians on various types of clinical trials. Nevertheless, there is still little information concerning physicians participating in a clinical trial and among them, those who could not recruit any patients (unsuccessful physician recruiters).

Methods: In 2003, we collaborated in a large-scale multicenter study of Japanese hypertensive patients (COPE Trial). In Tokushima University Hospital and 18 other medical institutions, we investigated the views and attitudes of unsuccessful physician recruiters in comparison with successful physician recruiters, using a questionnaire.

Results: The questionnaire was provided by mail to 47 physicians and 27 (57%) responded. The response rate was 79% for successful physician recruiters compared to 43% ($P = 0.014$) for unsuccessful physician recruiters. More successful physician recruiters (73%) than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%) stated they had participated and enrolled patients in previous multicenter clinical trials. A significantly higher number of successful physician recruiters than unsuccessful physician recruiters (42%; $P = 0.040$) considered the presence of a support system with clinical research coordinators (CRC) as the reason for participation (80%). A large number of unsuccessful physician recruiters experienced difficulty in obtaining informed consent (57%), whereas a significantly smaller number of successful physician recruiters experienced such difficulty (20%; $P = 0.014$). The difficulties experienced by unsuccessful physician recruiters in the trial were as follows: inability to find possible participants (100%), difficulty in obtaining informed consent (58%), cumbersome procedures (58%), difficulty in long-term follow up (33%), and insufficient tools for explanation and obtaining informed consent (8%).

Conclusion: This survey showed that successful physician recruiters consider a support system with CRC of value, and that they are skillful in obtaining informed consent. These views and attitudes may have originated from past experience involving clinical trials. In this regard, we need to develop an infrastructure to enlighten physicians on this support system for the promotion of clinical trials.

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Components of Abstract

Abstract—Noise that appears during eye movements data recording can cause inaccuracy in data readout. Various signal processing filters can be used to remove this noise, particularly during smooth pursuit eye movements. However, performance comparison of those signal processing filters is yet to be known when they are implemented in a smooth pursuit-based calibration method. In this study, we compared three signal processing filters namely Moving Average, Gaussian and Kalman filters to remove noises in smooth pursuit eye movements. In the experiment, we compared the performance of Moving Average, Gaussian, and Kalman filters. From the experimental results, Moving Average filter yielded errors of 36.97 ± 10.62 pixel (horizontal position) and 48.07 ± 15.11 pixel (vertical position). Gaussian filter yielded errors of 37.74 ± 11.23 pixel (horizontal position) and 51.06 ± 17.62 pixel (vertical position). Kalman filter yielded errors of 56.06 ± 30.97 pixel (horizontal position) and 72.98 ± 41.21 pixel (vertical position). Experimental results show that Moving Average filter yielded the best accuracy compared with the other signal processing filters. In future, our results maybe used in development of unobtrusive calibration procedure for spontaneous gaze-based interaction.

Index Terms—moving average, gaussian, kalman, filter, smooth pursuit, eye tracking

General problem in your field

**Specific problem
(research gap)**

**Your proposed solution/
Proposed method**

Key results / key findings

**Brief discussion and
implications**

R. A. Warman, S. Wibirama, A. Bejo, "Performance Comparison of Signal Processing Filters on Smooth Pursuit Eye Movements," presented in The 2nd International Conference on Information Technology, Information Systems and Electrical Engineering (ICITISEE 2017), to appear in IEEE Xplore

Bagaimana Menyusun Pendahuluan?

1. Merumuskan pentingnya topik secara global yang ada di masyarakat
2. Merumuskan pentingnya topik penelitian untuk disiplin ilmu
3. Merumuskan pentingnya topik sebagai sebuah masalah yang harus dipecahkan
4. Merumuskan penelitian-penelitian terdahulu yang sudah ada (*penelitian sebelumnya menyebutkan bahwa..., studi tentang sejarah kebudayaan Islam menunjukkan pentingnya...*)
5. Menjelaskan tentang hasil dari penelitian terdahulu
6. Mengidentifikasi Kelemahan penelitian terdahulu
7. Mengidentifikasi kesenjangan penelitian (Gap Research) (*namun demikian, masih belum banyak pembahasan tentang....*)
9. Merumuskan tujuan dan fokus penelitian
10. Menunjukkan urgensi dan kebaruan penelitian (**novelty**) (*penelitian ini memberikan penajaman pada..., penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi pada pemahaman...*)

 sciencemind.lab

Berikut Minmind rangkumin untuk kamu :)

4 kalimat yang perlu diperhatikan saat mencari research gap

1. ...has/have not been...
(studied/reported/elucidated)
2. ...the key question is/remains...
3. ...is required/needed...
4. ...it is important to address...

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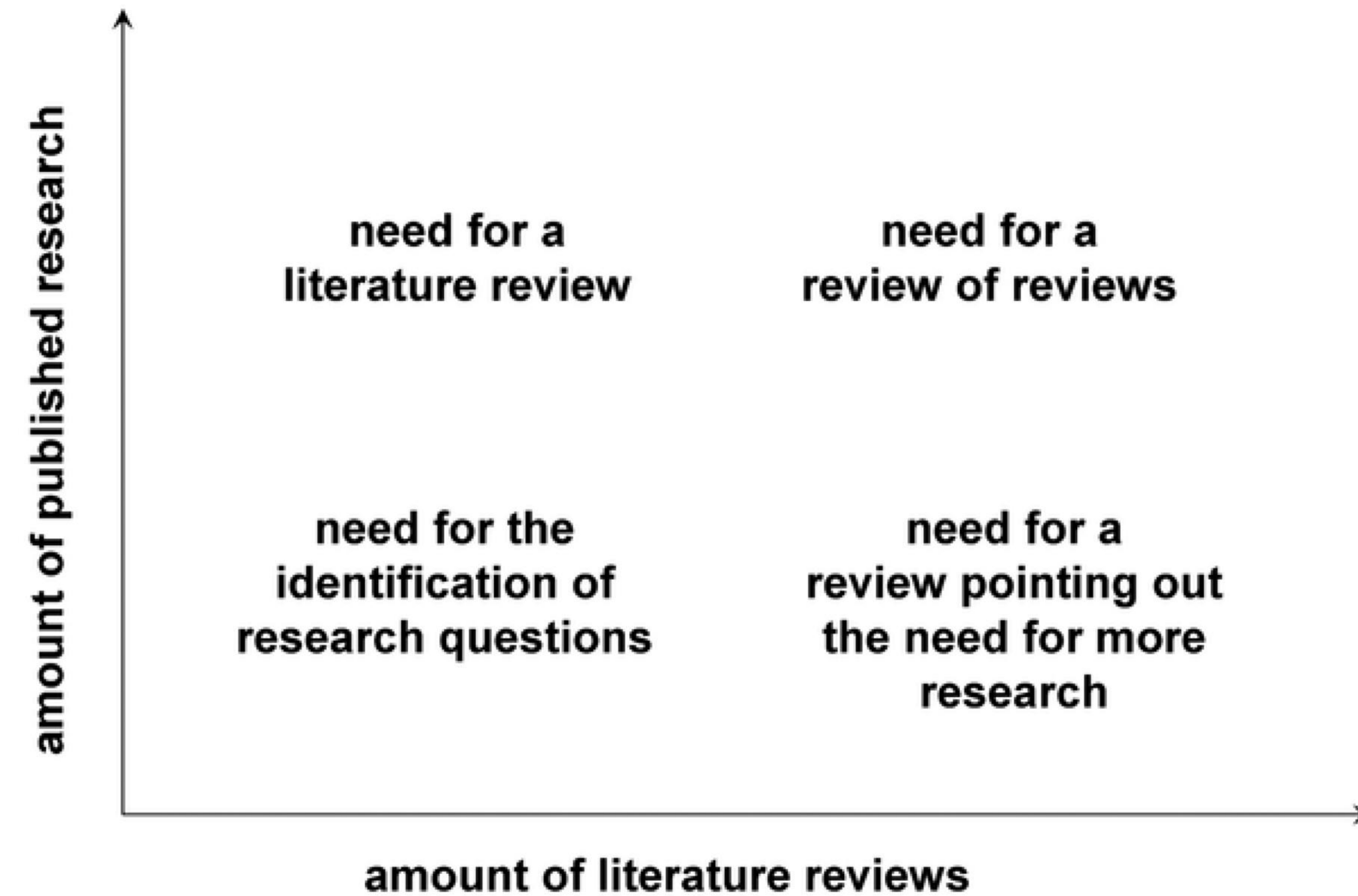
Scientific Writing

Bagaimana Menyusun Literature Review?

Check it Out!

<https://researchguides.uoregon.edu/litreview/synthesize>

Figure 1. A conceptual diagram of the need for different types of literature reviews depending on the amount of published research papers and literature reviews.



Pautasso M (2013) Ten Simple Rules for Writing a Literature Review. PLOS Computational Biology 9(7): e1003149.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003149>
<https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003149>

Bagaimana Menyusun Metode?

*Does the paper adhere to norms of good methodological **rigor** and **accurate**?*

1. Jelaskan metode penelitian yang digunakan sebelumnya
2. Berikan alasan mengapa suatu metode diadopsi atau ditolak
3. Tunjukkan bahwa artikel anda menggunakan metode yang sudah mapan
4. Jelaskan cara pemilihan dan karakteristik sampel
5. Jelaskan Proses Pengambilan Data
6. Jelaskan Prosedur Pengolahan dan Analisis Data

Research Report (Thesis and Disertation)

- ➔ Philosophy (Paradigm, Ontology, Epistemology)
- ➔ Approach
- ➔ Research Method
- ➔ Type or Design
- ➔ Unit of Analysis
- ➔ Sampling Techniques
- ➔ Methods of Data Collection
- ➔ Validity and Reliability (4&7)
- ➔ Data Analysis
- ➔ Generalization

Bagaimana Menyusun Hasil Penelitian/Results?

- 1. Jelaskan kembali prosedur dan tujuan penelitian**
- 2. Highlighting hasil yang menarik atau mengejutkan**
- 3. Ringkas hasil penelitian secara jelas**

Bagaimana Menyusun Diskusi?

1. **Membuat paragraf pembuka dengan mengacu pada literatur sebelumnya atau tujuan penelitian** (*beberapa studi sebelumnya menunjukkan bahwa..., seperti yang disebutkan dalam literature review...*)
2. **Menguraikan kembali hasil atau salah satu dari beberapa hasil** (*hasil peneltian ini menunjukkan bahwa...*)
3. **Menunjukkan hasil yang tidak terduga** (*this findings was unexpected and suggest that...*)
4. **Membandingkan hasil: mendukung temuan sebelumnya** (*this findings is consistent with that of smith (2000) who...*)
5. **Membandingkan hasil: Bertentangan dengan temuan sebelumnya** (*however, this results has not previously been describeb...*)
6. **Memberikan penjelasan dari temuan**
7. **Menyarankan interpretasi yang hati-hati dari temuan**
8. **Memperhatikan implikasi dari temuan** (*these findings may help us to understand...*)
9. **Memberikan saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya**
10. **Referencing other studies: your research outcomes should be contrasted to other previous studies, or presented in line with other recorded findings. This can incorporate re-visiting previously sources that were already mentioned in the Literature Review or Results section. (Expert Journals, 2022)**

Bagaimana Menyusun Kesimpulan?

- 1. Memulai paragraf dengan tujuan penelitian**
- 2. Menyarankan implikasi hasil penelitian untuk bidang pengetahuan**
- 3. Menjelaskan pentingnya temuan atau kontribusi penelitian**
- 4. Menjelaskan keterbatasan penelitian**
- 5. Mengakui batasan saat menyatakan temuan atau kontribusi**
- 6. Membuat rekomendasi untuk penelitian yang akan datang**
- 7. Membuat rekomendasi secara praktis maupun untuk kebijakan**

Bagaimana Menyusun Referensi?

1. Ikuti author guidelines dari jurnal yang dituju (APA,CMS, Harvard, IEEE, ASA dan lain-lain)
2. Gunakan reference management software agar tidak ada referensi tertinggal serta mencegah plagiarisme. *Mendeley, EndNote, dan Zotero*
3. Referensi yang digunakan hendaknya yang terbaru, minimal 3-5 tahun terakhir. Kecuali untuk referensi teori baku yang belum diperbaharui, dapat menggunakan referensi lama.
4. Penulisan citation (kutipan), disarankan dimulai dari tahun terlama ke tahun terbaru, agar terlihat kebaruan serta perkembangan teori yang dirujuk. Contoh: Menurut Ahmad Syafii (2020), Sigit Purnama (2021) dan Ali Murfi (2022).

Rekomendasi Bacaan dan Academy

1. Ecarnot, F., Seronde, M. F., Chopard, R., Schiele, F., & Meneveau, N. (2015). Writing a scientific article: [A step-by-step guide for beginners](#). *European Geriatric Medicine*, 6(6), 573-579.
2. Turbek, S. P., Chock, T. M., Donahue, K., Havrilla, C. A., Oliverio, A. M., Polutchko, S. K., ... & Vimercati, L. (2016). [Scientific writing made easy: A step-by-step guide to undergraduate writing in the biological sciences](#). *The Bulletin of the Ecological Society of America*, 97(4), 417-426.
3. Zinsser, W. (2006). [On writing well: The classic guide to writing nonfiction](#). New York, NY.
4. Hilary, G. D. (2010). [Science research writing for non-native speakers of English](#). London.
5. Elsevier Researcher Academy
6. WoS Academy
7. PLOS Writing Center

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scholar.google.co.id

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bias gender dalam

bias gender dalam buku teks

Sekitar 9.070 hasil (0,07 dtk)

Bias Gender dalam Buku Teks Pendidikan Agama Islam dan Kristen

[A Murfi](#) - Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 2014 - ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id
Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyingkap **bias gender dalam buku teks** pendidikan agama Islam dan Kristen sebagai dasar untuk mempromosikan pendidikan agama berwawasan **gender** secara faktual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa **buku teks** pelajaran pendidikan ...
☆ Dirujuk 10 kali Artikel terkait 5 versi Impor ke EndNote

[PDF] uin-suka.ac.id

Bias Gender dalam Buku Bahasa Arab Siswa MA Kelas X dengan Pendekatan Saintifik 2013

[MJ Shodiq](#) - Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 2014 - ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id
... **Bias gender** terdapat **dalam** gambar, kalimat, maupun **teks** bacaan ... Keempat menurut Hilany M. Lips **dalam bukunya** Sex and **Gender**: an Introduction mengatakan **gender** sebagai ... **Bias Gender dalam Buku** Bahasa Arab Siswa MA Kelas X dengan Pendekatan Saintifik 2013 ...
☆ Dirujuk 4 kali Artikel terkait 4 versi Impor ke EndNote

[PDF] uin-suka.ac.id

Bias Gender dalam Buku Teks Pendidikan Agama Islam (Analisis Konten Buku Pendidikan Agama Islam dan Budi Pekerti Terbitan PT Tiga Serangkai Pustaka ...

[N Khoerul](#) - 2019 - repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id
Manusia diciptakan oleh Allah SWT secara kodrati, laki-laki dan perempuan. **Dalam** kehidupan manusia, terdapat peran sosial yang berkembang berdasarkan anggapan kepantasan masyarakat berdasarkan jenis kelamin yang disebut dengan **gender**. Anggapan ...
☆ Artikel terkait 2 versi Impor ke EndNote

[PDF] iainpurwokerto.ac.id

BIAS GENDER DALAM BUKU TEKS PELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS

[D Ulfah](#), [I Garim](#), [S Sultan](#) - RETORIKA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan ..., 2019 - ocs.unm.ac.id
Gender Bias in Indonesian Language Textbook in Senior High School. This research to described **gender bias** based on the subject-object viewpoint and author-reader viewpoint of Sara Mills theory on textbook. The data of this research are vocabulary, clause, sentence, or ...
☆ Artikel terkait 6 versi Impor ke EndNote

[PDF] uin-suska.ac.id

Perspektif gender dalam pembelajaran matematika

[ZA MZ](#) - Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender, 2013 - ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id
... ditemukan **bias gender dalam buku** ajar.18 Salah satu bentuk **bias gender** seperti **dalam** ... kelembagaandanuterutamaguru.Dalamhalini diperlukan standarisasi **buku** ajar yang salah satu kriterianya adalah ... Zubaidah Amir MZ: Perspektif **Gender dalam** Pembelajaran Matematika ...
☆ Dirujuk 119 kali Artikel terkait 7 versi Impor ke EndNote

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Arabic language and grammar (Book, 1993) [WorldCat.org]

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Arabic language and grammar

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4. State Library of NSW Sydney, AU-NS 2000 Australia	Book	5000 km MAP IT	Library info Ask a librarian



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