PERKUMPULAN PENYELENGGARA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN
PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI PACITAN

STKIP PGRI PACITAN

Alamat: *Kampus* PENDIDIK .Jln. Cut Nya Dien No 4A Ploso, Pacitan 63515
Pos-el: info@stkippacitan.ac.id_Telp (0357) 881488 Fax (0357) 884742

Nomor : 221/STKIP PGRI/AK/III/2023 13 Maret 2023
Lampiran : -
Hal : **Permohonan Narasumber**

Kepada
Yth. : **Dr. Ir. Paiman, M.P.**
Rektor Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan diselenggarakannya Pelatihan Penulisan Manuskrip Artikel Ilmiah Pada Jurnal Scopus, kami mengajukan permohonan kepada Bapak untuk menjadi narasumber pada:

hari/ tanggal : Kamis, 16 Maret 2023
waktu : pukul 07.30 WIB – selesai
tempat : Rumah Makan Sehat
(JLS. Ngampel, Kel. Ploso, Kec. Pacitan, Kab. Pacitan)
tema pelatihan : Penulisan Manuskrip Artikel Ilmiah Pada Jurnal Scopus
peserta : ± 55 Dosen Tetap STKIP PGRI Pacitan

Demikian surat permohonan ini dibuat, atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua,

Dr. MUKODI, M.S.I.
NIDN. 0726077704

UNIVERSITAS PGRI YOGYAKARTA
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
Jl. PGRI I No. 117 Sonosewu, Yogyakarta, 55182 Telp/Fax: (0274) 376808
Web: http://lppm.upy.ac.id Email: lppm@upy.ac.id

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 0307/PPM - UPY/II/2023

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala PPM Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta memberikan memberikan surat keterangan bahwa :

Nama : Dr. Ir. Paiman, M.P

NIS : 196509161995031003

Prodi : Agroterknologi

Telah menjadi Narasumber dalam "Pelatihan Penulisan Manuskrip Artikel Ilmiah pada Jurnal Scopus" yang akan dilaksanakan pada :

Tanggal : 16 Maret 2023

Tempat : STKIP PGRI Pacitan

Alamat Lokasi : Jln.Cut Nya Dien No 4A, Ploso, Pacitan

Demikian surat tugas ini di buat untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya .

Yogyakarta , 28 Februari 2023
Kepala PPM

Bintang Wicaksono, M.Pd
NIS. 198901232014041014

PELATIHAN PENULISAN MANUSKRIP ARTIKEL ILMIAH PADA JURNAL TERINDEKS SCOPUS

Oleh:
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ir. Paiman, M.P.

UNIVERSITAS PGRI YOGYAKARTA

Disampaikan: di STKIP PGRI Pacitan, 16 Maret 2023

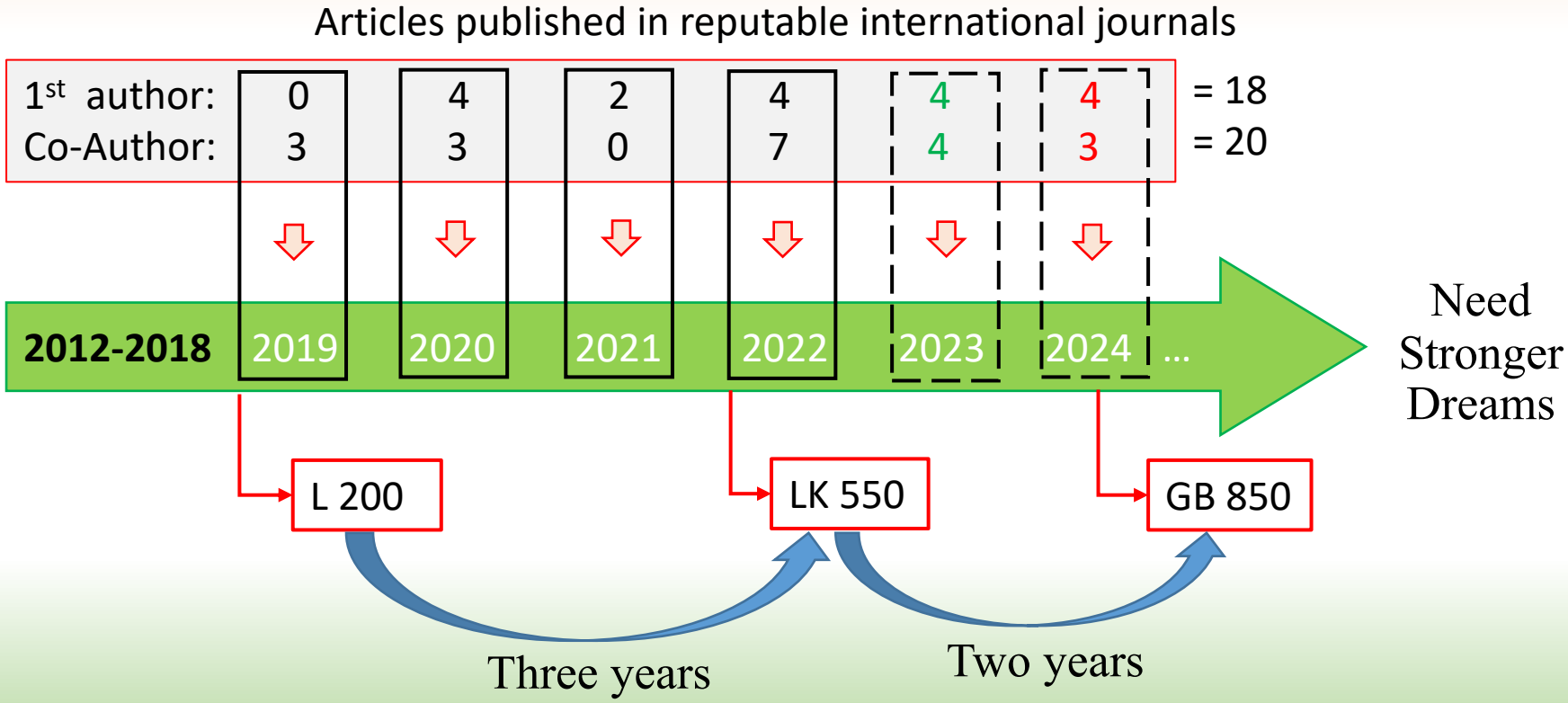
Materi 1

THE IMPORTANT OF ARTICLE PUBLICATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

13.30-15.00

Pelatihan Penulisan Manuskrip Artikel Ilmiah
Di UNIPA Surabaya, 3-5 Maret 2023

CLEAR DREAMS



MUST BE DARE TO START

Write, submit, and publish of paper in Journal International Indexed by Scopus

Three papers have been published in 2019

No.	Published	Q	Articles
1	Research	Q3	Kamis W.A.; Kob C.G.C.; Affand H.M.; Yunus F.A.N.; and **Paiman** (2018). The effect of implementing the green skills module on design technology subject: assesing the pupils' green skills practices. Special isue on ICEES2018, 15-16 October 2018. *Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, 18-25. http://jestec.taylors.edu.my/Special%20Issue%20ICEES2018.htm
2	Research	Q2	Kanetro, B.; Swasono, D. H.; and **Paiman**. (2019). Improvement of starch gelatinization and amino acid profile of growol with addition of germinated mungbean (Vigna radiata). Sys. Rev. Pharm, 10(2): 48-52. https://www.sysrevpharm.org/index.php?iid=2019-10-2.000&jid=196
3	Research	Q3	Rahman Z, Azman M.N.A.; Kamis A.; Kiong T.T.; and **Paiman** (2019). Exploration of sustainable solid waste management through composting projects among school students. International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change, 9(5): 129-147. https://www.ijicc.net/images/vol9iss5/9510_Rahman_2019_E_R1.pdf

Seven papers have been published in 2020

No.	Type	Q	Artcles
4	Research	Q2	**Paiman**; and Effendy, I. (2020). The effect of soil water content and biochar on rice cultivation in polybag. Open Agrculture, 5: 117-125. https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/opag/5/1/article-p117.xml?rskey=StBmDG&result=1
5	Research	Q2	**Paiman**; Yudono P.; Sunarminto B.H.; and Indradewa D. (2020). Soil solarization for control of weed propagules. Journal of Engineering Science and Technology, 15(1): 139-151. http://jestec.taylors.edu.my/V15Issue1.htm
6	Research	Q2	Iqbal Effendy; **Paiman**; and Morison. (2020). The role of rice husk biochar and rice straw compost on the yield of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in polybag. *Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, 15 (4): 2135-2148. http://jestec.taylors.edu.my/V15Issue4.htm
7	Research	Q3	Monsuru Adekunle Salisu; Zulkefly Sulaiman; Ridwan Che Rus; Mohd Yusoff A. Samad; Norhanizan Usaizan; Yusuff Oladosu; and **Paiman**. (2020). Water use efficiency, plant growth and vegetative traits of rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) seedlings grown using different growing media and water levels. *Australian Journal of Crop Science*, 14 (09): 1497-1505. https://www.cropj.com/september2020.html
8	**Review**	Q3	**Paiman**, Ardiyanta, Muhammad Ansar, Iqbal Effendy, B. Trisno Sumbodo. 2020. Rice cultivation of superior variety in swamps to increase food security in Indonesia: a review. *Reviews in Agricultural Science*, 8: 300-309. https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/ras/list/-char/en
9	Research	Q2	Muhammad Ansar; Bahrudin; Saiful Darman; **Paiman**. 2020. Application of bokashi fertilizer and duration of water supply to increase growth, yields, and quality of shallot in dryland. *International Journal of Design and Nature and Ecodynamics*, 15: 711 – 719. http://iieta.org/journals/ijdne/paper/10.18280/ijdne.150513
10	**Review**	Q3	**Paiman**; Siti Nurul Fasehah Ismail; A. Shah. 2021. Recend developments of weed management in rice fields: a review. *Review in Agricultural Science,* 8: 343-353. https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/ras/list/-char/en

Two papers have been published in 2021

No.	Type	Q	Articles
11	Research	Q3	**Paiman**, Ardiyanta, C. Tri Kusumastuti, Sri Gunawan, Fani Ardiani . 2020. Maximizing the rice yield (*Oryza sativa* L.) using NPK fertilizer. *The Open Agriculture Journal*, 15: 33-38. https://benthamopen.com/TOASJ/VOLUME/15/
12	Research	Q4	**Paiman**; Sukhemi; Nina Widyaningsih· 2020. Weed control technology to increase growth and yield of mungbean (*Vigna radiata* L.) in soils types. Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 1823: 1-11 (012022). https://iopscience.iop.org/issue/1742-6596/1823/1

Articles has been published in 2019-2021 (three years):

12 documents

(6 first authors, and 6 members)

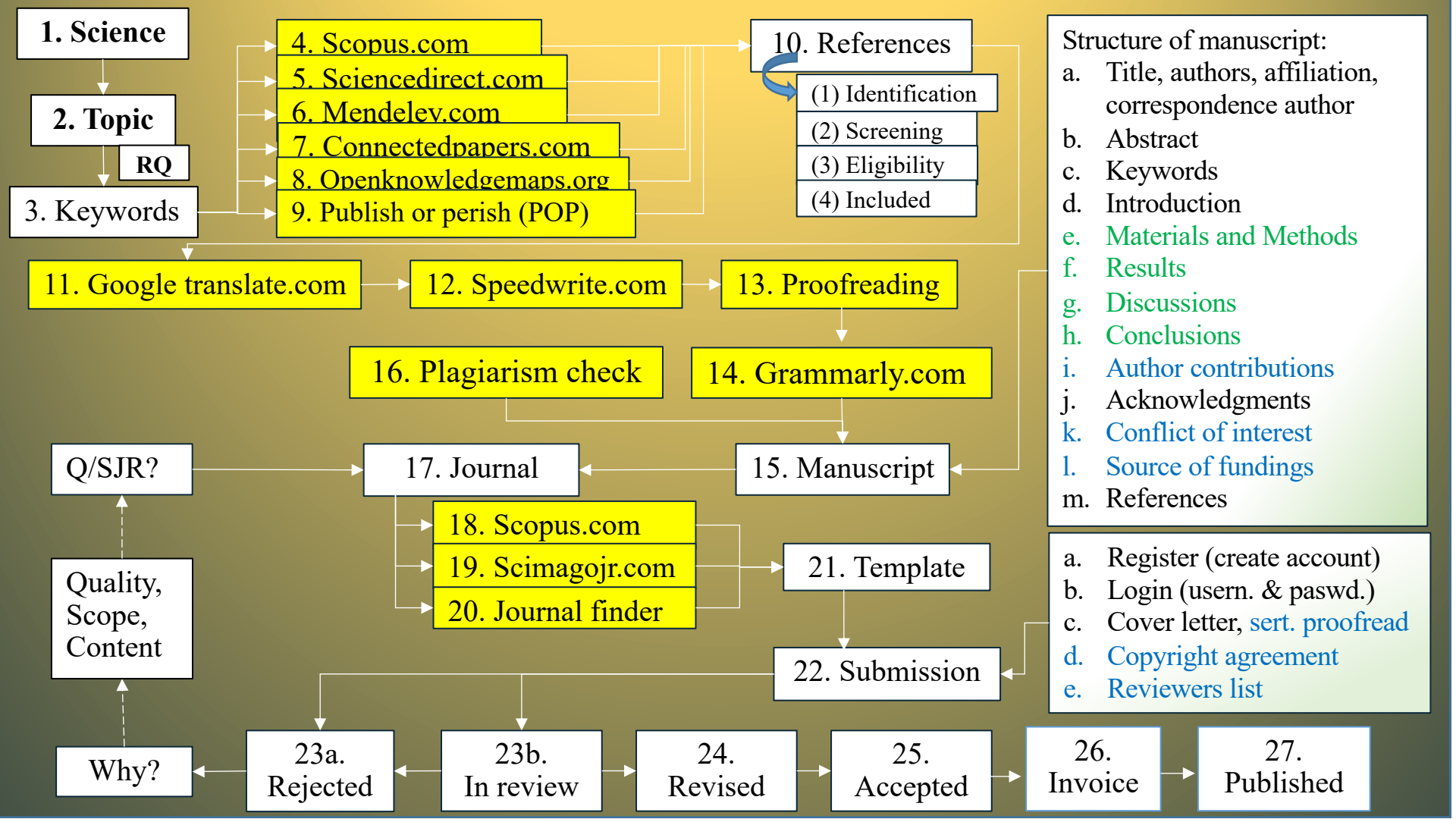
L 200 → LK 550 (1 April 2022)

11 papers have been published in 2022

No.	Type	Q	Articles
13	**Review**	Q2	**Paiman**, Bambang H. Isnawan, Achmad F. Aziez, Subeni, Monsuru A. Salisu. 2022. The role of agronomic factors in salibu rice cultivation. *Open Agriculture Journal*, **15** : 1-7.
14	Research	Q3	Achmad Fatchul Aziez, Agung Prasetyo, **Paiman**. 2022. The effect of drought stress on the growth and yield of soybean. *Applied Ecology and Experimental Research (AEER)*, **20**(4) : 3569-3580
15	Research	Q3	Ansar, **Paiman**. 2022. The effect of coconut water and moringa leaf extract on growth and yield of shallots. *Applied Ecology and Experimental Research (AEER)*, **20**(4) : 3509-3517
16	Research	Q3	**Paiman**, Ahmad Khanif Hidayat, Said Syahrul Shobirin, and Sani Ismawatun Khasanah. 2022. Efficacy of weed extract types as bioherbicides in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) cultivation. *Res. Crop.* **23** (3) : 488-496
17	Research	Q3	Muhammad Ansar, Bahrudin, **Paiman**. 2022. Application of Cow Urine Fertilizers to Increase Growth and Yield of Mustard Plants. *Res. Crop.* **23** (3) : 566-573
18	Research	Q3	Achmad Fatchul Aziez, Agus Budiyono, Endang Suprapti, Agung Prasetyo, Fardhan Aji Pranantyo, and **Paiman**. 2022. Soybean varieties respond to the shade of teak trees. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Res.* **56**(5): 551-556.
19	Research	Q3	**Paiman**, Ardiyanta, Subeni, Kharisun and Yussof S.F. 2022. Effect of waterlogging on weed seed germination and growth in lowland rice. *Applied Ecology and Experimental Research (AEER).* 20(6): 5397-5408
20	Research	Q3	**Paiman**, Muhammad Ansar, Fani Ardiani, Siti Fairuz Yusoff. 2022. Minimizing weed competition throught waterlogging in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under various soil types. *Res. Crop.* 23(4): 755-762
21	Research	Q3	Ardiyanta, Cicilia Tri Kusumastuti, Okti Purwaningsih, **Paiman**. 2022. Profitability of Tomato Farming Through the Eco-enzymes Application. *Res. Crop.* 23(4): 808-814.
22	Research	Q3	Agusalim Masulili[1], Sutikarini, Rini Suryani, Ida Ayu Suci, Ismail Astar, Hardi Dominikus Bancin, **Paiman**. 2022. The role of biochar amendments in improving the properties of acid sulphate soil. *Res. Crop.* 23(4): 787-794
23	Research	Q3	Muhammad Ansar, Bahrudin, Maemunah, **Paiman**. 2022.The effect of harvest age and storage duration on viability and vigor of shallot tubers. *Res. Crop.* 23(4): 566-573

Manuscript in progress, submit, and review in 2023

NO	Type	Q	Manuscript
24	Research	Q4	**Paiman**.· 2023. Response of growth and yield of salibu rice on the stem cuttings height of parent crops after harvest. ***AIP*** (Accepted)
25	Research	Q4	**Paiman**, Edo Hendrawan. 2023. Effect of Allium extracts types on growth and yield of rice. ***AIP*** (in review)
26	Research	Q2	Agusalim Masulili and **Paiman**. 2023. Effect of A Mixture of Water Hyacinth Compost and Rice Husk Biochar on the Improvement of Alluvial Soil Properties to Increase the Growth of Red Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* L.). *Open Agricultural Journal*. (in review)
27	**Review**	Q2	**Paiman**, Ardiyanta, Cicilia Tri Kusumastuti, Agusalim Masulili and Siti Fairuz Yussof. 2023. Planting System of Jajar Legowo for Increasing the Rice Yield in Indonesia: A Review . Reviews in Agricultural Science (in Review)
28	Research	Q3	Agusalim Masulili, Agus Suyanto, Setiawan and **Paiman**. 2023. Effect of pineapple skin bokashi on improvement of soil properties and growth of shallot (*Allium ascalonicum* L.). Research on Crops.
29	Research	Q2	Ardiyanta, C. Tri Kusumastuti, and Paiman. 2023. Profitability of rice farming in different plant spacing (in process)
30	Research	Q2	**Paiman**, Ardiyanta and C. Tri Kusumastuti. 2023. Response the growth and yield of rice in different plant spacing and soil types (in process)
31	Research	Q1	C. Tri Kusumastuti, Ardiyanta, and **Paiman**. 2023. Effect of agronomic and physiological character on rice yield (in process)


1. Science
2. Topic
RQ
3. Keywords
4. Scopus.com
5. Sciencedirect.com
6. Mendeley.com
7. Connectedpapers.com
8. Openknowledgemaps.org
9. Publish or perish (POP)
10. References
(1) Identification
(2) Screening
(3) Eligibility
(4) Included
Structure of manuscript:
a. Title, authors, affiliation, correspondence author
b. Abstract
c. Keywords
d. Introduction
e. Materials and Methods
f. Results
g. Discussions
h. Conclusions
i. Author contributions
j. Acknowledgments
k. Conflict of interest
l. Source of fundings
m. References
11. Google translate.com
12. Speedwrite.com
13. Proofreading
14. Grammarly.com
16. Plagiarism check
15. Manuscript
Q/SJR?
17. Journal
18. Scopus.com
19. Scimagojr.com
20. Journal finder
21. Template
Quality, Scope, Content
22. Submission
a. Register (create account)
b. Login (usern. & paswd.)
c. Cover letter, sert. proofread
d. Copyright agreement
e. Reviewers list
Why?
23a. Rejected
23b. In review
24. Revised
25. Accepted
26. Invoice
27. Published

MANFAAT PUBLIKASI ARTIKEL

Why a lecturer should publish articles in reputable international journals?

1. Penghargaan
2. Jabatan Fungsional
3. Akreditasi Prodi
4. Akreditasi PT
5. Branding PT

PUBLICATION BARRIERS

1. Takut ditolak → coba dahulu
2. Ingin yang instan → bukan jalan terbaik
3. Tidak mau meluangkan waktu untuk membaca (?)
4. Menunggu waktu luang untuk menulis → harus disempatkan
5. Terlalu banyak persiapan → dimulai saja dari yang kecil dulu
6. Terlalu banyak berniat → segera bertindak saja
7. Sakit hati dengan reviewer → belajarlah dari mereka

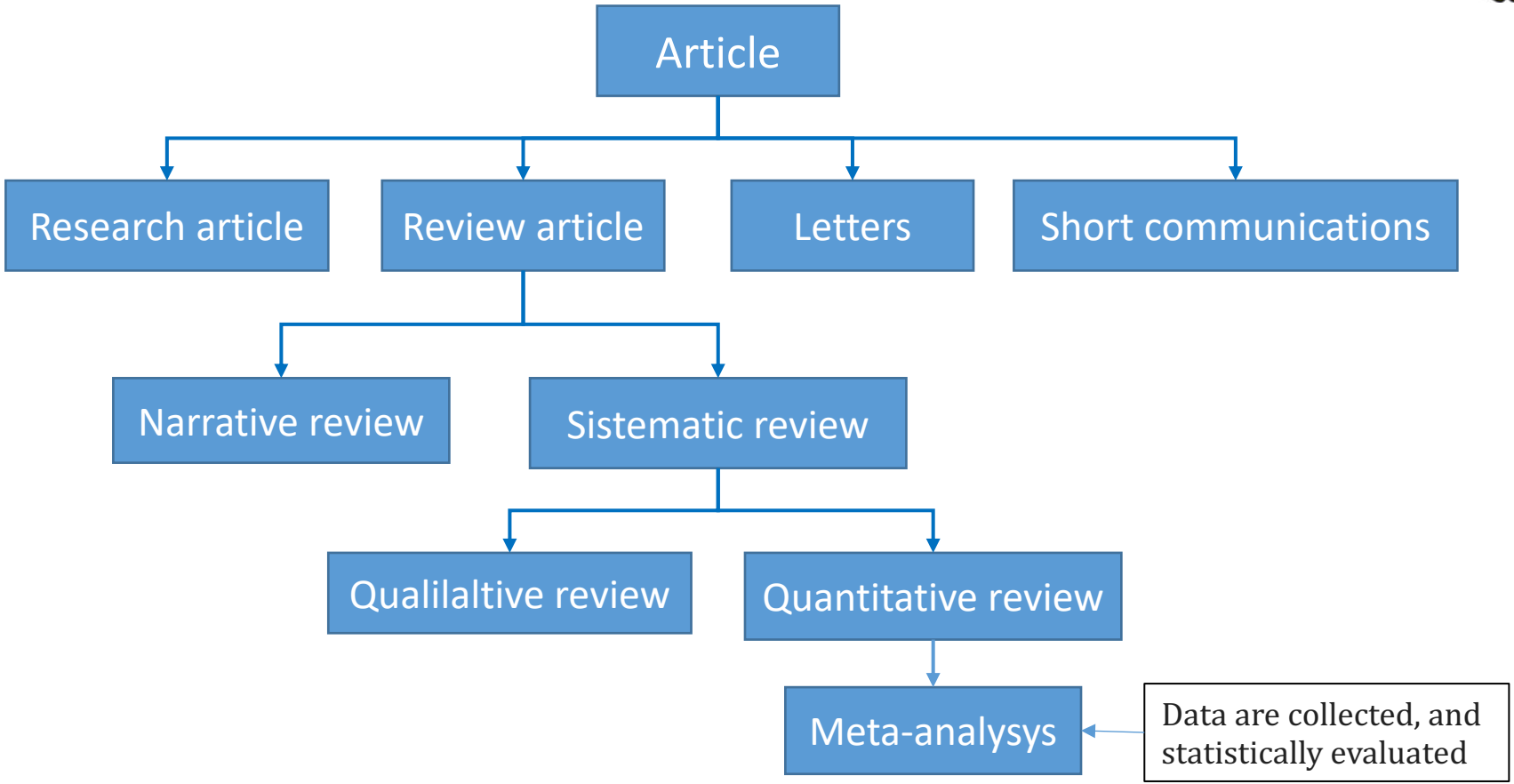
Jadikan Prioritas dan habit:

Menulis dan Publikasi Artikel Imiah pada Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi

Terindex

Scopus atau Web of Science (WOS)

ARTICLE TYPES



PERBEDAAN RESEARCH, REVIEW, LETTERS, & SHORT COMM.

1. Research articles are detailed studies reporting original research conducted by the author. They include hypothesis, background study, methods, results, interpretation of findings, and a discussion of possible implications

2. Review articles give an overview of existing literature in a field, often identifying specific problems or issues and analyzing information from available published work on the topic with a balanced perspective.

3. Letters are usually short and flexible articles that express readers' opinion on previously published articles, or provide evidence to support/oppose an existing viewpoint.

4. Short/rapid/brief communications are usually a concise format used to report significant improvements to existing methods, a new practical application, or a new tool or resource. These need to be reported quickly as the need to communicate such findings is very high.

PELATIHAN INI HANYA MEMBAHAS
RESEARCH ARTICLES

MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE OF RESEARCH ARTICLE

1. Title (authors, affiliation, correspondence author)
2. Abstract
3. Keywords
4. Introduction
5. Materials and Methods
6. Results and discussion
7. Conclusion
8. Acknowledgments
9. References

Materi 2

TITLE, ABSTRACT, AND KEYWORDS

16.30-17.30

1

Title

1.1. WHAT ARE DIFFERENT OF TEMA, TOPIC, AND TITLE?

- **TEMA** merupakan suatu pokok pikiran yang bersifat umum dan luas, sehingga perlu diuraikan lagi.
- Sifat umum dan luas sehingga harus dipersempit menjadi topik penelitian

- **TOPIC** merupakan gambaran dari suatu permasalahan masih bersifat umum dan cakupannya dapat dipersempit menjadi judul penelitian

- **TITLE** merupakan gambaran spesifik (mencerminkan isi karya ilmiah), jelas dan tidak bersifat umum dari suatu permasalahan.
- Judul adalah penjabaran lebih detail dari topik.

1.2. LUAS CAKUPAN

- **TEMA:** The maximizing Rice yield

  Sangat luas: cultivation, intensification (superior seed, fertilizer), weed control, etc.

- **TOPIC:** The maximizing rice yield **using fertilizer**

  Masih luas: fertilizer: ureum, NPK, KCl, TSP, etc.

- **TITLE:** The maximizing rice yield **using NPK fertilizer**

  Sempit (limited): NPK fertilizer

1.3. **PAPER TITLE** (the face of your paper)

Title:
The Maximizing Rice Yield using NPK Fertilizer

Fungsi Judul:

1. Memikat perhatian reviewer
2. Menyatakan kontribusi dengan cara yang tepat
3. Membedakan dari judul yang lain
4. Menyediakan info terbaik bagi mesin pencari eletronik menemukan artikel anda

1.4. JUDUL YANG BAIK

1. The title of your article is one of the first indicators readers will get of your research and concepts
2. Should be short or concise (ringkas), accurate, clear (jelas), specific (kas), catchy (menarik), informatif, and not to general.
3. Limited to 8-15 words or must not be more than 120 characters,
4. Relevan to the subject
5. In single phrase
6. Correct grammar and proper capitalization (tentative)
7. Avoid abbreviation and formulae

1.5. LANGKAH MEMBUAT JUDUL

Research Article:

1. Pilih isu atau permasalahan yang sedang hangat dibicarakan untuk diangkat dalam penelitian atau masalah lama tapi belum ada solusi yang signifikan: ***Maximizing*** *(significance)*
2. Fokus pada sasaran yang akan dituju dari penelitian: ***Rice yield*** *(objective)*
3. Jelaskan metode yang digunakan untuk penelitian: ***Using NPK fertilizer*** *(method)*
4. Rekontruksi judul penelitian:

The maximizing *rice yield* *using NPK fertilizer*
Significance *Objective* *method*

1.6. AUTHOR NAMES AND AFFILIATIONS

The Maximizing Rice Yield Using NPK Fertilizer

Paiman[1,*], Muhammad Ansar[2], Fani Ardiani[3] and **Siti Fairuz Yusoff**[4]

[1)]*Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta 55182, Indonesia.*
[2)]*Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Tadulako, Palu 94118, Indonesia.*
[3)]*Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Institut Pertanian Stiper, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia.*
[4)]*Department of Agricultural Science, Faculty of Technical and Vocational, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Tanjong Malim 35900, Perak, Malaysia.*

Corespondence author email: paiman@upy.ac.id,

2

ABSTRACT

2.1. ABSTRACT IS IMPORTANT

a. Abstract is the ***shop window*** of your article
b. Abstract is a short summary of the whole paper (***single paragraph)***
c. Will be ***read first by the reviewer,*** must be high quality (not contain: *reference, citation, table and figure****)***.
d. Single words or phrases and represent key concepts

2.2. ABSTRACT FUNCTION

- Lihat contoh artikel yang diterbitkan pada jurnal yang dituju & perhatikan ***format abstract***.
- Abstract merupakan ringkasan penting dari keseluruhan makalah ilmiah yang meliputi: *latar belakang (**tentative**), tujuan, metode, hasil,* dan *kesimpulan* dalam bentuk singkat dan jelas.
- **Fungsi abstract**:
  1. Membantu pembaca menemukan apa yang mereka cari.
  2. Menentukan tingkat ketertarikan orang lain dengan karya Anda.
  3. Membantu peneliti menemukan makalah yang relevan dengan pekerjaannya.
  4. Membantu orang memutuskan untuk membaca keseluruhan atau tidak (tanpa membuang waktu).
  5. Untuk mengoptimalkan mesin telusur → lebih banyak diklik oleh googler

2.3. CONTENTS OF ABSTRACT

A concise and factual abstract of no more than 250 words is required. It reports concisely on the main findings of the research. To this end, the abstract is structured in five parts:

1. CONTEXT, presents the background and the issues;
2. OBJECTIVE, explains the objectives of the research;
3. METHODS, provides a brief overview of the material and methods used;
4. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS, presents the main results using quantitative facts whenever possible, and the interpretation of those results;
5. SIGNIFICANCE, highlights the novelty (main findings) of those results and their implications/recommendations/suggestions for science, policy, and practice

2.4. VERB TENSE IN ABSTRACT

2.5. VERB TENSE IN ABSTRACT

Type of information	Verb form	Examples
➢ Giving **background details** or statement of general fact, for **stating the main point of a study**, an **overview of the topic being covered**,	Simple present tense	*The industry **is** already well known for its efforts to improve the eco-efficiency of its processes. China, whose estimated population was 1,433,783,686 at the end of 2019, **is** the most populated country in the world*
➢ Describing the **aims of the study**	Simple present tense	*The study **aims** to determine the optimal of NPK fertilizer*
➢ Describing the **methods**	Simple past tense (active or passive)	*We **carried out** a series of field tests A large number of samples **were tested** for fracturing*
➢ Reporting the **findings** of past results or observation	Simple past tense	*Results **indicated** that the problem is even more serious than previously predicted.*
➢ Stating the **conclusion**	Simple present tense/tentative verb and or modal auxiliaries	*Research findings **show** that dose of 250 kg/ha urea **provide** the maximal rice yield*
➢ Explaining the **implications** of your findings.	Simple present tense	*Results revealed that adolescents with depression **experience** difficulties with sleep quality*

2.6. STRUCTURE OF ABSTRACT

1. Background

2. Objective

3. Methods

Abstract:

Rice has become a primary daily necessity for most Indonesian population. The upsurge of national rice production can be done by agricultural intensification through the application of compound fertilizer. This study aims to determine the optimum dose of NPK fertilizer, which can provide the highest rice yield of Ciherang varieties in Alluvial soil. This experiment was a single factor arranged in a completely randomized design and three times replications. The treatment of NPK fertilizer consisted of four doses, i.e., 0, 160, 320, and 480 kg ha^{-1}. The data observations were analyzed by using analysis of variance at 5% significance levels. The difference between the averages of the treatment was compared using Duncan's new multiple range test at 5% significance levels. The results of the research showed that the application of NPK fertilizer could increase the growth and yield of rice plants compared to only providing urea fertilizer. The optimum dose of compound NPK was obtained at 656 kg ha^{-1} with the maximum dry weight of grains of 4.26 tons ha^{-1} milled dry grain. The research findings show that the NPK fertilizer interval has not reached the optimum dose in Alluvial soils for the Ciherang variety. Our recommended that the application of NPK Mutiara fertilizer with doses higher than 480 kg ha^{-1} is required for alluvial soils.

4. Results

5. Conclusion (Novelty)

6. Recommendation/saggestion

3

KEYWORDS

3.1. WRITING KEYWORDS

1. Keywords are used for indexing your paper (important for online searching),
2. Keywords should be listed in ***alphabetical order*** (capitalized each words or beginning words or all lowercase) and separated with semicolons (;) or comma (,) or point (·) or (-) → many variations.
3. Avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, ***'and', 'of'***).
4. Choose: *important* and *relevant keywords* that researchers in field will be searching for, so that your paper will appear in a database search.
5. Avoid words with a *broad meaning*, and should *differ from words mentioned* in the title.
6. Don't use ***words*** from journal name (it is implicit in the topic)
7. Scientific or systematic name of plants and fungi etc. → should be written in *italic*. e.g. *Oryza sativa*

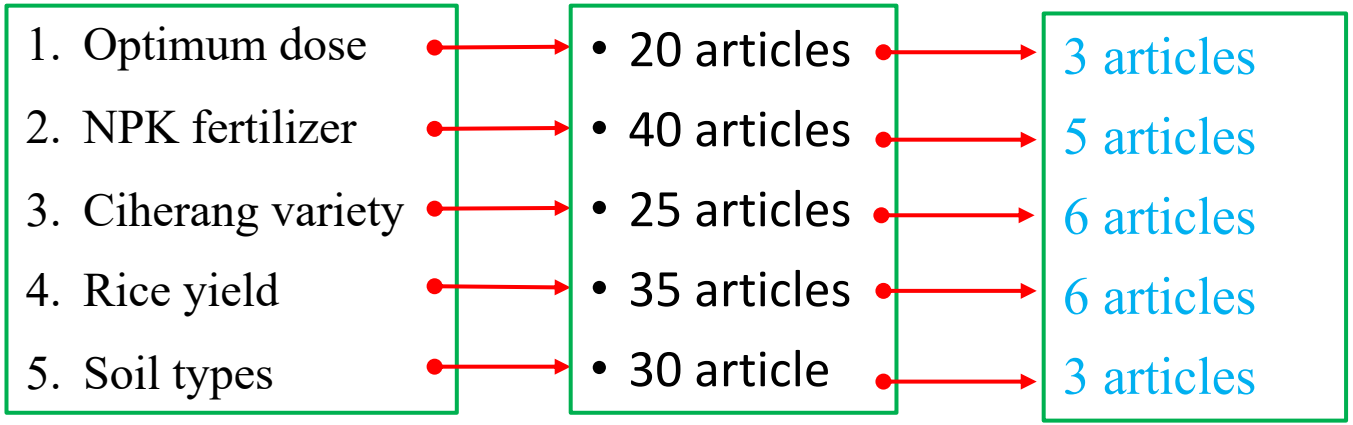
3.2. HOW TO CHOOSE KEYWORDS

Title:
The Maximizing Rice Yield using NPK Fertilizer

Keywords:
Optimum dose, NPK fertilizer, Ciherang variety, rice yield, soil type

Publication year in:
2017-2022

3.4. KEYWORDS TO FIND THE LITERATURE



Identifikasi and Screening: 150 literatur

Eligible and included: 23 literatur

Materi 3

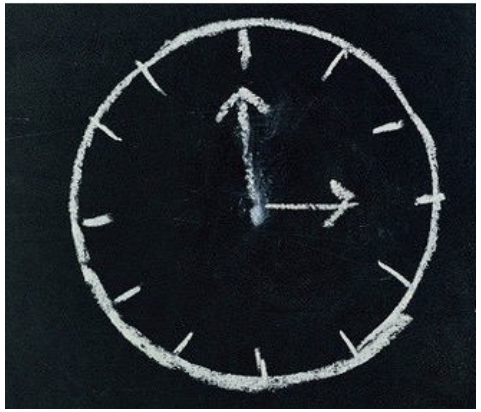
INTRODUCTION, METHOD, RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION

18.30-20.00

4

INTRODUCTION

4.1. VERB TENSE IN INTRODUCTION



THE THREE MOST FREQUENTLY USED TENSES IN ACADEMIC WRITING

When & where used:

1. **Simple present tense**
2. **Simple past tense,**
3. **Simple present perfect tense?**

4.2. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

When to use ?	Examples
1. Describe **statement of general facts** and **general truths**, mainly in introductions to present background on the research topic. Or ideas accepted today	➢ *The Reynolds number **provides** a measure of…* Bilangan Reynolds adalah besaran tak berdimensi penting dalam mekanika fluida. (*Itu dianggap sebagai kebenaran umum di bidangnya)*. ➢ *Most researchers **agree** that our species appeared in Africa*
2. Describe the contents of the paper or refer to **figures**, **tables** or **graphs**	➢ *Section 3 **presents** the results …* ➢ *Table 2 above **demonstrates** the success …*

4.3. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

When to use ?	Examples
1. Describe things that happened at a particular time in the past tense, so when reviewing the literature or previous studies, so use the **past tense** to discuss past work	➢ *Smith and Olson (2009) **reported** that…* ➢ *The subjects in the first group **scored** higher, on average…… (Smith and Olson, 2009)* ➢ *Author A (2017) **showed** that varied populations display similar patterns, but Author B **demonstrated** that patterns vary wildly*

4.4. SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

When to use ?	Examples
1. Describe **events** that <u>are linked to</u> the present or are continuing.	➢ *Mobile phone use **<u>has increased</u>** over the past decade.*
2. Describe **general findings** when emphasising on has been done that are <u>known to be true or still valid today</u>	➢ *Researchers **<u>have used</u>** this material to manufacture…*
3. To express that research in a certain area is ongoing	➢ *Other researchers **<u>have described</u>** similar processes in other environments*

4.5. ELEMENTS OF INTRODUCTION

Step 1. Introduce Your Topic

(1) Provides general background about the topic. (2). Establishes the reason(s) why this research question (RQ) or problem is important. (3) Describe the current conditions supported by some related research. (4). State the significance of the research work and how the research contributes to knowledge of the field. (5). Solutions provided.

Step 2. Descibe the Previous research (Literature review-Survei literatur)

Choose and summarize the relevant literature with your topic

(Place citations of previous research in this section included in the quantitative synthesis (meta analysis))

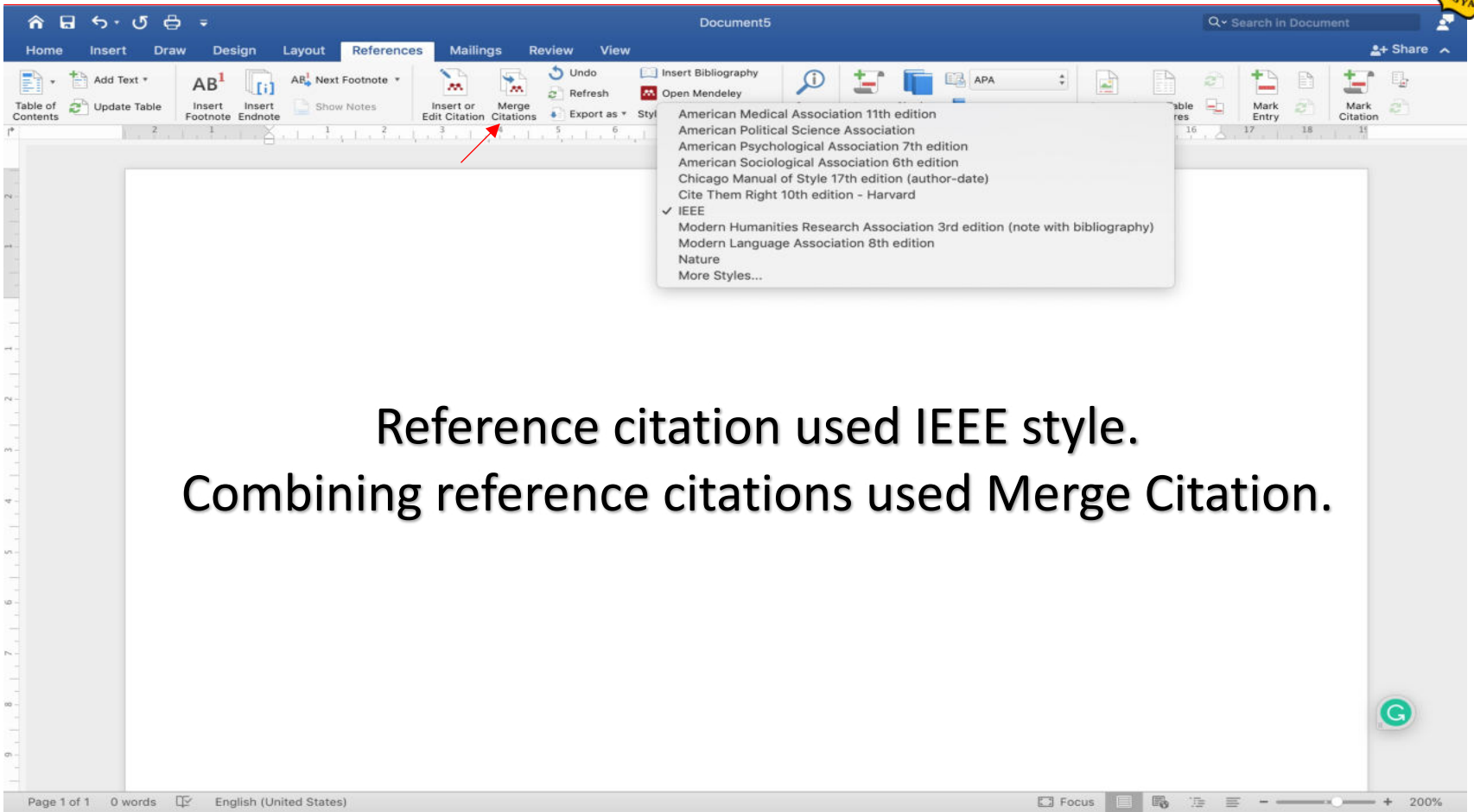
Step 3. Establish Your Research Gap

1). What RG is your work intended to fill? 2). Describe the problem you will address!, and 3). What contribution to the knowledge of the field does it make (Novelty)

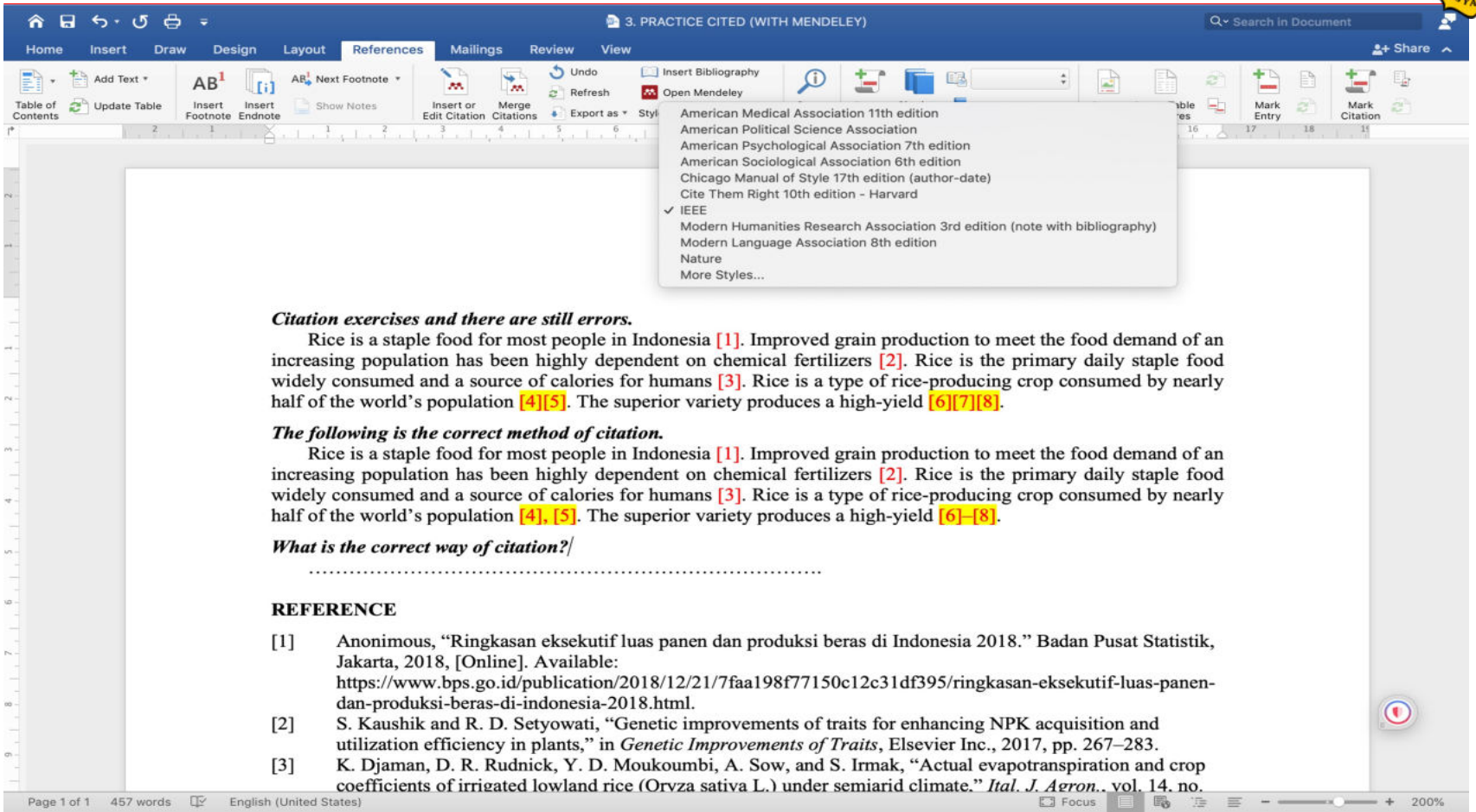
Step 4. Specify Your Objective

Present the objectives to be studied

4.6. HOW TO CITE THE REFERENCES?



4.7. HOW TO CITE THE REFERENCES?



4.8. HOW TO CITE THE REFERENCES?

Use of IEEE Style:

- Research results by Ahmed *et al*. [12], hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida. According to Nestor *et al*. [13], the production difference depends on each variety's characteristics.

- Ahmed *et al*. [12] stated that hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida. Nestor *et al*. [13] explained that the production difference depends on each variety's characteristics.

- Hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida [12]. The production difference depends on each variety's characteristics [13].

4.9. HOW TO CITE THE REFERENCES?

Use of Vancouver Style:

- Research results by Ahmed *et al*. (2022), hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida. According to Nestor *et al*. (2023), the production difference depends on each variety's characteristics.

- Ahmed *et al*. (2022) stated that hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida. Nestor *et al*. (2023) explained that the production difference depends on each variety's characteristics.

- Hybrid varieties had a much higher weed competitiveness index than Inbrida (Ahmed *et al*., 2022). The production difference depends on each variety's characteristics (Nestor *et al*., 2023).

5

METHODS

5.1. VERB TENSE IN METHODS

Type of information	Verb form	Examples
➢Describing the **methods**	Simple past tense (active or passive)	➢ *We **carried out** a series of field tests.* ➢ *A large number of samples **were tested** for fracturing*
➢Describing the **research activity**	Simple past tense, present perfect tense	➢ *The study **focused** on 2 main areas.* ➢ *The framework for life cycle analysis **has been developed***

5.2. STRUCTURE OF METHODS

2.1. Study site

- When and where was the research was done.

2.2. Experimental design/methodology

- Present the experimental design/methodology was used in this study.
- In the method section, the improvement must be done *to add a flow chart.*

2.3. Research procedures

- What materials were used in the research.
- Provide enough detail to allow readers to interpret your experiment, so readers can repeat the procedures without consulting the author of the study.

2.4. Variables

- What variables were observed and how to observe?
- What tools were used and write the tools name.

2.5. Statistic analysis

- What statistical tests were used? and please state the software application used.

5.3. EQUATION STYLE IN TEXT

…….. WSN in each soil depth is calculated using the formula in **Eq. 1**.

$$WSN = \frac{A1}{A2} \times B1 \qquad (1)$$

Equation 2 is used to calculate the WPN at each soil depth.

$$WPN = \frac{A1}{A2} \times B2 \qquad (2)$$

- A paper containing several equations should be identified with a number in parentheses (*e.g.* Eq. 1).
- For equations or illustrations, just use **Eq. 1** or **Eqs. 1 and 2.** If it is placed at the end of a sentence.
- **Equation 1** or **Equations 1 and 2**. If it is placed at the beginning of the sentence

6

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

6.1. THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Check! What do **your research results** relate to the **research questions** (RQ) or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
2. Describes what the **findings mean**, and is supported by relevant data.
3. What do you find from the research, then provide **supporting (agree)** or **contradictory arguments (why?)** or **offers new things** for an interesting discussion (make **a preposition**).
4. Present an argument with the **most recent references** (from journals published (Q1-Q2) in **the last 5 years**).
5. **Improve the discussion** with the conclusions that you make yourself at the end, as a comment from you for each research results that you get.
6. Is there any **novelty** that can be found in this research? In this detailed discussion section, **novelties** will be found in research.

6.2. VERB TENSE IN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Type of information	Verb form	Examples
1). Refer to **Tabel, Figure,** and **Grafic**	Simple present perfect tense	➢ The results of the correlation analysis **can be seen** in Table 1. ➢ The rice yield in different soil types **is presented** in Figure 1.
2). Explain to refer the **Tabel, Figure,** and **Grafic.**	Simple present tense	➢ Table 1 **shows** that …… ➢ Figures 1 and 2 **explain** that ….
3). Describe the **research results**	Simple past tense	GDW **was** significantly negatively correlated with LAI (-0.736**) and GDW (-0.776**), respectively.
4). Discuss the **research results**	Simple past tense	The weeds **were** greedy for environmental factors, namely, nutrients, water, sunlight, space growing, and more robust growth than crops. Without waterlogging, weed growth **was** most robust.

6.3. REFER TO A TABLE

The correlation analysis was done on the relationship between WDW, LAI, SRR, GDW, and HI. The results of the correlation analysis **can be seen** in Table 2.

Table 2. The correlation analysis between weed growth and rice growth and yield

Variable		LAI	SRR	GDW	HI
WDW	Pearson Correlation	-.736**	-.548ns	-.776**	-.576ns
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.065	.003	.050
	N	12	12	12	12

Remarks: ** = Correlation **is** significant at P = 0.01 level of probability (2-tailed), and ns = correlation **is** not significantly at P = 0.05 level of probability.

Table 2 **shows** that GDW **was** significantly negatively correlated with LAI (-0.736**) and GDW (-0.776**), respectively, but not significantly with SRR (-0.548ns) and HI (-0.576ns). Growing weeds **was followed** by a decrease in LAI and GDW.

6.4. REFER TO A FIGURE

The effect of waterlogging on the performance of the weed-rice competition **can be seen** in Fig. 2.

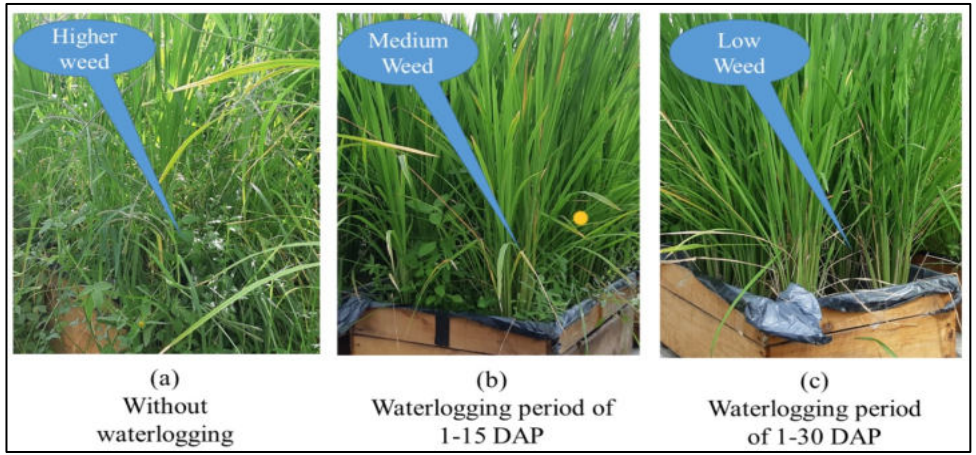


Figure 1. The effect of waterlogging on the weed-rice competition.

Figure 2 **shows** that weed and rice performances **were** very different. Without waterlogging **showed** that weed growth **was** very strong (a). Treatment of 1-15 DAP waterlogging indicated medium weed growth (b). Finally, low weed growth occurred in waterlogging of 1-30 DAP (c).

6.5. PREPOSITION & PRONOUN IN DISCUSSION

1. **Kata transisi dan frase** (**preposition**) menghubungkan ide, kalimat, dan paragraf.
2. Itu semua untuk membantu dalam aliran ide logis karena memberi sinyal hubungan antara kalimat dan paragraf.
3. Dalam prosa, materi didukung dan dikondisikan tidak hanya oleh urutan materi (posisinya) tetapi oleh penghubung (preposisi) yang menandakan keteraturan, hubungan, dan perpindahan.
4. Selain itu, **kata ganti (pronouns)** bertindak sebagai penghubung saat digunakan untuk merujuk ke kata benda dalam kalimat sebelumnya.
5. Pengulangan kata kunci dan frase serta penggunaan sinonim (**synonyms**) yang menggemakan kata-kata penting, yang keduanya berfungsi untuk membangun hubungan dengan kalimat sebelumnya.

Some of the more commonly used connectives are listed below. Note especially how these connections function to develop, relate, connect, and move ideas

1. To signal *addition* of ideas (Untuk menandai penambahan ide)	**And** (dan), **also** (selain itu), **besides** (lebih jauh), **further** (lebih jauh), **furthermore** (lebih jauh/selanjutnya), **too** (juga), **moreover** (lebih dari itu), **in addition** (tambahan), **in addition to** (sebagai tambahan), **in addition this (that)** (selain itu), **then** (kemudian), **of equal importance** (yang sama pentingnya), **equally important** (sama pentingnya), **another** (yang lain)
2. To signal *time* (Untuk menandai waktu)	**Next** (berikutnya), **afterward** (setelah), **finally** (akhirnya), **later** (nanti), **last** (terakhir), **lastly** (terakhir), **at last** (akhirnya), **now** (sekarang), **subsequently** (selanjutnya), **then** (kemudian), **when** (ketika), **soon** (segera), **thereafter** (setelah itu), **to this time** (untuk saat ini), **after a short time** (setelah waktu yang singkat), **the next week** (minggu depan) (**month** (bulan), **day** (hari), etc.), **a minute later** semenit kemudian), **in the meantime** (di sementara itu), **meanwhile** (sementara itu), **on the following day** (keesokan harinya), **at length** (akhirnya), **ultimately** (pada akhirnya), **presently** (saat ini)
3. To signal *order* or *sequence* (Untuk memberi sinyal urutan)	**First** (pertama), **second** (kedua), (etc.), **finally** (akhirnya), **hence** (karenanya), **next** (berikutnya), **then** (kemudian), **from here on** (dari sini), **to begin with** (untuk memulai dengan), **last of all** (terakhir dari semua), **after** (setelah), **before** (sebelum), **as soon as** (secepatnya), **in the end** (pada akhirnya), **gradually** (secara bertahap), **in turn/in turns** (gantinya/secara bergantian), **in turns off** (bergantian),

4. To signify *space* and *place* (Untuk menandakan ruang dan tempat)	**Above** (di atas), **behind** (di belakang), **below** (di bawah), **beyond** (di luar), **here** (di sini), **there** (di sana), **to the right (left)** (ke kanan (kiri)), **nearby** (di dekatnya), **opposite** (berlawanan), **on the other side** (di sisi lain), **in the background** (di latar belakang), **directly ahead** (tepat di depan), **along the wall** (di sepanjang dinding), **as you turn right** (saat Anda berbelok ke kanan), **at the tip** (di ujung), **across the hall** (melintasi aula), **at this point** (pada titik ini), **adjacent to** (bersebelahan dengan)
5. To signal an *example* (Untuk memberi sinyal contoh)	**for example** (misalnya), **to illustrate** (untuk mengilustrasaikan), **for instance** (misalnya), **to be specific** (untuk menjadi spesifik), **such as** (seperti), **moreover** (terlebih lagi), **furthermore** (lebih jauh), **just as important** (sama pentingnya), **similarly** (dengan cara yang sama), **in the same way** (dengan cara yang sama)
6. To show *results* (Untuk menunjukkan hasil)	**as a result** (sebagai akibat), **hence** (karenanya), **henceforward (henceforth)** (untuk selanjutnya), **so** (demikian), **accordingly** (dengan demikian), **as a consequence** (sebagai akibat), **consequently** (akibatnya), **thus (so)** (jadi/demikian), **thus far** (sejauh ini), **since** (karena), **therefore** (oleh karena itu), **for this reason** (untuk alasan ini), **because of this** (karena ini), **for this** (untuk ini), **according to** (menurut)
7. To signal *purpose* (Untuk menandai tujuan)	**to this end** (untuk tujuan ini), **for this purpose** (untuk tujuan ini), **with this in mind** (dengan pemikiran ini), **for this reason** (untuk alasan ini), **for these reasons** (untuk alasan-alasan ini)
8. To signal *comparisons* (Untuk memberi sinyal perbandingan)	**Like** (suka), **in the same (like) manner or way** (dengan cara atau cara yang sama (suka), **similary** (serupa)

9. To indicate *contrast* (Untuk menunjukkan kontras)	**But** (tetapi), **in contrast** (sebaliknya), **conversely** (sebaliknya), **however** (namun/bagaimanapun), **still** (masih), **even still** (bahkan masih), **nevertheless** (bagaimanapun), **nonetheless** (bagaimanapun), **yet** (namun), **and yet** (namun), **on the other hand** (di sisi lain), **of course** (tentu saja), **on the contrary** (sebaliknya), **or** (atau**), in spite of this** (terlepas dari itu), **actually** (sebenarnya), **a year ago** (setahun yang lalu), **now** (sekarang), **notwithstanding** (meskipun demikian), **for all that** (untuk semua itu), **strangely enough** (anehnya**), ironically** (ironisnya), **in any case** (bagaimanapun juga)
10. To signal *alternatives*, *exceptions*, and *objections* (Untuk memberi sinyal alternatif, pengecualian, dan keberatan)	**Although (the)** (meskipun/walaupun), **even though** (meski), **though** (meskipun), **while** (sementara), **despite (off)** (meskipun), **despite this** (meskipun ini), **to be sure** (untuk memastikan), **it is true** (itu benar), **true** (benar), **I grant** (saya akui), **granted** (diberikan), **I admit** (saya akui), **admittedly** (memang), **doubtless** (tidak diragukan lagi), **I concede** (saya mengakui), **regardless** (terlepas dari)
11. To *dispute* (Untuk membantah)	**it isn't true that** (tidak benar), **people are wrong who say that** (orang salah mengatakan itu), **deny that** (menyangkal itu), **be that as it may** (bagaimanapun juga), **by the same token** (dengan tanda yang sama), **no doubt** (tidak diragukan lagi), **we often hear it said** (saya sering mendengarnya dikatakan), **many people claim** (banyak orang mengklaim**), many people suppose** (banyak orang mengira), **it used to be thought** (itu dulunya adalah pemikiran), **in any case** (dalam hal apapun)

12. To *intensify* (Untuk mengintensifkan)	**above all** (di atas segalanya), **first and foremost** (pertama dan terutama), **importantly** (penting), **again** (sekali lagi), **to be sure** (untuk memastikan), **indeed** (memang), **in fact** (pada kenyataannya), **in turns out** (ternyata), **as a matter of fact** (sebagai fakta), **as I have said** (seperti yang telah saya katakana), **as has been noted** (seperti yang telah dicatat)
13. To *summarize* or *repeat* (Untuk meringkas atau mengulang)	**in summary** (singkatnya), **to sum up** (untuk meringkas), **to repeat** (mengulangi), **briefly** (secara singkat), **in short** (singkatnya), **finally** (akhirnya), **on the whole** (secara keseluruhan), **therefore** (oleh karena itu), **as I have said** (seperti yang telah saya katakana), **in conclusion** (sebagai kesimpulan), **as you can see** (seperti yang Anda lihat)

Materi 4

CONCLUSION, DATA SUPLEMENTS, AND REFFERENCES

09.00-10.00

7

CONCLUSIONS

7.1. VERB TENSE IN CONCLUSION

Type of information	Verb form	Examples
➢ Stating the **conclusion**	Simple present tense/tentative verb and or modal auxiliaries	➢ The research findings **explain** that dose of 250 kg/ha urea **provide** the maximal rice yield. ➢ The research findings **show** that waterlogging period of 1-30 DAP **can minimize** the weed-rice competition and **increase** the rice yield.
➢ Explaining the **implications** of your findings.	Simple present (perfect) tense	➢ Furthermore, it **can be recommended** that further research be carried out on the effect of ……. . ➢ It **is highly recommended** to be practiced as cultural weed control in rice cultivation. ➢ We **recommend** that the application of cow urine with a concentration higher than 80% **is required** in mustard cultivation.

7.2. Content of Conclussions

- Kesimpulan harus menjadi interpretasi dari hasil penelitian.
- Merangkum semua konsep yang diperkenalkan di badan utama teks dengan urutan yang paling penting hingga kurang penting.
- Tidak ada konsep baru yang akan diperkenalkan di bagian ini.

7.3. Structure of Conclussions

Empat Aspek Utama pada Conclussion:

1. **Menyajikan kesimpulan global dan spesifik, terkait dengan tujuan**: Use effective and efficient sentences in writing the conclusions that you get from this research. Include key data or indicators of your research results.

   The study has described……

   This research could be concluded that .....

2. **Menyampaikan kontribusi penelitian bagi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan**:

   The research findings have confirmed that …

   This research can be applied ……

3. **Menyampaikan limitasi penelitian anda (if any)**:

   *The study **has limitation** in …… because it focused on the ……*

4. **Sarankan untuk penelitian selanjutnya**: Add at the end of the paragraph on perspectives for future research.

   To gain significant result whether the ……

   For future research, ……

8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

8.1. Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments

- We thank the support Institute of Research and Community Service of Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, which has provided financial assistance for this research.
- We acknowledge the Institute of Research and Community Service of Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta for financial support.

Must mention a quick thanks to the fund providers, supporters, etc.

- People who helped you obtain funding for your project
- You can thank the people who contributed to your paper in writing and proofreading.
- You are grateful to your funding agency or the institution that gave you the grant.
- Reviewers and editors (especially in the revised manuscript)

8.2. Acknowledgment

- ✓ Pengakuan dapat tampak sebagai aspek kecil dari artikel jurnal Anda, namun itu masih penting. Di sinilah Anda mengakui individu yang tidak memenuhi syarat untuk penulisan bersama, tetapi berkontribusi pada artikel Anda secara intelektual, finansial, atau dengan cara lain.

- ✓ Ketika Anda mengakui seseorang dalam teks akademik Anda, itu memberi Anda lebih banyak integritas sebagai penulis karena itu menunjukkan bahwa Anda tidak mengklaim ide akademisi lain sebagai kekayaan intelektual Anda sendiri.

9

DATA SUPLEMENTS

8.1. Author Contributions

Author Contributions:

1. Conceptualization: Paiman; Muhammad Ansar; Fani Ardiani; and Siti Fairuz Yussof;
2. Methodology, Paiman and Fani Ardani;
3. Software and formal analysis, Paiman and Fani Ardani;
4. Validation: Paiman; Muhammad Ansar; Fani Ardiani.; and Siti Fairuz Yusoof;
5. Writing-Original Draft Preparation: P aiman;
6. Writing-Review & Editing: P aiman, Muhammad Ansar; Fani Ardiani; and Siti Fairuz Yussof;
7. Supervision: Paiman; and Fani Ardiani;
8. Funding Acquisition: Paiman;
9. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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3. Dr. Ir. Achmad Fatchul Aziez	Universitas Tunas Pembangunan, Surakarta, Indonesia	achmad.aziez@yahoo.com

Look for authors who have many articles published in Scopus or Web of Science (WOS) and are experienced as Reviewer

8.3. Declaration of Competing Interest

- **Conflict of interest (COI)**

  The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

- **Declaration of competing interest**

  The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

- A **conflict of interest** is a situation in which a person or organization is involved in multiple interests, financial or otherwise, and serving one interest could involve working against another.

8.4. Source of Fundings

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Source of fundings

- Not available
- The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

- There are four basic types of funding sources:
- Government
- Private industry
- Foundations
- Professional organizations

9

REFERENCES

9.1. Structure of References (Type 1)

Journal article

1. Al-Atabi, M.T.; Chin, S.B.; and Luo, X.Y. (2005). Flow structures in tubes with segmental baffles. ***Journal of Flow Visualization and Image Processing***, 45(2), 1412-1420.

Journal article in press

2. Al-Atabi, M.T.; Chin, S.B.; and Luo, X.Y. (in press). Flow visualization in tubes with segmental baffles. ***Journal of Visualization***.

Book

3. Roberson, J.A.; and Crowe, C.T. (1997). ***Engineering fluid mechanics*** (6th ed.). New York: John Wiley and Sons Inc.

Conference paper

4. Al-Atabi, M.T.; Chin, S.B.; and Luo, X.Y. (2004). An experimental study of the flow in an idealised human cystic duct. **In:** ***Proceedings of the First Asian Pacific Conference on Biomechanics***. Osaka, Japan. pp. 33-34.

Internet Source

5. Author, A.B. (2000). ***This is how to cite an internet reference***. Retrieved October 5, 2000, from http://www.author.com.

9.1. Structure of References (Type 2)

Journal article

1. Al-Atabi MT, Chin SB and Luo XY (2005) Flow structures in tubes with segmental baffles. **Journal of Flow Visualization and Image Processing,** 45(2): 1412-1420.

Journal article in press

2. Al-Atabi MT, Chin SB and Luo XY **(in press)** Flow visualization in tubes with segmental baffles. **Journal of Visualization**.

Book

3. Roberson JA and Crowe CT (1997) Engineering fluid mechanics (6th ed.). **New York:** John Wiley and Sons Inc.

Conference paper

4. Al-Atabi MT, Chin SB and Luo XY (2004) An experimental study of the flow in an idealised human cystic duct. **In: Proceedings of the First Asian Pacific Conference on Biomechanics**. Osaka, Japan. pp. 33-34.

Internet Source

5. Author AB (2000) This is how to cite an internet reference. **Retrieved October 5, 2000, from http://www.author.com**.

9.1. Structure of References (Type 3)

Journal article

1. Al-Atabi, M. T., Chin, S. B. and Luo, X. Y. (2005). Flow structures in tubes with segmental baffles. ***Journal of Flow Visualization and Image Processing.*** 45 : 1412-1420.

Journal article in press

2. Al-Atabi, M. T., Chin, S. B. and Luo, X. Y. **(in press)**. Flow visualization in tubes with segmental baffles. ***Journal of Visualization*.**

Book

3. Roberson, J. A. and Crowe, C. T. (1997). ***Engineering fluid mechanics*** **(6th ed.)**. **New York:** John Wiley and Sons Inc.

Conference paper

4. Al-Atabi, M. T., Chin, S. B. and Luo, X. Y. (2004). An experimental study of the flow in an idealised human cystic duct. **In:** ***Proceedings of the First Asian Pacific Conference on Biomechanics***. Osaka, Japan, pp. 33-34.

Internet Source

5. Author, A. B. (2000). ***This is how to cite an internet reference***. Retrieved October 5, 2000, from http://www.author.com.

The structure and writing references are adjusted to the template in the destination journal


Thank You!