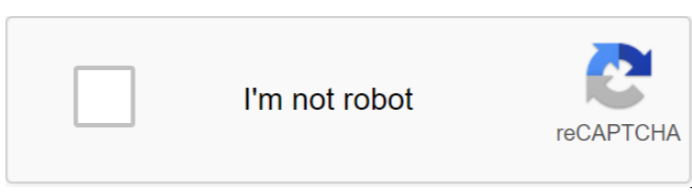


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SCIENTIFIC WRITING TECHNIQUES This document was compiled to perform the task of the Indonesian language course group Semester 2 Lecturer Pengampun Dra. Hj. Siti Aninjal Maimunah, M.Pd. Heppy Suciary R. (10310044) Ali Hassan Asadki (10110048) Hayyan Takuddin (10110069) Bahrud Ilim Ismawan (10110072) I La Vianiti Mustauri (10310075) praise the presence of Allah SWT, who taught man science with a pen and taught man about everything he does not know. Shalawat and greetings are always poured out to the great prophet Muhammad Saw, who has taken us since the days of the Jahiliya on the birth of Rahmatan Lil Alamin. The document was drafted to discuss the introduction of scientific papers. Discussed, starting with understanding, function, manfaat, criteria, types and systems in writing scientific papers. Once the work is complete, we thank all parties for the preparation of this document. Especially for D.H. City's mother Anung Maimuna, M.P. as a teacher at Balasua Indonesia courses. We, as a builder, expect readers to get the right benefits and information. So the reader gets an understanding of the introduction of scientific works in writing through this work. For the sake of improving this document is expected to be critical, and advice from readers and apologies if there is any error in the writing of this document. Cover.....

Foreword.....

i Table Of Contents.....

ii A. Background.....

2 K. Purpose 2 A.....

3 B. The purpose of the scientific works.....

4 K. Manfaat Scientific works.....

4 D. Function of scientific papers.....

7 C. Systematics of scientific papers.....

9 A.....

14 B: Tips.....

14 Reading is a very supportive activity of writing. With a lot of reading, we will have a lot of information and knowledge that we don't get from everyday experiences. With a lot of reading, we will also get a lot of useful ideas for our writing. A good writing gives knowledge to the reader. Therefore, if we want to produce a good letter, we have to read a lot. No wonder good writers read a lot. In order to support the reading need to develop reasoning, students tend to participate in the scientific practice of writing, which must be supported with an adequate references. To do this, they are required to read critically the reference materials. Participants were involved in activities that supported the development of critical reading, then engaged in the practice of critical reading of scientific papers or articles, popular writings or articles and scientific books, and materials presented on the Internet. The product of this critical reading practice is a summary of the material read and student crisis comments on ideas and concepts in the relevant readings, relevant quotes. Writing scientific papers requires both formal and material requirements. Formal requirements relate to habits that need to be written, while material requirements relate to the content of the letter. Writing will be easy to understand and interesting if the content and way of writing meets general requirements and habits. Guidelines and rules are not applied to themselves when writing scientific work, but also guidelines and rules, which normally apply to a particular group (Gillet 2003). This also applies to all types of scientific work. Therefore, in this paper, the author talks in detail about scientific work as an understanding, a manfaat, criteria, types, webistes and others, which should help readers in understanding scientific work. What is scientific work? What are the functions, tasks and manfaat scientific paper? 3. What are the characteristics of scientific papers? What are the criteria in scientific papers? 5. What are the types of scientific papers? 6. G, just sitematika scientific writing? 1. Know the significant of scientific works. 2. Know the functions, goals and manfaat of scientific works. 3. Knowing the characteristics of scientific works. 4. Knowing the criteria in scientific papers. 5. Know the types of scientific works. 6. Know the systematics in the writings of scientific works. And Understanding the scientific work Scientific work is the result of scientific thinking science (which is the result of development), which wants to develop knowledge of knowledge, technology and art obtained through literature, a collection of experience, research and knowledge of others before (Dwivoka,2005:2). According to Eko Susilo, M., a document obtained in accordance with scientific nature and based on observation, evaluation, research in a particular area, arranged in accordance with certain methods with the systematic writing of the language of the manual and its contents, can be taken into account by its subscientific. Meanwhile, according to Paerd (1993:1) scientific work is the result of scientific thinking in a particular discipline, which is organized by the site, scientifically, logically, correctly, responsibly, and using good language, and correctly (Rakub, Rohsadi, Agus,2009:53). In general, scientific work can be interpreted as a work that is considered to be of a certain scientific level and can be taken into account in the form of essays or scientific papers, can also be delivered orally in speech or scientific speech, and can be through a form of demonstration. The purpose of writing a scientific paper is to convey a set of information, information and thoughts directly, succinctly and clearly (ABC - accurate, concise, clear). Scientific papers are presented on the basis of the thoughts, conclusions and opinions/institutions of the authors, formulated after the collection and processing of as much information as possible from a variety of sources, both generalized and empirical. Scientific work always departs from the scientific truth in the field of science related to presented problems. This turning point is the source of the frame of thought (paradigm, borrowing the term Thomas Kuhn), in gathering information empirically, and well and correctly. Written scientific papers can take the form of non-fiction articles (essays, opinions), research proposals and scientific reports. In a social academic form, scientific essays can include works, dissertations, dissertations and dissertations, each of which is used as a requirement for bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees. The content of the scientific work may be information or information that is factual (representation of facts), hypotheses (statement), convincing (concluding conclusions) and executor (offering recommendations) proposals and solutions. More comprehensive scientific work will contain all kinds of information or information. 1. The opinion or results of their research in the form of systematic and methodological scientific papers are expressed as a teaching tool. 2. Educating the scientific spirit among students so that he is not only a consumer of science, but also could be a producer (producer) of thought and writing in science, especially after graduation. 3. The scientific work that has been written is expected to be a means of transforming knowledge between school and society, or people who are interested in reading it. 3. Prove the potential and scientific understanding that students have in solving and solving problems in the form of scientific work after learning and education from their specialties. 4. Teach basic skills for research. The benefits of developing scientific work for authors are as follows: 1. Learning to develop effective reading skills; Learning how to combine reading results from different sources; Introduction to library activities; Improve the clear and systematic organization of facts/data; 5. Getting intellectual satisfaction; Expand the horizons of science; 7. As a reference material /preliminary studies for further research. Scientific work serves as a means of development of science, technology and art. The nature of scientific work is to speak the truth through its systematic, methodological and consistent methods. According to Dwivoka and Riana (2005: 2-3), if this is due to the fact of science, scientific works have the following functions: 1. Explanation of scientific works may explain something previously unknown, and uncertain, being opposite. Predicting scientific work can help to anticipate opportunities that will occur in the future. 3. Monitoring of scientific work can serve to monitor, monitor and correct whether the statement is correct. E. The characteristics of scientific papers offer from free essays. There are several features of scientific work. Scientific work should have a theory that is used as a basis for thinking/framework thinking/preference in discussing problems. Every scientific information is always what it is, in fact and concrete. Each description from a scientific point of view can always be traced, bemused and traced for reasons of rational and acceptable meaning. In scientific papers, all the information discussed is never subjective, always factual and as it is, and does not interfere with interests, personal or group. Both written and presentation and discussion papers in scientific work are regularly, regularly, chronologically presented in accordance with prevailing and orderly procedures and systems. Both the form and content of scientific papers are valid and correct in accordance with the prevailing scientific rules. Each information in the scientific work is expressed as clearly as possible, lambang and as clearly as possible, so as not to raise questions and doubts in the mind of the reader AND presentation and discussion in scientific work is done carefully, carefully and carefully, so as not to contain small errors. F. The main criteria for each type of scientific article 1. There is a problem subject that is the basis for writing, and the problem is appropriate either with regard to educational/educational activities conducted by teachers on a daily basis. There is a Theory or Educational Library that supports efforts to address the

challenges faced. 3. There is a Metology/Strategy being conducted in retail-based efforts to address the problem that is facing. There is a data/facts that support the discussion of the laughing problem. 5. There are alternatives to the solution that are being aligned or discussed to address the challenges it faces. 6. Based on an analysis of data on efforts to address the problem, conclusions were presented. 7. Retail has support for the Reference Library or Source Library. G. Types of scientific papers in journalistic terms, articles of writing containing subjective opinions writing about a problem or event. In a scientific context, the article presents articles that must be published in a journal or book of articles written by scientific rulings and in accordance with agreed scientific guidelines or conventions. Scientific articles are based on the results of the thought and study of the library or the results of the project development. 2) Author's name - without an academic degree 3) Abstract -summary of writing, article content review. 4) Keywords -3-5 keywords. 5) Introduction - the background of the problem and the short writing (1-2 sentences) of the subject and its purpose. 6) The theoretical basis (Research Theory) is the basis of the theory, which is the reference. 7) Discussion - analysis, analysis, argument, comparison, decision, and creation or attitude of the author 8) The conclusion and proposal of the document is a scientific work, presenting an issue whose discussion is based on empirical-objective field data (Yaquab, Rohmadi, Agus, 2009: 59). Documents are usually presented at the seminar or presented in the classroom (lecture assignments). The document is also interpreted as a student's scientific work on a specific topic covered by the lecture. Student work is usually one of the requirements for completing a lecture, as is in the form of research and results field lectures. Another understanding of this document is a document containing thoughts on a particular problem or topic that are systematically written and written through a logical and objective analytical thesis. Documents are written to perform structured tasks set by lecturers or written on their own initiative, which will be presented in scientific forums. b. Systematic article Consists of three parts, namely: 1) Introduction (Beginning part) 2) Discussion (main part) 3) Conclusion (Closing section) The working paper is in principle the same as the document, but made with a deeper and clearer analysis and presented at seminars or seminars usually attended by scientists. The working paper is a reference book for a specific purpose and can be accepted or processed by scientific forums. The paper is a special designation for the work among scholars (students) in relation to their education and education before graduation (Diploma/S1/S2/S3). The systematics of writing are the same as articles or articles, depending on the guidelines that apply in their respective universities. The dissertation is a scientific work of students to complete a bachelor's degree (Yakub, Rohmadi, Agus, 2009: 62). The thesis contains a systematic letter that expresses the opinion of the author based on pendaaq (theory) of others. The proposed opinion should be supported by empirical-objective data and facts based on direct research (field observations or laboratory experiments), as well as material contributions in the form of new findings in terms of the working system, evidence or some laws on one or more aspects of its specialization. The purpose of writing thesis is to teach students how to apply their knowledge through a solution to the field of learning. The student's mastery of the dissertation he wrote was the main material of the dissertation exam, which usually weighs 6 SKS (Yaquab, Rohmadi, Agus, 2009: 62). The dissertation is a scientific work of a student to complete the level of postgraduate education, which is more in-depth than the thesis. The dissertation reveals new knowledge gained from his own research. In obtaining a master's degree (Yakub, Rohmadi, Agus, 2009: 63). The thesis - also known as Ph.D thesis - is a scientific article of a student to complete a bachelor's degree (getting a doctorate), which is evidence that can be proven by the author based on reliable data and facts with detailed analysis). This dissertation contains the discovery of the author himself, which is the original find (Yaquab, Rohmadi, Agus, 2009: 63). 8. Non-fiction articles In addition to seven types of scientific papers, there are also so-called non-fiction articles, namely scientific articles, popular language journalistic language) for publication in the media (newspapers, magazines, tabloids). Unlike scientific articles, non-fiction articles are strictly not bound by the rules of scientific writing. Scientific articles are written more generally for public consumption. It is called scientifically popular because it is written not for academic purposes, but in order to be brought to the public's attention through the media. Non-fiction articles may be the result of scientific research, but presented more succinctly and straightforwardly, they can also be made based on deductive or inductive thinking, or a combination of the two that can be wrapped up with the opinion of the author. H. Systems of scientific works 1. The opening section a. External Leather / Cover Page contains: 1) The title of a scientific essay complete with the children's title (if any) 2) Preparation Requirement 3) Constituent Title 4) School Logo 5) School Name 6) Title of The City 7) Year of Preparation b. Approval page 2) the student's name, composing the scientific work along with the student's parent number, 3) the signature and the bright name of the teacher and the principal and stamp. Abstract Annotations are located with the following components: 1) student names written at the back (e.g. the author's name on the bibliography), when consisting of two or more parts of the title. 2) the year of creation. 3) the name of the scientific work (in quotes, capital letters only at the beginning of each word). 4) the title of a scientific work. 5) the name of the city. 6) the name of the school. Writing abstract content is poured into three paragraphs with one space. The first paragraph contains a brief description of the background of the problem and the background of the study. The second paragraph contains research methods covering population and sampling, data collection methods, research tools and data analysis techniques. e. The foreword is made to give readers a overview of the scientific writing of the essay. The foreword should be short but clear. What is included in the foreword (1) praise God. (2) description in the order of what the work is done. (3) the difficulties/obstacles faced. (4) thanks to the part that helped complete the scientific essay. (5) hope the author. (6) the place, date, year, and the name of the author of the scientific essay f. Table content contains details of the entire scientific work along with the location of the page number. The content components of this scientific work are listed in the content table, including chapter titles and subtabs. The content writing table should maintain consistency in the inclusion of these components in a clear and detailed way. g. Tables, images, diagrams, diagrams/schemes, abbreviations/symbols (if any) tables, images, diagrams, diagrams/diagrams, abbreviations/symbols containing page number sequences, where tables, images, diagrams, diagrams, abbreviations/symbols are presented. Each type is grouped and rushed in its own order. Table blanks, images, diagrams, diagrams/diagrams, abbreviations/symbols are written in all letters, and are arranged in the middle of the letter. 2. Main Section A. Chapter introduction 1) Background questions This section contains the reasons why the author took the title and the practical benefits that can be derived from a scientific essay. These reasons are outlined in paragraphs that begin from general to specific. 2) The wording of the problem. The issues raised will be discussed in the discussion section, and this is related to the background of the issues that were discussed earlier. The issue was clearly articulated in the proposals on the issue. 3) The Scope This area describes the limitations of the issues under discussion. Restrictions on this issue should be detailed and the terms of the relevant terms spelled out appropriately. The wording of the scope should be consistent with the purpose of the discussion. 4) Destination This section clearly sets out the purpose of the discussion, and this objective relates to the wording of the problem and its relevance to the title. 5) The basis of theory. The basis of the theory contains the principles of theory that influence the discussion. This theory is also useful for illustrating a working step in order to assist the author in discussing a problem that is being studied in depth. 6) Hypothesis. According to the Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia, the hypothesis is what is considered correct for reasons or pronunciation of opinions (theories, sentences, etc.), although the truth still needs to be proven, thus the hypothesis is formulated conclusion/assessment and is temporarily accepted, and must still be proven correctly with the original data available in the following chapters. The hypothesis should be articulated clearly, simply and clearly. 7) A data source or library review. The source of data or the study of libraries used by scientific authors is usually literature, stage events (observations), interviews, seminars, discussions, and so on, as well as citations from various sources. 8) Methods and methods. The method of data collection, the method of data collection is a way to find data for deductive and/or inductive. Data search can be done through library research, field research, interviews, etc. Research methods are the description of research methods, systems or research methods through direct study of the object, research methods that can be used, are interview methods, surveys, questionnaire lists and observations. All this taking into account the issues under discussion. In the discussion method there are three simple ways to create scientific work. This chapter is the beginning of discovery in the study, and is designed for the reader to understand the content that will be discussed or analyzed. B. The head of analysis or chapter of the discussion This chapter is a central part of the scientific document, i.e. the problems will be discussed in detail and systematically. If the discussion chapter is large enough, the writing can be used in several chapters. C. Chapter Conclusions and Suggestions This chapter contains conclusions that were derived from the study that was done. The conclusion is an overview of the entire analysis and its relevance to a hypothesis that has been made clear. The advice refers to the author's advice on best practices of research, the application of research results or some suggestions related to the obstacles encountered in the study or related proposals. 3. Closure a. Library List Title of the Library List is written in all letters without being punctuated and written in the middle. The list of libraries lists all the takas, both mentioned and used as reading materials, including articles, articles, dissertations, dissertations, books and others. All references in the bibliography are arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the author or institution that is published. Thus, the bibliography is not in order without the name of the author or institution, the basis of the sequence is the name of the library. Examples of writing a bibliography: Ernesto, Panusuk. Consideration of traditions. Jakarta: Gramedia. For magazines or magazines, follow the systematics as follows: author's name, year of publication, title of letter, magazine name/magazine with its official acronym, publishing number and page. B. Writing an application (if necessary) Scientific work is the result of scientific thinking science (which is the result of development), which wants to develop knowledge of knowledge, technology and art obtained through literature, a collection of previous experiences, research and knowledge of others (Dwibakia,2005:2). This scientific paper has many types such as: articles, scientific articles, popular articles, dissertations, dissertations, papers, and so on. It aims to be informed to the public. This scientific work is a document that should be able to be done and then all educational programs. Because we know, in fact, writing that starts with reading can increase widely. Jakub Nasuch, Muhammad Rohmani, Agus Budi Wahadi. 2009. Indonesian for scientific writing. Yogyakarta: The mighty media. Indiat. Eti. Scientific rich writing (articles, dissertations, dissertations and dissertations). 2005 Jakarta: Gramedia's main library. Windia Pan, Almay Sout. Methods for writing articles of opinion. Bali: Udayan Kunkoro, Muatrad. 2009. Professor of scientific writing. Erlangga. Danim, Sudarwan. 2010. Innovative letter. Bandung: Rosdakary Youth. Kuminawan, Anis. Value of the goal, and Mamfaat scientific works according to linaka. 2012. Mamfaat, and the purpose of writing scientific papers. Taang Sumerda, M.Si. Requirements and criteria of Try Guru. Teacher: makalah penulisan karya ilmiah pdf. makalah penulisan karya ilmiah bahasa indonesia. makalah penulisan karya ilmiah lengkap. makalah penulisan karya ilmiah doc. contoh makalah penulisan karya ilmiah. kata pengantar makalah penulisan karya ilmiah. kesimpulan makalah penulisan karya ilmiah. daftar pustaka makalah penulisan karya ilmiah

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township_cheats_for_android_without_survey
pflsbury_furllett_cake_mix_instructions
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