Nomor   : 4609.a/UN.28.1.23/KP/2021
Lampiran   :-
Perihal   : **Undangan Pemateri Pelatihan Penulisan Jurnal**

Kepada Yth.
Bapak Dr. Ir. Paiman, MP.
Di Tempat

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan akan diadakannya kegiatan " Pelatihan dan Pendampingan Pembuatan Serta Penyusunan Naskah Publikasi Jurnal Internasional Oleh Jurusan Budidaya Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Tadulako,' kami panitia mengundang bapak untuk mengikuti acara pembukaan sekaligus memberikan materi pada acara tersebut, yang akan diselenggarakan pada :

Hari/Tanggal   : Rabu/30 Juni 2021
Waktu   : 08.00 WIB s/d selesai
                  : Secara daring dengan kode Zoom 98580056029

Demikian undangan ini kami sampaikan,. atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Palu 29 Juni 2021
Dekan Fakultas Pertanian
Universitas Tadulako

Dr. Ir. Muhardi, M.Si. IPM., ASEN Eng
NIP. 19640601 198903 1 003

HOW TO WRITE ARTICLES

Oleh:

Dr. Ir. Paiman, MP.

Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta (UPY)

REASON & OVERVIEW

1.1. Jumlah Publikasi Indonesia Rendah
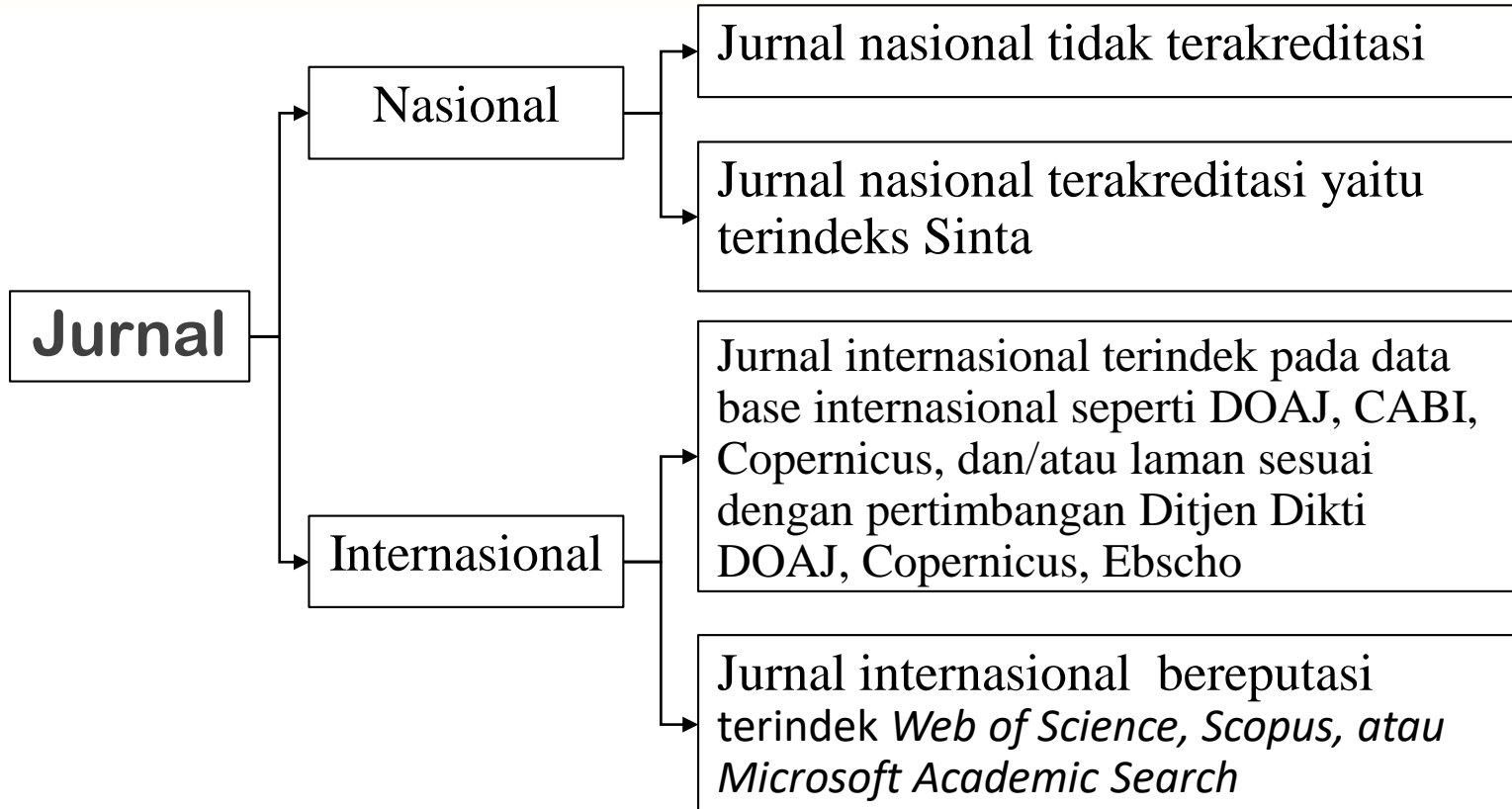

1. Budaya akademik di Indonesia baru mulai dari untuk mengajar, dan bukan untuk meneliti

2. Minat rendah untuk melakukan penelitian dan publikasi hasil penelitian

3. Rendahnya penghargaan dan insentif dari Institusi atau universitas

4. Tidak tahu cara menulis paper dengar benar

5. Tidak tahu cara memilih jurnal yang tepat dan bingung prosedur pengiriman.

1.2. Strategi Praktis Menulis Artikel

1. *Percaya diri bahwa anda dapat membuat artikel yang berkualitas*

2. *Lakukan penelitian dengan baik (berorientasi jurnal)*

3. *Data disesuaikan dengan standar publikasi internasional (kualitas maupun kuantitas)*

4. *Perhatikan template jurnal dan sesuaikan dengan keinginan editor*

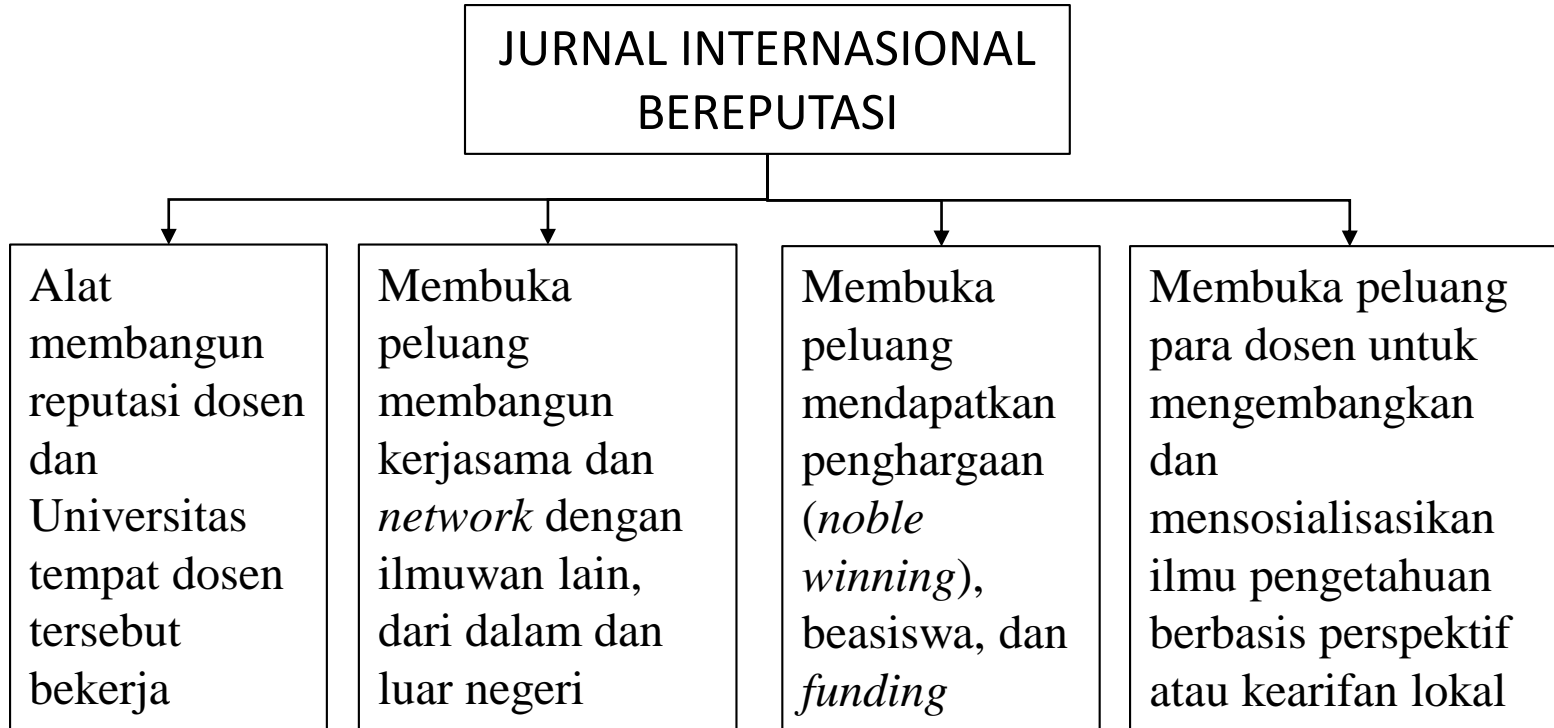5. *Penggunaan bahasa Inggris yang baik dan logika native speaker*

1.3. Jenis Jurnal

```
                                    ┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
                                    │ Jurnal nasional tidak terakreditasi      │
                           Nasional │                                          │
                                    ├─────────────────────────────────────────┤
                                    │ Jurnal nasional terakreditasi yaitu      │
                                    │ terindeks Sinta                          │
     Jurnal                         │                                          │
                                    ├─────────────────────────────────────────┤
                                    │ Jurnal internasional terindek pada data  │
                                    │ base internasional seperti DOAJ, CABI,   │
                                    │ Copernicus, dan/atau laman sesuai        │
                      Internasional │ dengan pertimbangan Ditjen Dikti         │
                                    │ DOAJ, Copernicus, Ebscho                 │
                                    ├─────────────────────────────────────────┤
                                    │ Jurnal internasional  bereputasi         │
                                    │ terindek Web of Science, Scopus, atau    │
                                    │ Microsoft Academic Search                │
                                    └─────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

1.4. Scopus

o Sebuah database indexing, berisi abstract dan citations publikasi yang banyak dipercaya sebagai salah satu tolak ukur, dikelola oleh Elsevier.

o Jurnal bereputasi memiliki *impact factor (IF)* yang dikembangkan oleh Thomson Reuters dengan mengukur rata-rata frekuensi keterkutipan artikel jurnal dalam dua tahun tahun terakhir.

o Jika IF jurnal = 1, berarti rata-rata setiap artikel yang diterbitkan oleh jurnal tersebut dikutip sekali dalam dua tahun terakhir.

1.5. Mengapa Harus Publikasi?

JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Alat membangun reputasi dosen dan Universitas tempat dosen tersebut bekerja	Membuka peluang membangun kerjasama dan *network* dengan ilmuwan lain, dari dalam dan luar negeri	Membuka peluang mendapatkan penghargaan (*noble winning*), beasiswa, dan *funding*	Membuka peluang para dosen untuk mengembangkan dan mensosialisasikan ilmu pengetahuan berbasis perspektif atau kearifan lokal

Scopus®
IS EASY

Scopus jangan dijadikan beban, tetapi merupakan anugerah.

Scopus akan mempromosikan kepakaran kita siang dan malam.

1.6. Structure of International Journal

Perbedaan Research & Review Article

Research Article :
1. Title
2. Author
3. Affilitions
4. Abstract
5. Introduction
6. Materials and Methods
7. Results & Discussions
8. Conclusions
9. Conflict of Interest (if any)
10. Anknowledgment (if any)
11. References

Review Article:
1. Title
2. Author
3. Affilitions
4. Abstract
5. Body Text
6. Conclusions
7. Conflict of Interest (if any)
8. Anknowledgment (if any)
9. References

1.7. Structure of Manuscript

1.8. Order of Write Article

Writing Order	Placement Order
1. Title	1. Materials and Methods
2. Author	2. Results & Discussions
3. Affilitions	3. Conclusions
4. Abstract	4. Introduction
5. Introduction	5. References
6. Materials and Methods	6. Conflict of Interest (if any)
7. Results & Discussions	7. Anknowledgment (if any)
8. Conclusions	8. Abstract
9. Conflict of Interest (if any)	9. Title
10. Anknowledgment (if any)	10. Author
11. References	11. Affilitions

3-2

TITLE, AUTHOR, & AFFILIATION

2.1. Title Page

Title page should include:

1. Paper title (the face of your paper),

2. Name of Author (s),

3. Affiliation and address,

4. Corresponding author(s) names complete affiliation/address, along with phone and fax, and email

2.2. Paper Title

SOIL SOLARIZATION FOR CONTROL OF WEED PROPAGULES

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

Judul yang baik:

1. Short or concise (ringkas), clear (jelas), specific (kas), catchy (menarik), not to general (tidak bersifat umum).
2. Limited to 8-15 words or must not be more than 120 characters,
3. Relevan to the subject
4. In single Phrase
5. Correct grammar & proper capitalization
6. Avoid abbreviation

Judul yang Menarik:

1. **Kumpulkan informasi yang relevan tetapi jelas**

   ➢ Tujuan judul adalah menarik perhatian reviewer yang sibuk untuk membaca

2. **Buat judul dengan kata kunci yang mencolok & ranking menurut kepentingan**

   ➢ Pilih kata kunci yang menarik perhatian yang dapat mencuri perhatian dan tempatkan di awal judul

3. **Pilih frase kata benda atau pertanyaan**

   ➢ Judul pernyataan hanya cocok untuk artikel yang menjawab satu pertanyaan yang spesifik dan menyajikan jawab yang tidak kompleks: **Waterlogging for control weed in lowland rice cultivation**

   ➢ Judul sebagai suatu pertanyaan apabila tidak ada jawaban yang sederhana: **What agronomic factors affect the salibu rice cultivation?**

4. **Hindari ambigu dalam frase kata benda (lebih dari satu arti):** Clean and decent dancing every night except Monday

2.3. Name of Author (s)

Superscripts

SOIL SOLARIZATION FOR CONTROL OF WEED PROPAGULES

Paiman[1,*], Prapto Yudono[2], Bambang H. Sunarminto[3], Didik Indradewa[4]

First Author: 60% Credit

40% Credit divided in all co-author

- ❑ At most 4-5 names recommended
- ❑ The first and last names of the author(s) should be written in full, and the middle name(s) should be abbreviated to initials
- ❑ Include those who had scientific contribution:
  1. The order of the names reflect the significance of the contribution (first name is by far the most important)
  2. In some institution the last author must be the supervisor or senior researcher

2.4. Affiliation

SOIL SOLARIZATION FOR CONTROL OF WEED PROPAGULES

Paiman[1,*], Prapto Yudono[2], Bambang H. Sunarminto[3], Didik Indradewa[4]

[1]Departement of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Jalan PGRI I, Sonosewu No. 117, Yogyakarta, 55182, Indonesia
[2,3,4]Departement of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jalan Flora, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, 55281, Indonesia

Department, faculty, institution, city, portal code, address, country

2.5. Corresponding Author

SOIL SOLARIZATION FOR CONTROL OF WEED PROPAGULES

Paiman[1,*], Prapto Yudono[2], Bambang H. Sunarminto[3], Didik Indradewa[4]

[1]Departement of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Jalan PGRI I, Sonosewu No. 117, Yogyakarta, 55182, Indonesia
[2,3,4]Departement of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jalan Flora, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, 55281, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author: paiman@upy.ac.id

The person who handles all the paper submit to publish processes

Guide students well during thesis consultation. The thesis is summarized and submitted to a Scopus indexed journal (students as the first author and lecturers as ***corresponding author***)

ABSTRACT

3.1. How to write an abstract?

➢ Lihat cara penulisan contoh artikel yang akan dituju & perhatikan *format abstract*.

➢ Abstract merupakan ringkasan penting keseluruhan makalah ilmiah 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 pekerjaan mereka.
  4. Membantu orang memutuskan apakah akan membaca keseluruhan atau tidak (tanpa membuang waktu).
  5. Untuk pengoptimalan mesin telusur → lebih banyak diklik oleh googler

3.2. Content of Abstract

Abstracts should include all of the IMRAD elements: *Introduction*, *Methods*, *Results*, *and Discussion*

1. Short background: memberikan gambaran umum yang luas dan bisa untuk menuliskan hipotesis penelitian → one-two sentence (tentative)

2. Aims or objective: mengungkapkan tujuan dari penelitian → masalah yang akan dipecahkan (the problem addressed by article) → one sentence,

3. Methods used: metode yang digunakan atau cara mengumpulkan data/cara analisis → one - two sentence,

4. Main results: hanya dicantumkan hasil yang paling penting atau significance saja → two to four sentence,

5. Main conclutions: pernyataan kesimpulan akhir dan rekomendasi → one to two sentence,

6. Implications of the research: pengembangan penelitian ke depan → one sentence

3.3. How to Use Tenses in Abstrac?

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 **aim** of your study	Simple present tense	*The study **aims** to determine the optimal of N fertilizer*
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***
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.*
Discussion about **prior (previous)** research	Simple past tense	*Paiman et al. (2020) **stated** that soil solarization for 30 days **is** more frequently common in days in high soil temperature*
Subject of your sentence is your study or the article you are writing	Simple present tense	*Our study **demonstrates**........," or "Here, we **show** ....*
Stating the **conclusion**	Simple present tense/tentative verb and or modal auxiliaries	*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*

Example:

[Stating facts: simple present tense] (**1**) Targeted memory reactivation (TMR) <u>is</u> a methodology employed to manipulate memory processing during sleep. (**2**) TMR studies <u>have</u> great potential to advance our understanding of sleep-based memory consolidation and corresponding neural mechanisms. **[Rationale of their study: simple present perfect tense]** (**3**) Research making use of TMR <u>has developed</u> rapidly, with over 70 articles published in the last decade, yet no quantitative analysis <u>has evaluated</u> the overall effects. **[Aims: simple present tense]** (**4**) Here we <u>present</u> the first meta-analysis of sleep TMR, compiled from 91 experiments with 212 effect sizes. **[Results: simple past tense]** (**5**) Based on multilevel modeling, overall sleep TMR <u>was</u> highly effective, with a significant effect for two stages of non-rapid-eye-movement (NREM) sleep. (**6**) In contrast, TMR <u>was</u> not effective during REM sleep nor during wakefulness in the present analyses. (**7**) Several analysis strategies <u>were used</u> to address the potential relevance of publication bias. (**8**) Additional analyses <u>showed</u> that TMR <u>improved</u> memory across multiple domains, including declarative memory and skill acquisition. **[Implication: simple present tense]** (**9**) Given that TMR <u>can reinforce</u> many types of memory, it could <u>be</u> useful for various educational and clinical applications. (**10**) Overall, the present meta-analysis <u>provides</u> substantial support for the notion that TMR <u>can influence</u> memory storage during NREM sleep.

A simple solution

Type information and Tense	Examples
Previous research was done in the past, so use the **past simple tense** to discuss past work.	*Author A (2017) showed that varied populations display similar patterns, but Author B demonstrated that patterns vary wildly*
Use the **present perfect tense** to discuss findings from previous studies that are still valid today or to express that research in acertain area is ongoing	*Other researchers have described similar processes in other environments*
Use the **present simple** to express general truths, facts, or ideas accepted today	*Most researchers agree that our species appeared in Africa*
When describing your methods and results, use the **present perfect** or **past simple tense**.	*We have observed no variation in the economic growth rate, but found it depends on several factors*
Finally, your conclusions and the implications of your study are valid at the time of writing. So, using the **present simple tense** in this section of your paper makes sense.	*Our results indicate a strong correlation between A and B, but we need further research in this area*

3.4. Structure of Abstracts

1. Background

2. Objective

3. Methods

Abstract

One of the problems of cropland **is** competition with weeds. Weeds grow from the reserve of weed propagules in the soil. This research was conducted in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The research **aims** to know the effects of soil solarization on weed propagules in the soil. The research **consisted of** two factors and **arranged** in the randomized complete block design, replicated three times. The first factor **was** colored polyethylene films, which **consisted of** three levels: black, red and transparent. The second factor was the duration of soil solarization, which consisted of three levels: 10; 20; and 30 days. The results **showed** that soil solarization was able to reduce weed propagules in the soil depth. The effect of soil solarization **would** be more effectively reduce the greatest weed propagules up to 9-12 cm soil depth. Soil solarization for 30 days **was** more frequently common in days in high soil temperature. Soil solarisation with transparent PE films **are** more effectively reduce of weed propagules in soil surface. Annual weed seeds are more resistant to heat flow. The use of transparent plastics **is** effective for weed control before planting.

4. Results

6. Implication

5. Conclusions

3.5. Why Abstract is Important?

a. Abstract is the **shop window** of your article

b. Abstract is a short summary of the whole paper, in a **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

Abstract yang baik:

a. **Complete (lengkap)**: It has four parts (what, how, results, impact)

b. **Tied to title (terikat dengan judul)**: All title words are found in the abstract.

c. **Concise (ringkas)**: it is not longer than necersary, as a courtesy to the reader. Justification of research is best done through significant results.

3.6. Keywords

1. Keywords are used for indexing your paper,

2. 3-6 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

Separated with semicolons:

- Keywords: Lowland rice; soil types; waterlogging; weed control; weed species.
- Keywords: Lowland rice; Soil types; Waterlogging; Weed control; Weed species.
- Keywords: lowland rice; soil types; waterlogging; weed control; weed species.
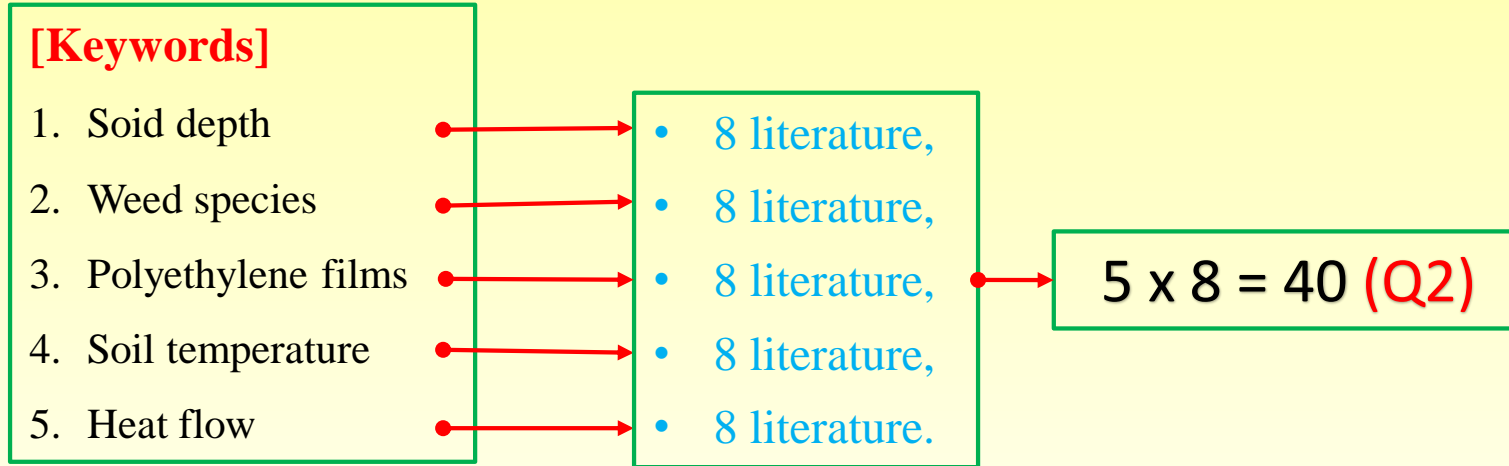
Separated with comma:

- Keywords: Lowland rice, soil types, waterlogging, weed control, weed species.
- Keywords: Lowland rice, Soil types, Waterlogging, Weed control, Weed species.
- Keywords: lowland rice, soil types, waterlogging, weed control, weed species.

3. Choose: *important* and *relevant keywords* that researchers in your field will be searching for, so that your paper will appear in a database search,

4. Avoid words with a *broad meaning*,

5. Should *differ from words mentioned* in the title,

6. Some journals require that the keywords are not those from the journal name, because it is implicit in the topic,

7. For example, the journal *Soil Biology & Biochemistry* requires that the word "soil" not be selected as a keyword.

8. Scientific or systematic name of plants and fungi etc. should be written in *italic*. e.g. *Oryza sativa*

Keywords: Soid depth, Weed species, Polyethylene films, Soil temperature, Heath flow.
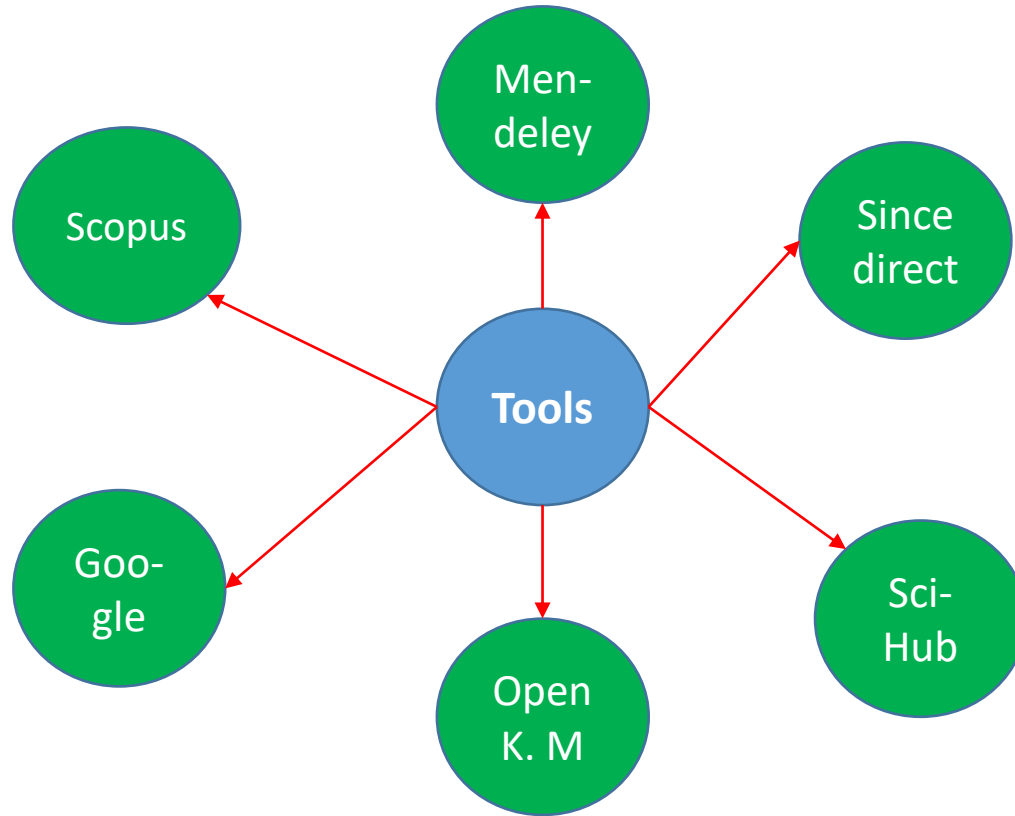
3.7. Find References Use Keywords

Use only one or two words as keywords.

[Keywords]

1. Soid depth → • 8 literature,
2. Weed species → • 8 literature,
3. Polyethylene films → • 8 literature, → 5 x 8 = 40 (Q2)
4. Soil temperature → • 8 literature,
5. Heat flow → • 8 literature.

1. It can be found in the second sentence of the abstract and so on
2. Can appear 3-6 times in abstract
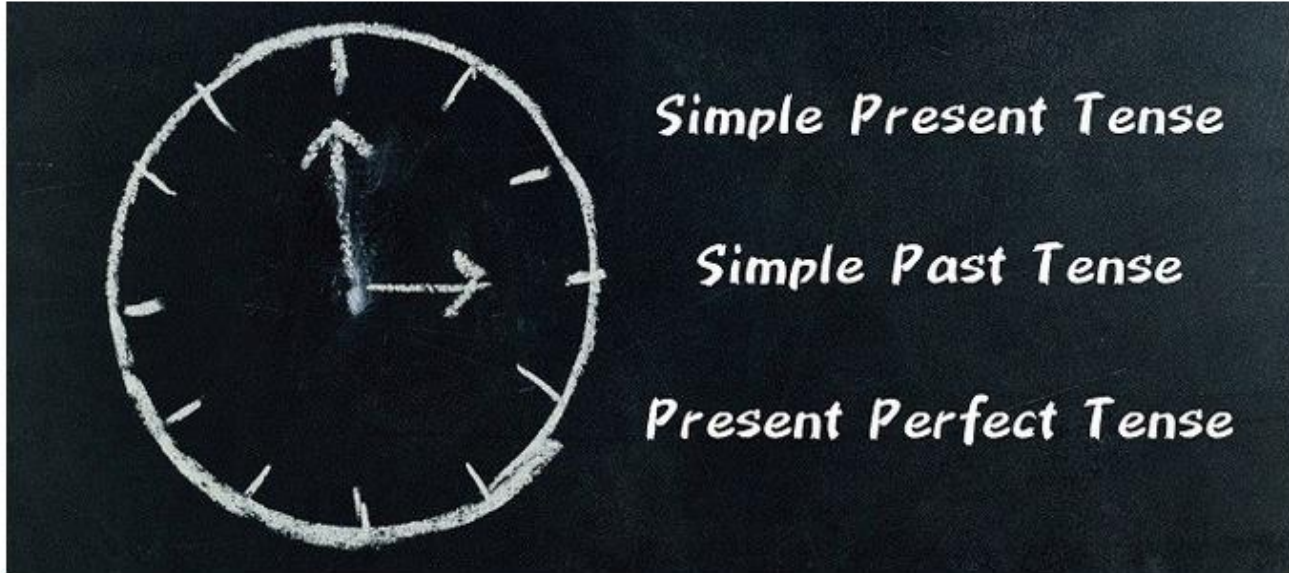
3.8. How to Use Tools to Find Reference?

INTRODUCTION

4.1. Using the Correct Verb Tense in Introduction

The 3 most frequently used tenses in academic writing

Simple Present Tense

Simple Past Tense

Present Perfect Tense

When to use the simple present tense	Examples
1. Describe facts and general truths, mainly in introductions to present background on the research topic	*"The Reynolds number **provides** a measure of…"* Bilangan Reynolds adalah besaran tak berdimensi penting dalam mekanika fluida yang digunakan untuk membantu memprediksi pola aliran dalam situasi aliran fluida yang berbeda. Itu dianggap sebagai kebenaran umum di bidangnya yang sesuai.
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…"*

When to use the simple past tense	Examples
1. Describe things that happened at a particular time in the past., so when reviewing the literature or previous studies, you might write:	*"Smith and Olson (2009) **reported** that…"* *"The subjects in the first group **scored** higher, on average…"*

When to use the present perfect tense	Examples
1. Describe events that are linked to the present or are continuing	*"Mobile phone use **has increased** over the past decade"*
2. Describe general findings when emphasising on has been done instead of what is known to be true	*"Researchers **have used** this material to manufacture…"*

These are the main tenses that you will use. You may use the examples as general guidelines. (Hal di atas adalah tenses utama yang akan Anda gunakan. Anda dapat menggunakan contoh sebagai pedoman umum).

There are two other points to which you will need to pay attention when writing. (Ada dua hal lain yang perlu Anda perhatikan saat menulis).

Important Point to Note 1: Changing the tense can change the meaning.

Note the difference between a statement in the **past tense** and the same statement in the **present tense:**

> *"The temperature **increased** linearly over time"*

refers to a specific experiment, whereas (mengacu pada percobaan tertentu, sedangkan):

> *"The temperature **increases** linearly over time"*

generalises the observation, suggesting that the temperature always increases linearly over time in such circumstances (generalisasi pengamatan, menunjukkan bahwa suhu selalu meningkat secara linier dari waktu ke waktu dalam keadaan seperti itu).

Important Point to Note 2: Combining past and present tense in a statement is possible.

In complex sentences, you may have to **combine present** and **past** tenses. For example:

*"In 1905, Albert Einstein **postulated** that the speed of light **is** constant"*

Here, *postulated* refers to something that happened in the past and is therefore in the past tense, whereas *is* expresses a general truth and is in the present tense.

Source: https://medium.com/@AsiaEdit/the-introduction-using-the-correct-verb-tense-in-academic-writing-a0026be610cf

4.2. How To Write A Good Introduction?

1. The introduction is ***the last thing*** that should be written in your manuscript

2. ***Start with a conclusion***, then write your introduction

3. The introduction can be the most important content to encourage reviewers to read further and potentially accept the paper.

4. The introduction can be divided into three parts:

   a) What we known? (Our understanding of the world),

   b) What we don't known? (What gap would you like to fill)

   c) How and why? Should we fill in that gap?.

5. Should finish with a clear statement of the question being addressed.

6. Reviewer akan ***mencari kontribusi penelitian*** untuk menjawab pertanyaan:
    1. Apa kontribusi baru (novelty) dalam artikel?
    2. Apa kontribusi nyata dalam artikel ini?
    3. Apa kontribusinya cocok untuk dipublikasikan di jurnal?
7. ***Improve introduction*** writing by using efficient and effective sentences.
8. ***Must a clear relationship*** between paragraphs until the end of the introduction.

4.3. The Step of Introduction

Step 1. Introduce Your Topic
Tell the reader what your topic is, and why it's interesting or important

Step 2. Descibe the Background
(Describing previous research)

Step 3. Establish Your Research Problem
- What research gap is your work intended to fill?
- What limitations in previous work does it address?
- What contribution to knowledge does it make?

Step 4. Specify Your Objective

4.3.1. Introduce Your Topic

1. INTRODUCTION

Step 1

---.

https://www.scribbr.com/research-paper/research-paper-introduction/

1. Beri tahu pembaca apa topik Anda, dan mengapa itu menarik atau penting?

2. Pikirkan fakta atau statistik (data) yang menarik, pernyataan yang kuat, pertanyaan, atau anekdot singkat yang akan membuat pembaca bertanya-tanya tentang topik Anda.

3. Kuncinya adalah memandu pembaca ke topik Anda dan menempatkan ide-ide Anda

4.3.2. Descibe the Background

1. INTRODUCTION

----------------- Step 1---------------------

Step 2

----

1. **Describing previous research.** Berikan gambaran umum tentang penelitian paling relevan yang telah dilakukan. Ini semacam tinjauan literatur mini keadaan penelitian terkini tentang topik Anda, diringkas menjadi beberapa kalimat.

2. Mulailah dengan menetapkan jenis penelitian yang telah dilakukan (**previous research**), dan diakhiri dengan keterbatasan atau kesenjangan (**limitations or gaps**) dalam penelitian yang ingin Anda tanggapi.

4.3.3. Establish Your Research Problem

1. INTRODUCTION

----------------- Step 1--------------------

--.
----------------- Step 2--------------------

Step 3

--.

1. Coba untuk diarahkan ke masalah berdasarkan diskusi Anda tentang literatur.

2. Pikirkan dalam kaitannya dengan pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini:

   a. Apa kesenjangan penelitian yang ingin diisi oleh pekerjaan Anda?

   b. Keterbatasan apa dalam pekerjaan sebelumnya yang ditanganinya?

   c. Apa kontribusinya terhadap pengetahuan?

You can make the connection between **your problem** and the **existing research** using phrases like the following.

Phrase	Connection
Although *x* has been studied in detail, insufficient attention has been paid to *y*. (Meskipun x telah dipelajari secara rinci, perhatian yang diberikan tidak cukup untuk y).	You will address a previously overlooked aspect of your topic. (Anda akan membahas aspek topik Anda yang sebelumnya diabaikan).
The implications of *x* study deserve to be explored further. (Implikasi dari studi x layak untuk dieksplorasi lebih lanjut).	You will build on something suggested by a previous study, exploring it in greater depth. (Anda akan membangun sesuatu yang disarankan oleh penelitian sebelumnya, menjelajahinya secara lebih mendalam).
It is generally assumed that x. However, this paper suggests that y … (Secara umum diasumsikan bahwa x. Namun, makalah ini menyarankan bahwa y…)	You will depart from the consensus on your topic, establishing a new position. (Anda akan berangkat dari konsensus tentang topik Anda, membangun posisi baru).

Research Contribution:

What is the impact of the research?
What contribution to knowledge does it make?

Example:

o *The research about …........ **contributes** to ……..*

o However, from literure search, there is no research related to weed control using waterlogging in lowland rice cultivation. Weed control must be done before an occurred competition with rice crops. Waterlogging can make an important **contribution to** control weeds in lowland rice cultivation.

4.3.4. Specify Your Objective (s) or Hypothesis

1. INTRODUCTION

--------------- Paragraph 1----------------

--- .
--------------- paragraph 2------------------

--------------- paragraph 3------------------

Paragraph 4

--- .

o Bagian ini menyatakan **general conclusion of introduction**, sehingga pembaca memahami latar belakang temuan.

o Pada bagian akhir, **memuat tujuan atau hipotesis** penelitian.

Example:
Give a clear and strong purpose to the final sentence of the last paragraph
Introduction, with the sentence:

➢ Based on the description above, the objective of this study is to identify the …
➢ Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the effect of ……
➢ We hypothesized that ………
➢ However, from literature search, there is no research related to …………..
➢ Based on from literature search, there is no research related to ……………
➢ Based on the literature search, there has been no research related to ………

MATERIAL AND METODS

5.1. What To Do & How To Do It?

o Explain clearly how the author proceeded methodologically when addressing the problem/question/issue at hand

o Kesahihan hasil penelitian yang diperoleh ditentukan oleh *materi dan pendekatan metode* yang digunakan

o This part should *contain sufficient experimental and analytical details* so that any readers can repeat the procedures without consulting the author of the study.

o To have better understanding of the methodologies, it is recommended that *this section is divided under headings*

5.2. Sistematic Stages

➢ Strengthen your method by using systematic stages:

1. Starting from the initial stages of research (*preparation of samples and populations or preparation of materials needed* at the beginning of the research)

2. Implementation stages (in the form of *research procedures* with: systematic, clear, and accurate stages).

3. Final or evaluation (in the form of data collection techniques, data interpretation techniques, and data analysis based on *clear indicators and instruments or tools*).

➢ Explain whether this method was done well or not, clarify and improve it again with the use of efficient and effective sentences.

➢ In the method section, the improvement that must be done is *to add a flow chart* to the method.

5.3. Structure of Material and Methods

2.1. Study area (site)

--------------------.

2.2. Research/Experiment design

2.3. Research procedures

-----------.

2.4. Variables

--.

2.5. Statistic analysis

---.

2.1. When and where was the research done?

2.2. Present the experimental design were used in this study?

2.3. Provide enough detail to allow readers to interpret your experiment. Did you use qualitative or quantitative methodology? What materials are used in the research?

2.4. What variables to observe and how to observe? And what tools were used and the name of the tool?

2.5. What statistical tests are used? and please state the software application used!

5.4. Equation Style

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

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

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

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

- o When a paper contains several equations, they should be identified with a number in parentheses (*e.g.* Eq. 1).

- o For equation or illustrations just use **Eq. 1** or **Eqs. 1 and 2.** If it place at the end of a sentence.

- o **Equation 1** or **Equations 1 and 2**. If it is placed at the beginning of the sentence

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1. How to Write Results and Discussion?

- ✓ This section may be **divided** by subheadings or may be **combined** depending upon the nature of manuscript and the type of study

- ✓ Kalau *results* terpisah dari *discussion*, bagian results semata-mata hanya menyajikan hasil penelitian tanpa harus membahasnya.

- ✓ Pembahasan baru dilakukan setelah *results*

- ✓ Bagaimana hasil Anda berhubungan dengan pertanyaan atau tujuan awal yang diuraikan di bagian Pendahuluan?

- ✓ Dapatkah Anda mencapai kesimpulan dengan lancar setelah diskusi Anda?

- ✓ Apakah Anda memberikan interpretasi untuk setiap hasil yang dipresentasikan?

- ✓ Apakah hasil Anda konsisten dengan apa yang peneliti lain milikidilaporkan? Atau ada perbedaan? Mengapa?

- ✓ Apakah ada batasan?

6.2. Results

1. The results should be spelled out in several paragraphs.
2. The **main findings** of the study should come first in the results section.
3. **Highlighted differences** between your results and the previous publications
4. Results of **statistical analysis**
5. Some readers want **to interpret the data** on themselves rather than accept the interpretation presented in the discussion.
6. Your data are the **driving force** of the paper
7. Describe the data presented in **Figures** and **Tables**. Figures and tables are **the most efficient way to present results**.
8. Figures are created with proper proportionality, legible size, and good image quality (300 dpi or more).
9. Display figures and tables properly and proportionally, for example: 3-4 pictures and 2-3 tables.

6.2.1. Table Style

The DMRT at 5% significant levels on weed number and weed dry weight can be shown in Table 1 can be seen in **Table 1.**

Table 1. The effect of waterlogging on weed number (stem)

Soil types	Weed number (stem)		
	Without waterlogging	1-15 DAP	1-30 DAP
LS	156.7 a	207.7 a	148.0 a
Effect	(0%)	(+32.5%)	(-5.6%)
RS	310.7 a	158.7 b	99.0 b
Effect	(0%)	(-48.9%)	(-68.1%)

Remarks: The number followed by the same character in a row was not significantly different based on DMRT at 5% significant levels

The captions of tables should contain sufficient information to make the figures self explanatory.

Generally, tables give the actual experimental results. In this case, the table is more direct and clear.

- Tables should be placed **at the end of manuscript**, after reference section.

- Tables are numbered consecutively in **Arabic numbers**

- For Tables just use Table 1., Table 2. ....etc.

Poor

Table 1. The effect of waterlogging on weed number (stem)

Soil types	Weed number (stem)		
	Without waterlogging	1-15 DAP	1-30 DAP
LS	156.7 a	207.7 a	148.0 a
Effect	(0%)	(+32.5%)	(-5.6%)
RS	310.7 a	158.7 b	99.0 b
Effect	(0%)	(-48.9%)	(-68.1%)

There must be an explain

Best

Table 1. The effect of waterlogging on weed number (stem)

Soil types	Weed number (stem)		
	Without waterlogging	1-15 DAP	1-30 DAP
LS	156.7 a	207.7 a	148.0 a
Effect	(0%)	(+32.5%)	(-5.6%)
RS	310.7 a	158.7 b	99.0 b
Effect	(0%)	(-48.9%)	(-68.1%)

Remarks: The number followed by the same character in a row was not significantly different based on DMRT at 5% significant levels

Avoid long and boring tables

What a crowded
And uninformative
table

The same field conditions are repeated 3 times

No. Species	Waterlogging (DAP)											
	Without				1-15				1-30			
	LS	CS	RS	LS	LS	CS	RS	LS	LS	CS	RS	LS
1.	5.9	3.2	-	-	9.6	6.2	10.1	-	19.2	-	15.9	11.1
2.	3.1	-	-	2.1	-	-	14.8	2.3	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	4.3	37.9
5.	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-
7.	3.2	4.8	7.4	12.6	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	-	4.1	-	-	4.0	-	7.5	3.9	2.6	-	34.4	6.7
9.	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	9.5	10.3	-	-	-
11.	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	-	15.8	3.6	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	6.6	45.5	7.3	14.5	5.0	7.8	-	2.2	11.2	-	-	-
14.	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-
15.	42.1	2.7	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	8.9	-	-	-
16.	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	5.6	-	-	-
19.	1.6	1.8	4.2	10.5	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-
20.	-	1.8	3.2	4.8	5.3	2.9	-	-	13.4	-	-	-
21.	-	2.9	-	-	6.4	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	-	-	2.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	7.6	1.9	8.8	25.7	17.4	49.9	34.3	42.8	8.4	100	4.1	19.7
24	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
25.	1.8	2.4	28.9	12.1	-	-	7.2	7.0	-	-	-	-
26.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8
27.	6.8	2.6	2.6	5.7	9.8	-	-	7.0	-	-	12.9	8.1
28.	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-
29.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-
30.	8.4	3.1	-	3.3	5.5	-	-	4.4	12.2	-	-	-
31.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	7.2	1.9	-	16.6	13.7
32.	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	-	-	-	-	10.4	6.3	12.2	-	-	-	3.3	-
34.	-	7.6	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	14	14	12	13	8	8	13	11	1	9	6

6.2.3. Figure Style

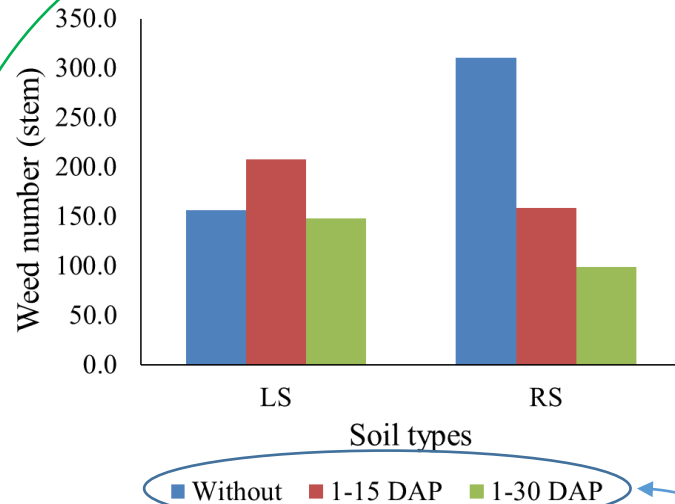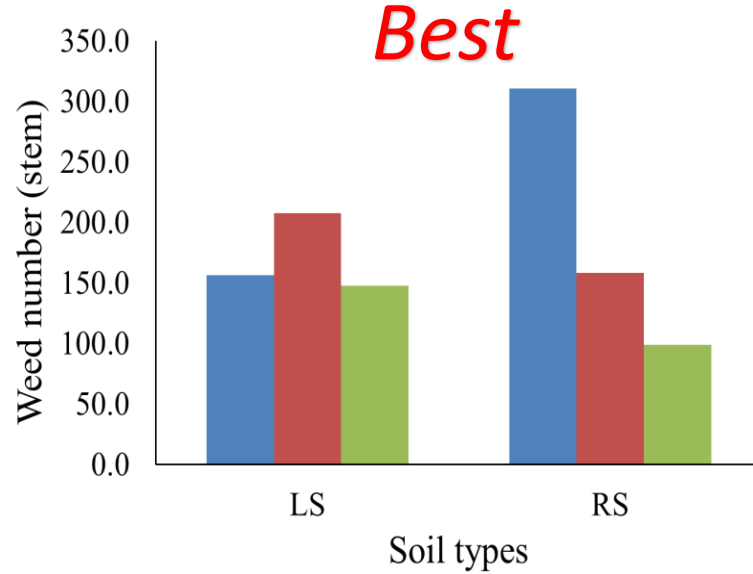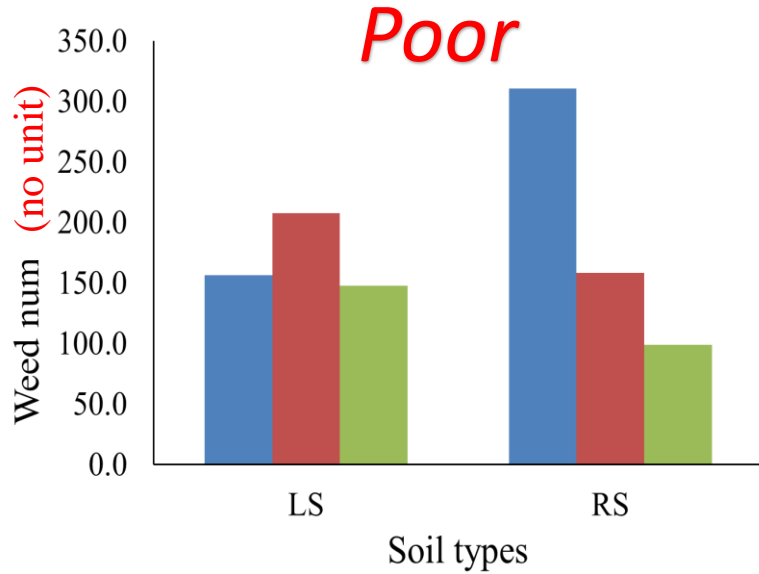Effect of waterlogging on weed number can be seen in **Fig. 2.**

Fig. 2. Effect of waterlogging on weed number (stem)

The graph repeats what the table describes.

o Figures are numbered consecutively in Arabic numbers

o For Figures and Graphs or illustrations just use **Fig. 1** or **Fig. 1 and 2.** ...etc. If it place at the end of a sentence.

o For Figures and Graphs or illustrations just use **Figure 1** or **Figure 1 and 2**. ...etc, If it is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

The captions of figures should contain sufficient information to make the figures self explanatory.

Use: https://convert.town/image-dpi to increase figure quality

Poor

Best

No sufficient information

There must be legenda

6.3. Discussion

What the Reasults Mean?

1. Discussion describes what the findings mean, and is supported by relevant data.

2. What do you find from the research, then provide **supporting and contradictory arguments** for an interesting discussion (make a preposition).

3. Present an argument with the most **recent references** (from journals published in the last 5 years).

4. Improve the discussion with the conclusions that you make yourself at the end, as a comment from you on the research results that you get.

5. Is there any **novelty** that can be found in this research? In this detailed discussion section, **novelties** will be found in research.

6.3.1. A Preposition

✓ Berisi hasil temuan dan dikaitkan dengan penelitian sebelumnya dan teori.

✓ Hasil diskusi merupakan sikap kita: *setuju, berbeda pendapat atau menawarkan hal baru*.

✓ Penulis dituntut menemukan pola hubungan antar data sehingga memunculkan *preposisi*.

Contoh 1:

*From the results were obtined that …………. This is **consistent with** ………… ……………. **Adopting** Toth's (2002), it can be concluded that ………………….. From "author" (1967) idea, it can be said that the ……………. **Unlike previous studies**, the result shows that there is no significant impact of the ………..*

Contoh 2:

***These results were in agreement with previous research studies which reported** soil C contents increased as a result of biochar applications (Joseph et al., 2009; Lehmann et al., 2009; Major et al., 2010; Nguyen and Lehmann, 2009; Rogovska et al., 2011).*

CONCLUSION

7.1. Structure of Conclussion

4 aspek utama:

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……or…… This research could be concluded that ....*

2. **Menyampaikan kontribusi penelitian bagi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan**: *The research findings have confirmed that …… this reresearch can be applied ……*

3. **Menyampaikan limitasi penelitian (if any)**: *The study **has limitation** in ………… because it focused on the………………………*

4. **Sarankan untuk penelitian selanjutnya (tidak terkait hasil penelitian/temuan)**: Add in the end of the paragraph on perspectives for future research. *In order to gain significant result whether the ………….…, for future research, …………………*

7.2. 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)

7.3. Declaration of Competing Interest

Penulis diminta untuk mengungkapkan kepentingan yang secara langsung atau tidak langsung terkait dengan karya yang diajukan untuk publikasi. Minat dalam 3 tahun terakhir sejak memulai pekerjaan (melakukan penelitian dan mempersiapkan pekerjaan untuk diserahkan) harus dilaporkan.

- **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.

7.4. Source of Fundings

Research grants from funding agencies (please give the research funder and the grant number) and/or research support (including salaries, equipment, supplies, reimbursement for attending symposia, and other expenses) by organizations that may gain or lose financially through publication of this manuscript.

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

7.5. Suplementary Materials

➢ Bahan Tambahan: kepentingan sekunder untuk dorongan ilmiah utama dari sebuah artikel Bukan bagian dari artikel utama

➢ Akan tersedia online untuk pembaca jika makalahnya akhirnya diterbitkan.

➢ Semua informasi harus terkait dan mendukung artikel Anda.

REFERENCES

8.1. Reference

1. Usually the **most errors** are in references than in manuscripts.
2. **Mendeley** can be used to format and include references in handouts, and makes it easy to change them automatically.
3. In the text, the author **must cite** all scientific publications on which the manuscript (paper) is based.
4. Don't exaggerate the script with **too many references**, it doesn't make the script better!
5. Avoid exaggerated **self-citation** and exaggerated citation of publications from **the same area**.
6. It is important to format references properly as all references will be **linked electronically** as completely as possible with the cited paper.
7. We recommend **adding a DOI** (digital object identifier) number for the full text or article title and abstract in addition to traditional volume and page numbers.
8. If the DOI is lacking, it is advisable to **add links to online article sources**.

8.2. Citation of Reference Style

1. Style of references for text quotation is: a) with date in parentheses, e.g. as demonstrated by Chirnside (1992); or (b) with names and dates in parentheses, e.g. according to recent findings (Chirnside, 1992); (c) Basra and lqbal (1999); (d) as described previously (Basra and lqbal, 1999); (e) Rikihisa et al. (1999) or (I) as described previously (Rikihisa et al., 1999). If more than two authors the first author should be given followed by et al., where lists of references are cited.

2. In the text two or more references should be placed in chronological order, e.g., (Jones, 1967; Chirnside, 1992).

3. If more than one reference by the same author(s) published in the same year are cited, they should be distinguished from each other by placing a, b, etc. after the year, References at the end of paper should be alphabetically arranged.

4. Names of all authors should be included.

8.3. References List

o Sangat disarankan untuk menggunakan perangkat Lunak seperti Mendeley, End Note, and Zotero.

o Perhatikanprosedur: misalnamajurnaldisingkatataupenuh

o Kalau disingkat bagaimana cara menyingkatnya??

o Penyusunan daftar pustaka terdiri atas dua jenis:

    a. Penomoran

    b. Alfabetis

8.3.1. Reference dengan Penomoran

[1] S. Wahyuni, Zulvera, H. B. Tanjung, and E. Arif, "Effect of innovation and local wisdom on sustainability of Salibu rice in Tanah Datar Regency, West Sumatera," *J. Penyul.*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 134–143, 2019.

[2] A. He *et al.*, "Source-sink regulation and its effects on the regeneration ability of ratoon rice," *F. Crop. Res.*, vol. 236, pp. 155–164, 2019.

[3] S. Yuan, K. G. Cassman, J. Huang, S. Peng, and P. Grassini, "Can ratoon cropping improve resource use efficiencies and profitability of rice in central China?," *F. Crop. Res.*, vol. 234, pp. 66–72, 2019.

[4] X. Ling *et al.*, "Modelling rice growth and grain yield in rice ratooning production system," *F. Crop. Res.*, vol. 241, pp. 1–12, 2019.

8.3.2. Reference dengan Alphabetis

Adedoyin A O, Shamsudin M N, Radam A, Latif I A. 2016. Effect of improved high-yielding rice variety on farmers productivity in Mada, Malaysia. *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine*, **4:** 38–52.

Ambarita Y, Hariyono D, Aini N. 2017. The application of NPK and urea on paddy (*Oryza sativa* L.) ratoon system. *Jurnal Produksi Tanaman*, **5**(7): 1228–1234.

Anwar M, Zulfiqar F, Firdous Z, Tsusaka T W, Datta A. 2021. Productivity, profitability, efficiency, and land utilization scenarios of rice cultivation: An assessment of hybrid rice in Bangladesh. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, **26**: 752–758.

Dong C, Xu N, Ding C, Gu H, Zhang W. 2020. Developing ratoon rice as forage in subtropical and temperate areas. *Field Crops Research*, **245**: 1–7.

8.4. Source of Reference & Modification

1. *Published Papers*

    Author(s). (Year). Title. Institution, Country.

    Lanine G., and Vennet R. V. (2005). Failure prediction in the Russian bank sector with logit and trait recognition models: Working paper. Ghent University, Belgium.

2. *Accepted Papers*

    Author(s). (in press). Title. Journal.

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

3. *Journal Articles*

    Author(s). (Year). Title. Journal, vol (Issue): page. Links

    Goddard J. A., Molyneux P. M., and Wilson J. O. S. (2004). Dynamics of growth and profitability in banking. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 36 (6): 1069–1090. https://doi.org/10.1353/mcb.2005.0015

4. Paper within conference proceedings

Author(s). (Year). Title. In: Proceding title, City, month, Year. (pp). Links

Donohue P., and Power N. (2014). Linking career anchors and social cognitive frameworks: developing an interview instrument. In: *SIGSIM-CPR '14 Proceedings of the 52nd ACM conference on Computers and people research*, Singapore, May 29–31, 2014. (pp. 33-34). https://doi.org/10.1145/2599990.2600010

5. Book chapters

Author(s). (Year). Title of book section. In: Book title. City, Country: Press, page.

Hedge S. P., and Miller R. E. (1996). *The informational role of debt and the pricing of initial public offerings*. In: Levis M. (Ed.) Empirical issues in raising equity capital. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 151–174.

6. Books

Author(s). (Year). Title (ed). City, Country: Press.

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

7. Book with an institutional author

Name Institution (Abreviation). (Year). City, Country

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2016). *Labour overview of Latin America and the Caribbean*. ILO, Lima.

8. PhD thesis

Name Institution (Abreviation). (Year). City, Country

Gumanti T. A. (2000). *Accounting information and the underpricing of Indonesian initial public offerings*. PhD's Thesis, Australia: Edith Cowan University.

9. Internet source (Link/URL)

Author(s). (Year). City, Country. Links.

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

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

9.1. Strategi Memilih Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi

1. Berapa **quartil** jurnal internasional

2. Perhatikan **impact factor** (IF) jurnal internasional

3. Sesuaikan artikel dengan **scope** jurnal yang dipilih.

4. Berapa banyak yang **mengideks** (EBSCO, Scopus, dsb)

5. Berapa banyak **isu tiap tahun** (Scopus.com)

6. Berapa banyak **artikel tiap isu** (Scopus.com)

9.2. Journal Impact Factor (IF)

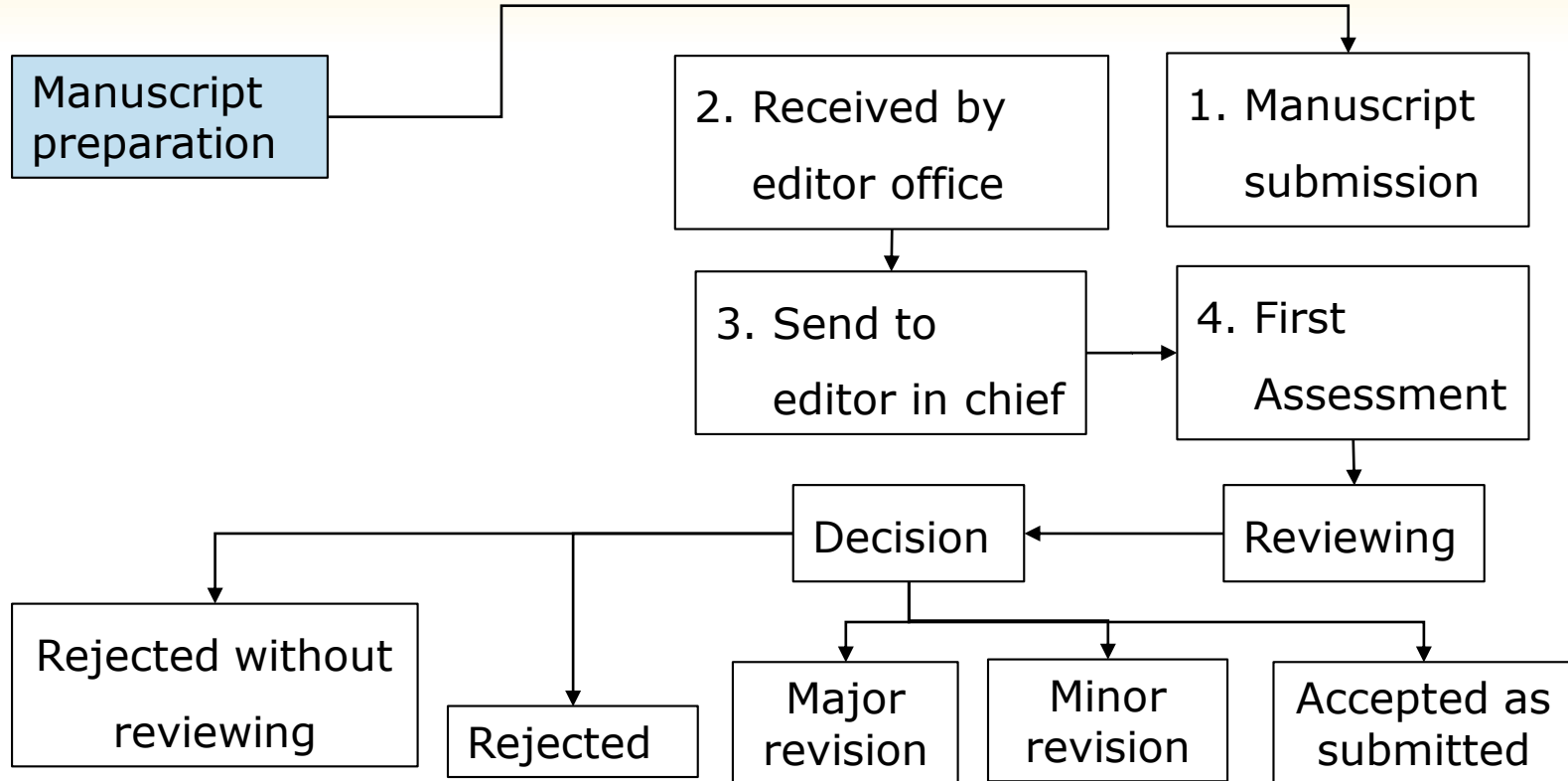| Cites in 2020 to items published in: 2019 = 600 |
| --- |
| Cites in 2019 to items published in: 2018 = <u>200</u> |
| Sum = 800 |

Number of items published in: 2019 = 300
Number of items published in: 2018 = <u>250</u>
Sum = 550

$$\text{Calculation} = \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{800}{550} = 1.45$$

9.3. Tahaban Publikasi ke Jurnal Internasional

9.4. Pemilihan Reviewer

✓ Saat submit article, kita diminta untuk menyodorkan 2-4 potential reviewers.

✓ Kebanyakan jurnal menggunkanan sistem review *single blind*, meskipun juga ada yang *double blind* → pilih Reviewer yang kenal dan berbeda negara/instansi.

✓ Pilih Reviewer yang artikelnya kita sitasi.

✓ Jika artikel kita finally accepted, maka indeks sitasi Reviewer (*h-index* dalam Scopus) akan meningkat

9.5. List of Potential Reviewers

Reviewers

Name and email of 5 referees:

Title and Full name	Affilaition	E-mail
1. Dr. Muhammad Ansar	Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Tadulako, Palu, Indonesia	ansharpasigai@gmail.com
2. Dr. Dewi Ratna Nurhayati	Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Surakarta, Indonesia	dewiratna2001@yahoo.com
3. Dr. Achmad Fatchul Aziez	Universitas Tunas Pembangunan, Surakarta, Indonesia	achmad.aziez@yahoo.com
4. Dr. Iqbal Effendy	Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Musirawas, Lubuklinggau, Palembang, Indonesia	iqbaleffendy@fpunmura.ac.id
5. Dr. Darini	Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamasiswa, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	darini@ustjogja.ac.id

9.6. Cover Letter to Editor

COVER LETTER
To Weed Biology and Management

Dear Editor,

I would like to send an original article entitled "**Waterlogging to control weeds in lowland rice cultivation**" for Weed Biology and Management to consider. I confirm that this work is genuine and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it considered for publication elsewhere. We believe and hope that this manuscript is worthy of publication by Weed Biology and Management. We are interested in publishing articles in this journal because it has an excellent reputation, so it is a matter of pride if published in the journal in Weed Biology and Management. Here I attach the manuscript and open access license.

Thank you
Best regards,

Paiman
Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Indonesia

9.7. Author Name, Affiliation, & Email

No.	Title & Full Name	Full Affiliation	Email
1.	Dr. Ir. Paiman, MP.	Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta 55182, Indonesia Jalan PGRI I No. 117 Sonosewu, Yogyakarta	paiman@upy.ac.id
2.	Ir. Ardiyanta, M.Sc.	Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta 55182, Indonesia Jalan PGRI I No. 117 Sonosewu, Yogyakarta	ir.ardiyanta@upy.ac.id
3.	Cicilia T. Kusumastuti, SP. M.Sc	Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta 55182, Indonesia Jalan PGRI I No. 117 Sonosewu, Yogyakarta	kusumastuti@upy.ac.id
4.	Ir. Subeni, MP.	Department of Agribusness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Janbadra, Yogyakarta 55231, Indonesia	subeni.fpujb@gamail.com

Siapkan juga: Tanda tangan, Scopus ID dan ORCID

9.8. Author Contributions

o Jika penerbit merekomendasikan penulis untuk menyertakan pernyataan kontribusi dalam karya yang menentukan kontribusi setiap penulis untuk mempromosikan transparansi.

o Kontribusi ini harus dicantumkan pada halaman judul terpisah.

> Contoh:
>
> All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by [full name], [full name] and [full name]. The first draft of the manuscript was written by [full name] and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript

THANK YOU

Semoga bermanfaat, amin

WA: +62-821-3439-1616   Email: paiman@upy.ac.id

SERTIFIKAT

Diberikan Kepada :

Dr. Ir. Paiman, M.P.

Sebagai :

Narasumber

Dalam Rangka Webinar "Pelatihan dan Pendampingan Penyusunan Naskah Publikasi Jurnal Internasional"

(Secara Terprogram Selama 32 Jam)

Palu, 30 Juni 2021

Dekan Faperta Untad

Ketua Panitia

Dr. Ir. Muhardi, M.Si, IPM. ASEAN Eng.

Yusran, S.P, M,Sc

NIP. 19640601 198903 1 003

NIP. 19750822 200501 1 003

2021

SERTIFIKAT

Diberikan Kepada :

Dr. Ir. Paiman, M.P.

Sebagai :

Narasumber

Dalam Rangka Webinar "Pelatihan dan Pendampingan Penyusunan Naskah Publikasi Jurnal Internasional"

(Secara Terprogram Selama 32 Jam)

Palu, 30 Juni 2021

Dekan Faperta Untad

Dr. Ir. Muhardi, M.Si, IPM. ASEAN Eng.

NIP. 19640601 198903 1 003

Ketua Panitia

Yusran, S.P, M,Sc

NIP. 19750822 200501 1 003

2021