


Sesi 2: Pemanfaatan Jurnal untuk Penulisan Karya Ilmiah




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Dipresentasikan pada kegiatan Sosialisasi pemanfaatan *e-journal* bagi dosen PTS, Kopertis IV – 27 & 28 September 2016

Topik

1. Pemahaman akan Sitasi dan Indeks (internasional dan nasional)
2. Pemanfaatan jurnal sebagai tinjauan pustaka
3. Membuat literature review
4. Menghindari plagiasi dengan melakukan paraphrase dan summary
5. Latihan membuat tinjauan pustaka dan perujukan jurnal



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Scientific Knowledge

- **The object of research** is to extend human knowledge beyond what is already known.
- But an individuals knowledge **enters the domain of science** only after it is presented to others in such a fashion that they can independently judge its validity
- **Science** is a shared knowledge based on a common understanding of some aspect of the physical or social world"

(National Academic Press, "On Being a Scientist"1995)



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Selection of Qualified Journal

1. Indexing

Popular indexation services have developed, including MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO Publishing's Electronic Databases, SCIRUS among others.

Recently many more indexation services have come up. These include Caspur, DOAJ, Expanded Academic ASAP, Genamics Journal Seek, Hinari, Index Copernicus, Open J Gate, Primo Central, Pro Quest, SCOLOAR, SIIC databases, Summon by Serial Solutions, Ulrich's International Periodical Directory



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More about journal database and search engines

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_academic_databases_and_search_engines

- National indexing:
 1. Indonesian Publication Indeks
<http://id.portalgaruda.org/?ref=home>
 2. Indonesia Citation Index (IDCI)
<http://citation.itb.ac.id>.

2. Impact Factor



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Publikasi Jurnal - Scopus

www.scimagojr.com

Indonesia:
No 11 di Asia
No 57 di Dunia

Periode 1996-14
Indonesia:
No 11 di Asia
No 63 di Dunia

Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H Index
1 China	4076414	4017123	24175067	13297607	5.93	563
2 Japan	2212636	2133326	30436114	8352578	13.76	797
3 India	1140717	1072927	8458373	2906102	7.41	426
4 South Korea	824839	801077	8482515	1801111	10.28	476
5 Taiwan	532534	516171	5622744	1208385	10.56	363
6 Hong Kong	219177	206011	3494244	445101	15.94	392
7 Singapore	215553	202089	3135524	389066	14.55	392
8 Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	190
9 Thailand	123410	117565	1182686	190912	9.58	236
10 Pakistan	94285	90034	546210	146901	5.79	166
11 Indonesia	39719	37729	282788	33087	7.12	155
12 Bangladesh	30612	29157	227447	42157	7.43	134



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Jurnal Indonesia di Scopus (1)

Title	Type	SJR	H Index	Total Docs. (2015)	Total Docs. (Years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (Years)	Citable Docs. (Years)	Cites / Doc. (Years)	Ref. / Doc.
1 Acta medica Indonesiana	journal	0.313 Q2	15	13	170	0	139	160	0.73	0.00
2 International Journal of Power Electronics and Drive Systems	journal	0.243 Q3	6	124	182	2232	168	182	0.89	18.00
3 International Journal on Electrical Engineering and Informatics	journal	0.219 Q3	9	55	144	1252	65	144	0.32	22.76
4 Telkomnika	journal	0.211 Q3	8	93	325	1608	116	324	0.27	17.29
5 Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Catalysis	journal	0.192 Q4	6	38	81	940	42	75	0.46	24.74
6 Biodiversitas	journal	0.173 Q4	2	44	37	1918	9	37	0.24	43.59
7 Journal of ICT Research and Applications	journal	0.169 Q3	3	16	40	388	11	40	0.35	24.25
8 International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering	journal	0.164 Q3	2	177	108	3478	38	108	0.35	19.65
9 Indonesian Journal of Chemistry	journal	0.157 Q4	3	43	131	1120	42	127	0.27	26.05
10 Kukila	journal	0.154 Q4	2	9	34	155	6	34	0.19	17.22



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Jurnal Indonesia di Scopus (2)

11 Gedjah Mada International Journal of Business	journal	0.149 Q3	2	11	35	452	11	35	0.40	41.09
12 International Journal of Technology	journal	0.139 Q4	3	137	88	2085	14	81	0.16	15.22
13 Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics	journal	0.126 Q3	1	28	70	790	7	70	0.08	28.21
14 Agrivita	journal	0.119 Q4	1	35	72	796	6	72	0.08	22.74
15 Journal of Engineering and Technological Sciences	journal	0.117 Q4	4	41	78	809	10	78	0.08	19.73
16 Biotropia	journal	0.116 Q4	2	8	35	237	7	35	0.30	29.63
17 Journal of Mathematical and Fundamental Sciences	journal	0.109 Q4	4	23	81	460	12	81	0.06	20.00
18 Critical Care and Shock	journal	0.101 Q4	7	0	33	0	3	31	0.14	0.00
19 Al-Jami'ah	journal	0.101 Q4	0	2	34	86	0	32	0.00	43.00

s.d. Mei 16

Sept 16



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What is Science Citation Index?


- The **Science Citation Index (SCI)** is a [citation index](#) originally produced by the [Institute for Scientific Information \(ISI\)](#) in 1960, which is now owned by [Thomson Reuters](#).
- The larger version (**Science Citation Index Expanded**) covers 6,400 of the world's leading [journals](#) of [science](#) and [technology](#)



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & SCIENCE

 THOMSON REUTERS
[List of journals](#)

[HOME](#) | [PRODUCTS & SERVICES](#) | [SUPPORT & TRAINING](#) | [CONTACT US](#)
Global Sites ▼

IP & Science > Master Journal List

MASTER JOURNAL LIST

FAQS

How do I submit a journal?

What is the status of my journal submission?

Journal searching

SEARCH OUR MASTER JOURNAL LIST

Search Terms:

Search Type:

SEARCH

The Master Journal List includes all journal titles covered in Scientific products.

Refer to the [Journal Submission Process](#) if you wish to submit a print or electronic journal for evaluation.

Our essay, [The Thomson Scientific Database: The Journal Selection Process](#), describes the selection process used.

SOURCE PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

- [Arts and Humanities Citation Index Source Publication](#) PDF
- [Science Citation Index Expanded Source Publication](#) PDF
- [Social Science Citation Index Source Publication](#) PDF

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SOURCE PUBLICATION LIST FOR
WEB OF SCIENCE
 SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX
 2012
 OCTOBER

SOURCE PUBLICATION LIST FOR
WEB OF SCIENCE
 SCIENCE CITATION INDEX
 2012
 OCTOBER

SOURCE PUBLICATION LIST FOR
WEB OF SCIENCE
 ARTS & HUMANITIES CITATION INDEX®
 2012
 OCTOBER

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Indonesian Publication Indeks (1)

<http://id.portalgaruda.org/?ref=home>

IPI
 Indonesian Publication Index

The Indonesian Publication Index (IPI) is designed for browsing, indexing, abstracting, monitoring and improving the standard of scholarly publications in Indonesia. Currently, there are over 3000 Indonesian journals for inclusion in the IPI database. The contents are very important to be made visible globally, so that Indonesian academics and researchers can be identified, their expertise, areas of possible collaboration, stimulate use and citations. The establishment of Indonesian Publication Index (formerly Portal Garuda Indonesian Publication Index) initiated by Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science Indonesia Section (IAES) Indonesia Section.

3,677 journals
 350,086 articles

Browse Publication by Subject

Aerospace Engineering	Earth & Planetary Sciences	Materials Science & Nanotechnology
Agriculture, Biological Sciences & Forestry	Economics, Econometrics & Finance	Mathematics
Arts and Humanities	Education	Mechanical Engineering
Astronomy	Electrical & Electronics Engineering	Medicine & Pharmacology
Automotive Engineering	Energy	Neuroscience
Biochemistry, Genetics & Molecular Biology	Engineering	Nursing
Chemical Engineering, Chemistry & Bioengineering	Environmental Science	Physics
Chemistry	Health Professions	Public Health
Civil Engineering, Building, Construction & Architecture	Immunology & Microbiology	Social Sciences
Computer Science & IT	Industrial & Manufacturing Engineering	Transportation
Control & Systems Engineering	Language, Linguistic, Communication & Media	Veterinary
Decision Sciences, Operations Research & Management	Law, Crime, Criminology & Criminal Justice	Other

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Indonesian Publication Indeks (2)

<http://id.portalgaruda.org/?ref=home>

Home
Search
Journal/Book

Subject

All Subject

Aerospace Engineering

Agriculture, Biological Sciences & Forestry

Arts and Humanities

Astronomy

Automotive Engineering

Biochemistry, Genetics & Molecular Biology

Chemical Engineering, Chemistry & Bioengineering

Chemistry

Civil Engineering, Building, Construction & Architecture

Computer Science & IT

Journal > Subject > Chemical Engineering, Chemistry & Bioengineering

Page: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

	ALCHEMY Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
	Alchemy Jurnal Penelitian Kimia Universitas Sebelas Maret
	ASEAN Journal of Chemical Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada
	Buletin Kimia

Statistics:
3,677 journals

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What are journal impact factors?

*The impact of a journal depends on how often articles in that journal are cited by other academic publications. **The more that journal is cited, the greater its impact.***

*Journal impact factors are calculated from data held on the **ISI Citation Indices** (which you may know as the **Web of Science** database). These are published by the **Institute of Scientific Information (ISI)**.*

Over a two year period, the number of citations to a particular journal is divided by the number of articles published in that journal. For example, for 1997 impact factors the following formula was used.

$$\text{impact factor} = \frac{\text{citations in 1997 to articles published in 1995 and 1996}}{\text{articles published in 1995 and 1996}}$$

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Sitasi (1)

- Sitasi adalah
 1. A quotation of or explicit reference to a source for substantiation, as in a scholarly paper (free dictionary)
 2. Cara kita memberi tahu orang lain bahwa beberapa bagian dari tulisan kita itu berasal dari sumber yang ditulis orang lain



Sitasi (2)

- Menuliskan sitasi (kutipan) merupakan bentuk pengakuan terhadap pengarang, karena ide, gagasan, pendapat atau bahkan teorinya telah kita gunakan, untuk mendukung atau melengkapi pendapat, ide kita dalam sebuah karya tertentu (Istiana, 2013)
- Menuliskan sitasi → menghindarkan plagiarisme



Model Sitasi (Baskoro, 2012)

Ada beberapa model sitasi, Baskoro (2012):

- a. MLA (*Modern Language Association*) : Sastra dan bahasa
- b. APA (*American Psychological Association*) : Psikologi dan sosial
- c. Turabian : Sosial dan humaniora
- d. Chicago: sosial, humaniora dan jurnalistik
- e. IEEE (*The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers*) : ilmu komputer, teknik dan elektro



IEEE (<https://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf>)

- Dalam teks
as shown by Brown [4], [5]; as mentioned earlier [2], [4]-[7], [9]; Smith [4] and Brown and Jones [5]; Wood et al.[7]
- or as nouns:
as demonstrated in [3]; according to [4] and [6]-[9].

NOTE: Use *et al.* when three or more names are given



APA (*American Psychological Association*)

Dalam teks

- Berls (2006) stated that
- After observing the situation, Vindu (2007) said that
- It is reported that drying method will seriously decrease the nutritive and sensorial values cause by water removal of the fruits (Lenart, 1996).

NOTE:

- Tiga sampai 5 pengarang. Contoh: Thomas, Smith, and Jonet (2007) atau (Thomas, Smith, and Jonet, 2007)
- Terdiri enam orang pengarang atau lebih, maka cukup disebutkan pengarang pertama. Contoh: (Thomas et al., 2007)



Reference List/Daftar Pustaka: Model IEEE

• **Book**

[1] J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of His Published Book*, xth ed. City of Publisher, Country if not USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. x, pp. xxx-xxx.

Examples:

[1] B. Klaus and P. Horn, *Robot Vision*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986.

• **Jurnal:**

[1] J. K. Author, "Name of paper," *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year.

• *Examples:*

[1] R. E. Kalman, "New results in linear filtering and prediction theory," *J. Basic Eng.*, ser. D, vol. 83, pp. 95-108, Mar. 1961



- **Theses (M.S.) and Dissertations (Ph.D.)**

[1] J. K. Author, "Title of thesis," M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

[2] J. K. Author, "Title of dissertation," Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

- **Examples:**

[1] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.

- **Patents**

[1] J. K. Author, "Title of patent," U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

Example:

[1] J. P. Wilkinson, "Nonlinear resonant circuit devices," U.S. Patent 3 624 125, July 16, 1990.

- **NOTE:** Use "issued date" if several dates are given.



Beberapa Alat bantu

1. Reference Generator
2. Reference Manager



Plagiarisme

- Permen Diknas No 17 Th 2010 tentang pencegahan dan penanggulangan plagiat di perguruan tinggi

- Pasal 1 ayat 1:

"Plagiat adalah perbuatan secara sengaja atau tidak sengaja dalam memperoleh atau upaya memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah dengan mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya dan atau karya ilmiah pihak lain yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai"



Selanjutnya, Pasal 2 Ayat (1) berbunyi: "Plagiat meliputi tetapi tidak terbatas pada:

- Mengacu dan/atau mengutip istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- Mengacu dan/atau mengutip secara acak istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyebutkan sumber dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- Menggunakan sumber gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- Merumuskan dengan kata-kata dan/atau kalimat sendiri dari sumber kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- Menyerahkan suatu karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan dan/atau telah dipublikasikan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai.



1. Mengutip Langsung

- Mengutip langsung dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan tanda petik dua, padabagian kalimat atau frase yang dikutip.

Warning: Perlu diperhatikan jika melakukan kutipan langsung, sehingga kutipan langsung tersebut tidak menjadi bagian yang dominan dalam suatu karya



Kutipan langsung dapat dilakukan jika (Istiana, 2013)

- a. Kita khawatir jika menggunakan bahasa penulis sendiri, akan menimbulkan penafsiran yang berbeda. Misalnya untuk perundang-undangan.
- b. Untuk mengungkapkan teori, dalil, rumus matematika serta rumus ilmiah lain.
- c. Ayat-ayat yang bersumber dari kitab suci atau hadist.
- d. Ingin mengomentasi gagasan, ide dari penulis lain. Sehingga kita perlu mengutipnya secara langsung.
- e. Tidak mungkin melakukan parafrasa, karena apa yang diungkapkan pengarang asli, telah cukup ringkas.



2. Parafrasa

- Menurut Zulkarnaen (2012) parafrasa yaitu menyatakan suatu kalimat atau paragraf menggunakan kalimat yang berbeda dari kalimat asli, dengan tidak mengubah maksud
- Tidak memerlukan tanda petik



Tahapan melakukan parafrasa

- Membaca pustaka yang akan disitir secara berulang-ulang dan seksama sehingga substansi ide/gagasannya benar-benar teridentifikasi dan dapat dipahami.
- Substansi ide/gagasan yang berhasil diidentifikasi selanjutnya ditulis kembali dengan gaya bahasa sendiri
- Periksa kembali dengan menyandingkan dengan sumber asli
- Bila diperlukan, minta bantuan seorang kolega untuk membaca naskah tulisan yang telah dibuat agar mendapatkan second opinion yang adil.



Teknik Parafrasa

1. Menggunakan sinonim untuk mengubah kalimat, misalnya:
2. Merubah bentuk kata, misalnya:
3. Merubah bentuk kalimat dari aktif ke pasif atau sebaliknya
4. Menggunakan dan/atau merubah kata hubung, misalnya:
 - tetapi (akan tetapi)
 - di lain pihak
 - sementara itu
 - oleh karena itu (oleh sebab itu)

Zulkarnaen, 2012



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Academic Papers

1. A Stereotyped Format
2. Precise Language
3. A Single, Clear Direction
4. Reviewed and Made Available to Others



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Introduction - Review

1. Begin to Write While You Read / Experiment
2. Start Broadly, Work on the Details Later
3. Magnified View of the Writing Process
 - a. Use the Skeletal Outlines
 - b. Pile in Ideas
 - c. Collect Information from Outside Resources
 - d. Form Rough Sentences
 - e. Arrange the Sentences into Themes
 - f. Make Your Themed Lists into Rough Paragraphs
 - g. Take a Break and Clear Your Mind



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#GOBEYOND

Introduction - Review

1. Begin to Write While You Read / Experiment
2. Start Broadly, Work on the Details Later
3. Magnified View of the Writing Process
 - h. Put Together One Paragraph for Each Topic
 - i. Shape a Working Draft
 - j. Smooth Transitions
 - k. Polishing
 - l. When to Stop Writing



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Begin to Write While You Read / Experiment

- Paper writing is an effective way to do the intellectual part of your research.
- As you write, you will organize your data, you will formulate explanations, and you will uncover connections between your results and the results of other scientists.
- Writing is a way to build the logical structure of and the scientific context for your experiments.



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Start Broadly, Work on the Details Later

- As you are creating the structure of your paper, it is not worthwhile to worry about the polish of your writing.
- When you begin work on your manuscript, put your polishing tools aside and step back from the details.
- As you take this global-to-local approach, work on one layer at a time, and do the actual work by breaking your writing into separate tasks.
 1. During one work session, collect piles of raw material—lists of ideas, notes, and facts.
 2. In another session, add logical connections by attaching elements of the lists together into statements.



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Start Broadly, Work on the Details Later

3. At a later session, introduce an additional level of logical organization by assembling the statements into rough paragraphs.
 4. Only the final sessions should be devoted to finding the precise wording that will make your paper crisp and readable.
- When you begin writing, you will not have a clear vision of your paper, but this should not scare you.



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Use the Skeletal Outlines

- Begin writing your paper one section at a time
- When writing the text of a section / a chapter, start with an empty outline of its skeleton.
- You may try to write your outline!



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Latihan: Membuat Outline



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Pile in Ideas

- fill the empty spaces of the outline under each heading.
- List all the related ideas that come to mind.
- Don't worry about completeness or logic, and don't bother to write sentences.
- Continue brainstorming and jotting down notes for the entire outline of the section that you are writing.
- Write all the ideas and facts that come into your mind, and don't stop until each heading is followed by at least three words or phrases



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Collect Information from Outside Resources

- Next, go to your references—your books, articles, and notes.
- Search each reference for relevant information, and add these facts (with a note about their sources) under the appropriate headings of your outline.



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Form Rough Sentences

- Now complete the ideas.
- Take the words or phrases in your lists and replace them with full sentences, adding any information that is necessary to make a precise and informative statement.
- To write a complete and understandable sentence often requires some careful thinking, and you may need to consult your references again to fill your sentences with accurate details.
- Continue writing full sentences for the entire outline of the section on which you are working



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Arrange the Sentences into Themes

- You now have a list of complete statements.
- Your next task is to organize the statements into paragraphs.
- In your finished paper, each paragraph will make a single point.
- The first step toward building focused paragraphs is to collect statements that concern a common subject or theme.



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Make Your Themed Lists into Rough Paragraphs

- Now, take each themed group, and turn it into a rough paragraph.
- The typical scientific paragraph starts with a **summary sentence**, and the succeeding sentences expand the summary, step-by-step, so begin building paragraphs by writing the summary sentences.



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Take a Break and Clear Your Mind

- Time is a great balancer.
- As the days pass, the temporary emotional highlights in your work will fade, and the importance of various ideas will regain a more realistic proportion.
- Therefore, take many breaks—go away, turn your mind elsewhere, and let time tone down the vivid colors.



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Put Together One Paragraph for Each Topic

- After a rest, pick up your draft again, with the goal of working through the entire outline of the section under construction, topic by topic.
- Each topic now contains a set of rough paragraphs. Pick a topic and consolidate its paragraphs
- At the moment, your paragraphs will be wordy, long, and awkward, but they will be fine for this stage in the writing process.



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Shape a Working Draft

- List Simple Sentences
- Remove Nonessentials
- Arrange Your Ideas in a Natural Sequence
- Reassemble Paragraphs



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Smooth Transitions

- At long last, you have a draft of a section of your paper.
- Your draft will be a set of paragraphs organized in the form of the section's stereotyped skeleton.
- Your last task is to make the draft clean, readable, and logically consistent.
- Start from the beginning of the section, read the sentences to yourself, and listen with your inner ear.
- Fix awkward words or phrases. Smooth the transitions between sentences, fill in missing links between ideas, and remove repetitive words and phrases



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#GOBEYOND

Polishing

- Rework the Entire Draft
 - Does it describe a single idea?
 - Is it self-contained?
 - Does it start with a summary statement?
 - Do the following sentences explain, expand, and develop the initial summary statement?
 - Are there extraneous comments?
- Fix Specific Types of Problems
 - Cut, Trim, and Simplify
 - Add Active Verbs
 - Use Precise Adjectives
 - Make Sentences Flow



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When to Stop Writing

- After a while, your text will become harder and harder to polish, and, eventually, you will hit the end of your ability to recognize more problems.
- It is time to stop and to let your text graduate



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Condense the Introduction

- You must present a great deal of important information in just a few words! How few?
- ***Check recently published Introductions in the target journal*** → make yours slightly less than, or equal to the average length..



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Basic rule:

▶ *Read the*

*Instructions to authors" of
the journal you are writing
for!!*



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Conclusion

- ▶ "To write an effective introduction you must *know your audience*, keep it short, tell readers why you have done the study and explain *why it's important*, convince them that *it is better* than what has gone before, and try as hard as you can to hook them in the first line"



Pustaka

- Baskoro, D.G. (2013, April). *Plagiarisme dan pembuatan sitasi*. Materi Pelatihan Kursus Pelatihan Instruktur Literasi Informasi. Universitas Padjajaran Bandung.
- Istiana, P. (2013, Mei). Membuat sitasi dan daftar pustaka. Makalah disampaikan pada Workshop Literasi Informasi bagi Pustakawan, Universitas Sanata Dharma , Yogyakarta.
- Zulkarnain., H. (2012, Mei). *Menghindari perangkap plagiarisme dalam menghasilkan karya tulis ilmiah*. Makalah disampaikan pada Pelatihan Penulisan Artikel Ilmiah, Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Jambi.
- Berbagai informasi dari website





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