

Cek Plagiasi Buku Problem dan TIPS Penulisan Karya Ilmiah

by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati

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PROBLEMS & TIPS

for Writing Scientific Works

Scientific writing is a written work made from the results of research and the development of someone's ideas or thoughts. Research is an activity of researching or testing something to solve a problem or find something new. Research is a form of data collection activity obtained through field research, then used to answer problems. Can be used as a solution in solving problems.

Research is also conducted to discover new knowledge. The research includes scientific work based on systematic data analysis. Research is useful for developing knowledge in a particular field. In addition, research as a form of problem solving. Through research, can develop science.

PROBLEMS & TIPS

for Writing Scientific Works



DWI ASTUTI WAHYU NURHAYATI

Problem & Tips for Writing Scientific Works

Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati



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PREFACE

Research is an activity of researching or testing something to solve a problem or find something new. Research is a form of data collection activity obtained through field research, then used to answer problems. Can be used as a solution in solving problems. Research is also conducted to discover new knowledge. The research includes scientific work based on systematic data analysis.

Research is useful for developing knowledge in a particular field. In addition, research is a form of problem-solving. Through research, can develop science.

3
This book is not a complete edition to cover all research. There are many flaws in this book. Therefore, criticism and suggestions will be gladly accepted.

Writer

SYNOPSIS

Scientific writing is a written work made from the results of research and the development of someone's ideas or thoughts.

Research is an activity of researching or testing something to solve a problem or find something new. Research is a form of data collection activity obtained through field research, then used to answer problems. Can be used as a solution in solving problems.

Research is also conducted to discover new knowledge. The research includes scientific work based on systematic data analysis.

Research is useful for developing knowledge in a particular field. In addition, research as a form of problem-solving. Through research, can develop science.

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CHAPTER I RESEARCH

RESEARCH

SCAN HERE:
RESEARCH



A. Definition



What is research?

Research is an activity of researching or testing something to solve a problem or discover new knowledge.



B. Experts Opinion

1

²
Kerlinger

Research is a systematic and controlled process of finding information based on hypotheses and theories.

2

McMillan dan Schumacher

Research is the process of finding and analyzing data systematically and logically to achieve certain goals.

3

Soerjono Soekanto

² Research is a scientific activity by analyzing and carried out systematically and consistently to reveal the truth.

4

³
V. Redman dan A.V.H Morry

Research is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge.

C. Research Characteristics



- The ⁴ research is based on the results of empirical observations or events.
- Find new data from main sources.
- Research is carried out to get answers to a problem or to find new knowledge.
- Emphasizes a high level of logic and objectivity.
- Requires careful and careful design through the right process with rational analysis.

D. Research Purposes

1

Theoretical

Research that provides basic knowledge for the development of science.

2

Factual

Research conducted to find new facts.

3

Application

Research that suggests new applications to human science.

E Research

1. Problem Selection

Research always begins with a problem. These problems will be investigated further to find answers. In quantitative research, problem selection starts with a theory. The theory will be tested in research in the field. Whereas qualitative research, it starts from a fact or phenomenon.

What needs to be considered in determining the research problem?



- Choose a normal subject and not overdo it. Excessive subjects will make it difficult for researchers to find answers.
- The subject is not an option that is widely used by researchers.
- Avoid problems that are too narrow.
- Research subjects must be familiar and worthy of research.
- Do a preliminary study first.

What is the technique for determining the research problem?



- General problem statement.
- Understanding the nature of the problem.
- Developing ideas.
- Studying research problems.
- Literature survey.
- Problem identification and limitation (quantitative).

2. Problem Formulation

Problem formulation is written in the form of detailed, concrete, brief, clear, specific, and firm questions, so as to facilitate the direction of the research. The next step after the formulation of the problem is to make the research objectives and research benefits.

3. Literature Review

Collecting and researching data related to the problem under study. Information from these data is used to develop hypotheses.

What is a hypothesis?



Hypothesis is a tentative statement (temporary statement/subject to change) prior to conducting research and needs to be tested through research.

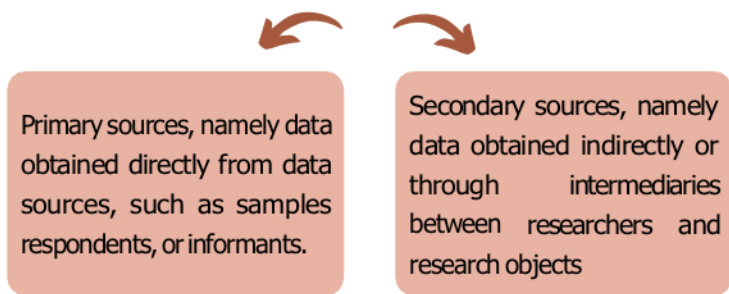
4. Research Design

This step is a planning pattern related to the implementation of research which contains the following matters.

- The problem being researched and the reasons for doing the research.
- Type of data.
- Research purpose.
- Benefits of research.
- The place and time of the research.
- Research activities and financing.
- Hypothesis.
- Research methods, data collection techniques, data processing techniques, and research instruments.
- Report systematic planning.


5. Data Collection

Data collection is viewed from the data sources used.



6. Data Analysis

If all the data has been collected, then data analysis activities are carried out and test the truth of the hypothesis through the analysis.

- 
- Qualitative data processing is done by deductive-inductive method.
 - Quantitative data processing is done by statistical or mathematical means.

7. Interpretation of Data

The activity combines the results of the analysis with various criteria or standards used. The aim is to direct data collection to be more specific.

8. Research Results Report

Researchers must prepare a report to report the research results that have been obtained for publication purposes.

17

CHAPTER II THESIS

SCAN HERE:

THESIS PROPOSAL



THESIS

CHAPTER I

CHAPTER II

CHAPTER III



CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER V



THESIS PROPOSAL

A. Definition



What is a thesis proposal?

A proposal is a proposal for a work plan in the form of an idea to explain the work plan to be carried out in detail and thoroughly. The thesis proposal is the initial stage for Bachelor's Degree students to start research.



B. Parts of Thesis Proposal

Beginning Part

1

Outer Title page

Contains the title, write "Thesis Proposal", the purpose of the proposal, campus logo, student name, student ID number, name of the study program, faculty, institution, and time of submission (month and year).

2

Inner Title Page

Contains the same components as the outer title page, but the inner cover page is printed on plain white paper.

3

Approval Page

Contains the supervisor's statement, student name, student ID number, research title, place and date of approval, supervisor's name, and signature.

4

Preface

Contains thanks to those who have helped in carrying out the research. Written concisely and clearly in one or two pages.

5

List of Contents

Contains parts of the thesis proposal that are arranged in the right order, with provisions for chapter names, sub-chapters, sub-chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

6

List of Tables

Created if the thesis proposal contains a table. The list of tables is written sequentially. Writing a table list contains chapter numbers, table numbers, table names, and table pages.

7

List of Images

Created if the thesis proposal contains images in the form of graphics, pictures, and photos. Writing a list of images contains chapter numbers, image numbers, image names, and image pages.

8

List of Appendix

Created if the thesis proposal contains appendix. The list of attachments contains the attachment number, attachment title, and page number.

9

Abstract

A summary of the entire research containing the reasons for conducting the research, research objectives, research methods, research results, and conclusions. The abstract should be no more than one and a half pages long, single-spaced.

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction

1

Background of The Problem

Contains everything behind the impetus for conducting research or the reasons and objectives of the research being carried out.

2

Identification and Limitation of Problems

Providing limitations on the scope of research so that these problems are more focused and clear. This applies to quantitative research.

3

Formulation of The Problem

The formulation of the problem is written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.

4

Research Purposes

Contains the purpose of the researcher conducting the research. General objectives contain the overall objectives of the research. While specific goals contain more specific goals.

5

Research Benefits

Contains the important things to do the research. Scientific benefits are theoretical benefits in the form of justification or new discoveries. Institutional benefits are benefits for the institution where the research is carried out. Practical benefits are benefits for researchers.

6

Affirmation of Terms

Emphasizing terms that need to be emphasized conceptually and operationally.

7

Previous Research

Explaining whether the research is new research, repeating previous research using a different approach, or repeating previous research using the same approach for verification purposes.

8

Systematic Discussion

Contains a discussion of the sequences in the preparation of research reports which are explained in the form of brief descriptions in each chapter.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

1

Literature Review

Contains literature in the form of literature, scientific journals, books, or other research results.

2

Hypothesis

Contains a tentative statement (changeable / temporary) related to the variable. Hypotheses are used in quantitative research.

CHAPTER III: Research Method

Describe the type of research used and the reasons for using this type of research. Quantitative research includes research design, population, variables, samples and sampling, instrument grids, research instruments, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques. While qualitative research includes research design, presence of researchers, research locations, data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis, checking data validity, and research stages.

THESIS

A. Definition



What is a thesis?

The thesis is a scientific work written by a student in the Bachelor (S-1) program at the end of the study as a requirement to complete the study program and obtain a Bachelor's degree.



B. Part of Thesis

Quantitative

Beginning Part

1

Outer Title Page

Contains the same components as the outer title of the thesis proposal.

2

Inner Title Page

Contains the same components as the title in the thesis proposal.

3

Approval Page

Contains the supervisor's statement, student name, student ID number, research title, place and date of approval, supervisor's name, and signature.

4

Validation Page

Contains the thesis title, student name, and student ID number, statement of approval from the examiner team, names of supervisors and examiners team along with signature, place, date and year of ratification, name of agency director, and signature.

5

Statement of Authenticity Page

Contains a statement from the author that the thesis written is purely his own work. Contains the name of the student, student ID number, study program, institution, place, date, and year.

6

Motto

A series of beautiful sentences that describe the motivation and spirit of the author.

7

Preface

Contains acknowledgments to those who have helped in carrying out the research.

8

Table of Contents

Contains the parts of the thesis which are arranged in the right order, with provisions for the names of chapters, sub-chapters, sub-chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

9

List of Tables

Created if the thesis contains tables. The list of tables is written sequentially. Writing a table list contains chapter numbers, table numbers, table names, and table pages.

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11

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12

Abstract

summary of the entire research containing the reasons for conducting the research, research objectives, research methods, research results, and conclusions. The abstract should be no more than one and a half pages long, single-spaced.

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction

1

Background of The Problem

Contains the gap between expectations and reality, both theoretical gaps or practical gaps that are the background of the problem to be studied.

2

Identification and Limitation of Problems

Providing limitations on the scope of research so that these problems are more focused and clear.

3

Formulation of The Problem

The formulation of the problem is written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research. The question is tested empirically.

4

Research Purposes

Explain the purpose of the researcher conducting the research by providing answers to the questions in the problem formulation.

5

Research Benefits

Contains the importance of the research to the research place. Institutional benefits, namely benefits for the institution where the research is carried out, and practical benefits, namely benefits for researchers.

6

Hypothesis

Contains tentative statements (temporary statements) relating to variables. The hypothesis is definitive or directional, it not only mentions the relationship or difference between variables but also shows the nature of the relationship or difference.

7

Affirmation of Terms

Affirming terms that need to be defined conceptually and operationally. The term that needs to be emphasized is the term that refers to the variable.

8

Systematic Discussion

Explaining the discussion of the sequences in the preparation of research reports which are described in the form of brief descriptions in each chapter.

CHAPTER II: Theoretical Basis

The theoretical description of the object (variable) under study and conclusions about the study in the form of arguments or hypotheses. Therefore, an in-depth theoretical study is required through various reliable sources.

CHAPTER III: Methodology

1

Research Design

Explains how researchers choose this approach in research in terms of its objectives and nature (explorative, descriptive, survey or historical, correlative and causal comparison).

2

Research Variables

Research variables are everything that becomes the object of research that plays a role in the ongoing research. The classification of research variables determines the appropriate data collection tools and methods.

3

Population, Sample, and Sampling

The population is the whole subject to be studied. The sample is representative of the population. Sampling is a technique of taking samples from the population.

4

The Instrument Grid

A table that contains the relationship between the variables studied and the source of the data to be taken.

5

Research Instruments

Tools used to collect data in the field.

6

Sources of Data

Research subjects used as the origin of the data obtained.

CHAPTER IV: Research Result

1

Description of Data Characteristics

Describes the characteristics of the data for each variable reported on the research results after being processed with descriptive statistical techniques.

2

Hypothesis Testing

The presentation of this section is not much different from the presentation of the research results for each variable. This section describes the test results of the researcher's hypothesis.

CHAPTER V: Discussion

- Explain the research findings that have been stated in the research results chapter.
- Answer the research problem formulation.
- Research objectives that have been achieved.
- Interpret research findings with existing logic and theory.
- Integrate research findings by explaining them in a broad view.

- Modify existing theories to review existing theories.
- Explain the implications of the research results and the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER VI: Closing

1

Conclusion

A brief statement obtained from the overall results of research and discussion.

2

Suggestions

Suggestions from researchers as consideration for other parties who want to conduct research with the same study in terms of continuing or developing. Suggestions are written based on the author's experience when conducting research in the field.

Final Part

1

Reference

A list of sources or references used by the author in compiling the manuscript.

2

Appendix

- Raw data research results.
- Statistical formulas (if necessary).
- Statistical calculation results.
- Permit and signature of evidence carrying out collection and research.
- And other.

3

Curriculum Vitae (CV)

- ¹³ Author's full name.
- Place and date of birth.
- Educational background.
- Organizational experience (if necessary).
- Achievements that have been achieved while studying at school or college.

Qualitative

Beginning Part

The initial part of the thesis with a qualitative approach is the same as the initial part of research with a quantitative approach.

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction

1

Research Context

Explains ³ the problem to be studied or the reason that the problem is considered interesting, important, and needs to be researched or has never been studied.

2

Research Focus

Detailed statements about the topic to be studied in the research. This section can be written in the form of a question or statement to be answered in the research.

3

Research Purposes

Explaining the purpose of the researcher conducting the research by providing answers to the questions in the formulation of the problem and providing an overview of what to be achieved in research that is in accordance with the research focus.

4

Research Benefits

Contains the importance of doing the research. The benefits of research are broken down into scientific benefits, institutional benefits, and practical benefits, namely benefits for researchers.

5

Affirmation of Terms

Affirming terms that need to be defined conceptually and operationally.

6

Systematic Discussion

Explaining the discussion of the sequences in the preparation of research reports which are described in the form of brief descriptions in each chapter.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

Contains descriptions of literature reviews or textbooks containing grand theories and results of previous research.

CHAPTER III: Research Method

1

Research Design

Contains reasons for choosing a qualitative approach, explains the theoretical orientation, and suggests the type of research used in the qualitative approach.

2

The Presence of Researcher

Explaining the function of researchers as instruments and data collectors. The presence of researchers in the field is very necessary. Describe the role of the researcher as a full participant, participant-observer, or full observer. In addition, the status of the researcher needs to be known as a researcher by the subject or informant.

3

Research Location

Contains an explanation of the identification of characteristics, reasons for choosing the location, how to enter the area.

4

Source of Data

Describes the data obtained (from where, when, and from whom), what data was collected, the characteristics of the informant or subject, and the validity of the data.

5

Data Collection Techniques

Stated the data collection techniques used, such as participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation.

6

Data Analysis Techniques

Describe the process of tracking and arranging interview transcripts and field notes systematically. Data analysis was carried out during and after data collection which involved working, organizing, breaking, and inscription of data, searching for patterns, revealing important things, determining what was reported.

7

The Validity of the Data

The credibility of the data needs to be examined using techniques of extending the presence of researchers in the field, in-depth observation, triangulation (sources, methods, researchers, theories), peer discussion, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

8

Research Steps

The process of conducting research starts from preliminary research, design development, actual research implementation, to report writing.

BAB IV: Research Result

Presenting research findings according to research questions or statements and the results of data analysis. Data exposure is obtained through field observations or interviews. Research results are presented in the form of patterns, themes, tendencies, and motives that emerge from the data. Research findings can be in the form of category presentation, classification system, identification, and typology.

CHAPTER V: Discussion

Contains the relationship between patterns, categories, and dimensions, the position of findings or theories on theories from previous research revealed from the field. This chapter should also be completed with the implications of the research findings.

CHAPTER VI: Closing

1

Conclusion

A brief statement of the main findings obtained from the overall results of research and discussion.

2

Suggestions

Suggestions from researchers as consideration for other parties who want to conduct research with the same study in terms of continuing or developing. Suggestions are written based on the author's experience when conducting research in the field. Writing suggestions is not a must.

Final Part

1

References

A list of sources or references used by the author in compiling the manuscript.

2

Appendix

- Raw data research results.
- Statistical formulas (if necessary).
- Statistical calculation results.
- Permit and signature of evidence carrying out collection and research.
- And other.
- Each attachment is assigned a serial number of attachments.

3

Curriculum Vitae (CV)

- Author's full name.
- Place and date of birth.
- Educational background.
- Organizational experience (if necessary).
- Achievements that have been achieved while studying at school or college.

CHAPTER III THESIS

SCAN HERE:

THESIS

¹¹ CHAPTER I

CHAPTER II

CHAPTER III



CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER V



22 THESIS PROPOSAL

A. Thesis Proposal Writing

- The thesis proposal writing is intended for fourth semester (IV) students who have achieved the required semester credit units in semesters I to III and have graduated from the Research Methodology course.

B. Submission of Thesis Proposal



What is the process for submitting a thesis?



Students have met the requirements to be able to submit a thesis proposal and get guidance and approval from the supervisor.



Two supervisors who have been determined and meet the applicable requirements are required.



The supervising lecturer is allowed to provide input or solutions if there are objections to the proposed thesis title.



Develop a mentoring schedule so that proposals are completed on time.



After the thesis proposal has been approved by all supervisors, students can register for the thesis proposal exam and get time for the exam.



After taking the thesis proposal exam, students can start writing a thesis with the guidance of two appointed supervisors.

C. Parts of Thesis Proposal

Beginning Part

1

Outer Title Page

Contains title, writing "Thesis Proposal", purpose of the proposal, campus logo, student name, student ID number, name of study program, faculty, institution, time of submission (month and year).

2

Inner Title Page

Contains the same components as the outer title page, but the inner title page is written on plain white paper.

3

Approval Page

Contains a statement from the promoter, name of the researcher, research title, name of the promoter, signature, place, and date of approval.

4

Endorsement Page

Contains a statement of endorsement from the promoter team, names of the testing team, place, date and year of ratification, name of, agency director, signature.

5

Statement of Authenticity

Contains a statement from the author that the thesis written is purely his own work. Contains the student's name, student ID number, study program, institution, place, date and year, author's name, and signature on 6000 stamp duty.

6

Foreword

Contains thanks to those who have helped in carrying out the research and writing the thesis.

7

Table of Contents

Contains parts of the thesis proposal that are arranged in the right order, with provisions for chapter names, sub-chapters, sub-chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

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10

List of Appendix

Created if the thesis proposal contains appendix. The list of attachments contains the attachment number, attachment title, and page number.

11

Abstract

Abstract is part of the summary of the whole research that contains the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

Main Part

Quantitative Approach

1

Background of the problem

Contains the gap between expectations and reality that underlies the problem to be studied, both theoretically and practically.

2

20 Problem Identification and Limitation

It is necessary to provide limitations on the scope of research so that these problems are more focused and clear. Thorough, both theoretically and practically.

3

Problem Formulation

The problem formulation is written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.

4

Research Purposes

Contains the purpose of the researcher conducting the research and the intended direction in the research.

5

Hypothesis

The research hypothesis contains a tentative statement (statement temporarily/subject to change) prior to conducting research and needs to be tested through research.

6

Research Benefits

Explaining the importance of the research to the research site and explaining the contribution that will be made after the research.

7

Affirmation of Terms

Affirming terms that contain various interpretations conceptually and operationally. The term affirmation refers to the research variables.

8

Theoretical Foundation

Contains the theories used by researchers from relevant experts and previous research with the formulation of the problem and research variables.

9

Conceptual Framework

Contains an explanation of the variables to be explored and made in the form of a schema or matrix.

10

Previous Research

Explaining whether the research is new research, repeating previous research using a different approach, or repeating previous research using the same approach for verification purposes.

11

Research Methods

Describe the methods or procedures used by researchers from the beginning to the end of the study and the reasons for using this type of research.

12

Systematic Discussion

Explaining the discussion of the sequences in the preparation of research reports which are described in the form of brief descriptions in each chapter.

13

Provisional Discussion Framework

Contains a draft table of contents that is used as a reference for writing a thesis and research schedule.

14

Temporary Reference

Contains literature in the form of literature used as the main reference for thesis writing.

Qualitative Approach

1

Research Context

Explain the reasons for choosing the problem/conflict that is considered interesting, important, and needs to be researched.

2

Focus and Research Questions

This section is also called the formulation of the problem. Written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.

3

Research Purposes

Explain the purpose of researchers conducting research and the intended direction in research.

4

Benefits of Research

Explaining the importance of the research to the research site and explaining the contribution that will be made after the research. The benefits of research are broken down into scientific benefits and practical benefits.

5

Affirmation of Terms

Affirming terms that contain various interpretations. Terms must be defined conceptually and operationally.

6

Literature Review

Contains the theories used by researchers from relevant experts and previous research on the focus and research questions.

7

Previous Research

Explain whether the research is new research, repeating previous research using a different approach, or repeating previous research using the same approach for verification purposes.

8

Research Paradigm

Foundation to help dig up field data so that there are no misperceptions. Research paradigm Making humans as research subjects explore data or information related to research.

9

Research Methods

Describe the methods or procedures used by researchers from the beginning to the end of the study and the reasons for using this type of research.

10

Systematic Discussion

Explain the discussion of the sequences in the preparation of research reports which are described in the form of brief descriptions in each chapter.

11

Provisional Discussion Framework

Contains a draft table of contents that is used as a reference for writing a thesis and research schedule.

12

Temporary Reference

Contains literature in the form of literature used as the main reference for thesis writing.

THESIS

A. Definition



What is a thesis?

The thesis is a scientific work that results from a theory or statement that is supported by arguments. The thesis is prepared by students of the undergraduate program (S2) at the end of their study program.



B. Parts of Thesis

Beginning Part

1

Outer Title Page

Contains title, writing "Thesis Proposal", the purpose of the proposal, campus logo, student name, student ID number, name of the study program, faculty, institution, time of submission (month and year).

2

Inner Title Page,

Contains the same components as the outer title page, but the inner title page is written on plain white paper.

3

Approval Page,

Contains a statement from the promoter, name of the researcher, title of the study, name of the promoter, signature, place, and date of approval.

4

Endorsement Page

Contains a statement of endorsement from the promoter team, names of the testing team, place, date and year of ratification, name of agency director, signature.

5

Statement of Authenticity

Contains a statement from the author that the thesis written is purely his own work. Contains the student's name, NIM, study program, institution, place, date and year, author's name, and signature on 6000 stamp duty

6

Motto

Beautiful meaningful sentences that describe the motivation of the author.

7

Offerings

Offerings are addressed to people or institutions who have contributed to assisting the research.

8

Foreword

Contains acknowledgments to those who have assisted in the implementation of research and the preparation of the thesis

9

Table of Contents

Contains the parts of the thesis which are arranged in the right order, with provisions for chapter names, sub-chapters, sub-chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

10

List of Tables

Created if the thesis contains a table. The list of tables is written sequentially. Writing a table list contains chapter numbers, table numbers, table names, and table pages.

11

List of Images

Made when the thesis contains images in the form of graphics, pictures, and photos. Writing a list of images contains chapter numbers, image numbers, image names, and image pages.

12

List of Appendix

Made if the thesis contains attachments. The list of attachments contains the attachment number, attachment title, and page number.

13

Abstract

The abstract is part of the summary of the whole research that contains the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction

1

Background of the Problem

Contains the gap between expectations and reality that underlies the problem to be studied, both theoretically and practically. The background of the problem is written in detail and covers all the problems to be studied.

2

Problem Formulation

The problem formulation is written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.

3

4 Research Purposes

Explaining the purpose of researchers conducting research and the intended direction in research.

4

Benefits of Research

Explain the importance of the research to the research site and explain the contribution that will be made after the research.

5

Affirmation of Terms

Affirming terms that contain various interpretations. Terms must be defined conceptually and operationally. The term affirmation refers to the focus of the research. The term is a term that refers to the research problem and ends with the term as a whole.

6

Research Methods

Describe the methods or procedures used by researchers from the beginning to the end of the study and the reasons for using this type of research.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

1

Theoretical Foundation

Contains the theory used by researchers from relevant experts and previous research and explains the findings obtained from previous research. The theory is a theory that is used as the main reference in the approach to research problems.

2

Mind Framework

Contains the researcher's mind design in solving research problems. The framework of thought is written in the form of arguments from the researcher. The argument is written on the basis of theory and research results that have been presented in the theoretical foundation section, except for the quotations from the literature.

3

Hypothesis

Tentative statements (temporary statements can / change) before conducting research and need to be tested through research.

CHAPTER III: Research Method

1

Quantitative Research

Using methods related to variables or numbers. These variables will be tested according to the theory used by the researcher. The researcher explains the relationship of one variable to another.

2

Qualitative Research

Using understanding, analysis, and descriptive methods. The researcher understands the research, then the researcher analyzes the research, and finally, the researcher interprets each research result in descriptive form.

BAB IV: Research Result

Contains explanations from researchers about research results and important findings. Tables, pictures, or graphs in this section are used to clarify or make it easier for the reader to understand the research results and provide a clear picture. The research results are written based on realistic statements in the field with a firm and relevant theoretical basis.

CHAPTER V: Discussion

Reviewing the meanings of the research facts that have a relationship in each study, answering the problem formulation, the objectives that have been achieved, and the implications of the research results.



- The value of novelty, contains important findings from the research results.
- Research Limitation, contains a discussion related to the results of the discussion that are less than optimal and cannot be carried out in research.

CHAPTER VI: Closing

1

Conclusion

A brief statement was obtained from the overall results of the research and discussion.

2

Implications

Consequences of the results of research on a particular interest. These implications include theoretical implications, namely consequences on science, while practical implications are consequences on operations in the field.

3

Suggestions

Suggestions from researchers as consideration for other parties who want to conduct research with the same study in terms of continuing or developing. Suggestions are written based on the author's experience when conducting research in the field.

Final Part

1

Reference

Quotations or opinions obtained from books or other scientific works must be included in the reference.

2

Appendix

Made if the research proposal contains appendix.

CHAPTER IV DISSERTATION

SCAN HERE:

DISSERTATION

¹²
CHAPTER I

CHAPTER II

CHAPTER III



CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER V



DISSERTATION PROPOSAL

A. Parts of Dissertation

Beginning Part

Outer Title Page

Contains title, writing "Dissertation Proposal", the purpose of the proposal, campus logo, student name, student ID number, Doctoral program and study program, agency, time of submission (month and year).

Inner Title Page

Contains the same components as on the inner title page. The inner title page is written on plain white paper.

Approval Page

Contains a statement from the promoter, name of the researcher, research title, name of the promoter, signature, place, and date of approval.

Endorsement Page

Contains a statement of endorsement from the promoter team, names of the examiner team, place, date and year of ratification, name of the institution director, and signature.

Statement of Authenticity

Contains the author's name, student ID number, study program, institution, place, date and year, author's name with a signature above 6000 stamp duty.

Preface

Contains thanks to those who have helped in carrying out the research and writing the thesis.

Table of Contents

Contains parts of the dissertation proposal arranged in the right order, with provisions for chapter names, sub-chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

List of Tables

Created if the dissertation proposal contains a table. The list of tables is written sequentially. Writing a table list contains chapter numbers, table numbers, table names, and table pages.

List of Images

Created if the dissertation proposal contains images. The list of images is written in order. Writing a list of images contains chapter numbers, image numbers, image names, and image pages.

List of Appendix

Created if the dissertation proposal contains attachments. The list of attachments contains the attachment number, attachment title, and page number.

Abstract

Part of the summary of the entire study which contains the objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

MAIN PART

CHAPTER I: Introduction

Background

Contains the significance of the problem, the root of the problem, and the approach to the problem. If the dissertation is intended to explain the importance of the research, then this section contains a description of the important meanings of research. If the dissertation is intended to solve problems, then this section contains a description of the root problems studied in the study.

Research Novelty

Stating the novelty of the idea to conduct research and explaining the differences and uniqueness that was carried out with previous research.

Problem Formulation

Written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.

Research Purposes

Explaining the purpose of researchers conducting research and the intended direction in research.

Research Benefits

Explaining the benefits obtained from the research on the research site and explaining the contributions that will be made after the research, either directly or indirectly.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

Theoretical Foundation

Contains the theory used by researchers from relevant experts and previous research, explains the findings obtained from previous research, and explains the theoretical approach to research problems.

Framework Thought

Contains the design of the researcher's thinking in solving research problems. The framework of thought is written in the form of arguments from the researcher on the basis of theory and research results that have been presented in the theoretical foundation section, except for the quotations from the literature.

Hypothesis

Tentative statements (temporary statements/subject to change) before the research is carried out and need to be tested through research.

CHAPTER III: Research Method

Quantitative Research

Using methods related to variables or numbers. These variables will be tested according to the theory used by the researcher. The researcher explains the relationship of one variable to another.

Qualitative Research

Using the method of understanding, analysis, and descriptive. The researcher understands the research, analyzes the research, and finally interprets each research result in descriptive form.

BAB IV: Closing

Reference

- Opinions or theories on the text of the essay are listed in the reference.
- Personal communication as a reference is not listed in the reference, but the source is mentioned in the text of the essay.
- Doubtful essays are not listed in the reference.

Appendix

This section contains the information needed to complete the dissertation proposal:

- Questionnaire
- Certificate of attendance in research
- Map of research location
- Research official letter
- Transcript of interview
- Pictures, photos, or graphics.

DISSERTATION

A. Definition



What is a dissertation?

A dissertation is a discussion that discusses a problem that is the topic of the discussion which is then compiled into a text. Dissertations, theses, and theses are scientific works compiled by final year students. The dissertation is prepared by students of the Strata Three (S3) program and aims to obtain a Doctorate degree.



B. Parts of Dissertation

Beginning Part

The initial part of the dissertation contains components similar to the initial part of the dissertation proposal.

- Outer title page Title page in Confirmation Page
- Authenticity page
- Dissertation summary (preface, importance of research, research objectives, research methods, important results).
- Foreword
- Table of contents, tables, pictures, attachments
- List of publications (containing all titles).
-

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction

This section contains components similar to the main part of CHAPTER I Introduction to a dissertation proposal.

CHAPTER II: Literature Review

Theoretical Foundation

Contains the theory used by researchers from relevant experts and previous research, explains the findings obtained from previous research, and explains the theoretical approach to research problems.

Framework Thought

Contains the design of the researcher's thinking in solving research problems. The framework of thought is written in the form of arguments from the researcher on the basis of theory and research results that have been presented in the theoretical foundation section, except for the quotations from the literature.

Hypothesis

Tentative statements (temporary statements/subject to change) before the research is carried out and needs to be tested through research.

CHAPTER III: Research Method

Describe the methods or procedures used by researchers from the beginning to the end of the study and the reasons for using this type of research.

Quantitative Research

Using methods related to variables or numbers. These variables will be tested according to the theory used by the researcher. The researcher explains the relationship of one variable to another.

Qualitative Research

Using the method of understanding, analysis, and descriptive. The researcher understands the research, analyzes the research, and finally interprets each research result in descriptive form.

CHAPTER IV: Result

Contains explanations from researchers about research results as well as important findings or new findings in research. The research results are written based on realistic statements in the field with a firm

CHAPTER V: Discussion

Reviewing the meanings of the research facts that have a relationship in each study, answering the problem formulation, the objectives that have been achieved, and the implications of the research results. The discussion is dominated by the arguments of the researchers so that the meanings reviewed are purely from the thoughts of the researchers themselves, not from the literature.

- The novelty value, contains important findings from research results
- The research limitations, the discussion related to the results of the discussion is less than optimal and cannot be carried out in research.

CHAPTER VI: Closing

Conclusion

A brief statement obtained from the overall results of research and discussion.

Implications

Consequences of the results of research on a particular interest. theoretical implications are consequences on science. practical implications, namely the consequences on operations in the field.

Suggestions

Suggestions from researchers as consideration for other parties who want to conduct research with the same study in terms of continuing or developing.

Final Part

References

- Opinions or theories on the text of the essay are listed in the reference.
- Personal communication as a reference is not listed in the reference, but the source is mentioned in the text of the essay.
- Doubtful essays are not listed in the reference.

Appendix

Made if the research proposal contains attachments.

- Questionnaire
- Certificate of attendance in research
- Map of research location
- Research official letter
- Interview transcript
- Pictures, photos, or graphics

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE, PAPER, BOOK

SCAN HERE:

ARTICLE



PAPER



BOOK



ARTICLE

A. Definition



What is an article?

An article is a written work based on informative and factual facts. In the content section of the article contains the opinion of the author which is supported by supporting data.



B Parts of Article

TITLE

The title includes an overview of the contents discussed in the article. The title is written concisely, clearly, informatively, and explains precisely the problem to be studied. Titles should not be quoted from search engines. Title no more than 15 words.

AUTHOR'S NAME

Writing the name using the full name without any title. If there are two or more authors in the article, the name written at the beginning is the name of the main author. The author's name is accompanied by the author's email, the name of the institution where the author works, and the address of the article.

ABSTRACT

10 summary of the entire research that contains the research objectives, research methodology, important research results, and conclusions. An abstract is written in one paragraph consisting of 200-250 words.

KEYWORDS

Keywords aim to make articles easier to identify and index. Keywords consist of 3-10 keywords that are relevant to the abstract.

INTRODUCTION

Contains the background of the research which contains everything behind the impetus for conducting research. The introduction is written in 500-1,000 words.

- Topic definition
- General Context
- Main objective
- Introduction to background literature
- Special purpose
- Questions about the purpose and description of the article
- Main results
- Implications
- Outline





LITERATURE REVIEW

Describe the theory or data obtained by researchers to conduct research. In this section, there is no need to describe the absolute scope of the literature, just confirming your research with previous research. Reviews of the literature are written in 1,000-2,000 words.



METHOD

Describe the method or procedure used by the researcher from the beginning to the end of the study and the reasons for using this type of research. The methods section is written in 500-1,000 words.




RESULTS

Discusses the results and findings of the study. In addition, this section also discusses something that was not found in the research and something that contradicts the hypothesis. The results section is written in 500-1,500 words.



DISCUSSION

14 Comparing the results of the current study with the results of previous studies used as a reference. The discussion section is written in 1,000-1,500 words.



CONCLUSION

a brief statement obtained from the overall results of research and discussion. Conclusions are written in short paragraphs of about one or two paragraphs with each paragraph consisting of 125 words.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Contains a brief statement and thanks to those who have contributed to helping carry out research and writing articles.



REFERENCES

Writing a list of references used in the preparation of articles.

PAPER

A. Definition



What is a paper?

A paper is a scientific paper that contains a discussion of a particular topic. The discussion of topics in the paper is logical, objective, fact-based, and systematically organized.



B Parts of Paper

Beginning Part

COVER PAGE

Contains title, writing "Paper", the purpose of writing the paper, campus logo, author's name and student ID number, study program, faculty, agency, time (month and year).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contains a list of sections of the paper that are arranged in the right order, with provisions for chapter names, sub chapters, and pages, provided that the first page uses lowercase Roman numerals.

LIST OF TABLES

Created if the paper contains tables. The list of tables is written sequentially. Writing a table list contains chapter numbers, table numbers, table names, and table pages.



LIST OF IMAGES

Created if the paper contains images in the form of graphics, pictures, and photos. Writing a list of images contains chapter numbers, image numbers, imagenames, and image pages.

Main Part

CHAPTER I: Introduction



BACKGROUND

Writing the reasons that underlie the implementation of research and writing papers. These reasons are practical reasons, not the author's personal reasons.



PROBLEM FORMULATION

Written in the form of questions whose truth will be traced through research.



PURPOSE OF PROBLEM FORMULATION

Contains the objectives of the researcher conducting the research and the intended direction in the research.

CHAPTER II: Discussion



Discussion of the topics of the research papers which are prepared according to the formulation of the problem. The main text discusses the topic of the paper in-depth, thoroughly, and goes straight to the main point of the problem.

CHAPTER III: Closing



CONCLUSION

a brief statement obtained from the overall results of the research and discussion of the main text.



SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions are written based on the author's experience when conducting research in the field. This section is written if deemed necessary to be written.

Final Part

REFERENCES

Contains reference sources used in the preparation and writing of papers.

APPENDIX

The writing of attachments is made if the paper contains attachments.

BOOK

A. Definition



What is a book?

A book is a collection of paper containing writings, pictures, illustrations, or others, which are bound into one part.



B. Kinds of Books



Fiction Book

Books written based on the imagination or imagination of the author.

- Comic
- Novel
- StoryBook
- Fable
- Poetry
- Story

Non-Fiction Book

Books written based on facts or reality.

- Encyclopedias
- Textbook
- Journal
- Biographies
- Autobiographies
- Scientific reports.



C. Parts of Book

Fiction Book

BOOK COVER

Contains the title of the book, author, publisher, year of publication, edition, and pictures.

MAIN CHAPTER

Contains an explanation of the contents of the book, background, purpose of writing, benefits of the book, thanks to those who have helped in the preparation of the book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contains chapter and sub-chapter titles accompanied by sequential page numbers. The goal is to make it easier for readers to find the page they want to read.

CONTENTS

Discussion of the book in accordance with the title and theme of the book.

Non-Fiction Book

CLOSING

The conclusion of the book and the author's statement of the book.

LANGUAGE

The language used in fiction books is connotative language, namely language that is exaggerated so that the reader gets the emotions of the story.

BOOK COVER

Contains the title of the book, author, publisher, year of publication, edition, and pictures.

MAIN CHAPTER

Contains an explanation of the contents of the book, background, purpose of writing, benefits of the book, thanks to those who have helped in the preparation of the book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contains chapter and sub-chapter titles accompanied by sequential page numbers. The goal is to make it easier for readers to find the page they want to read.

CONTENTS

Discussion of the book in accordance with the title and theme of the book.

CLOSING

The conclusion of the book and the author's statement of the book.

REFERENCES

Contains lists of books, journals, web, articles that are used as a reference for the preparation of books.

LANGUAGE

The language used in fiction books is denotative language or actual language, namely language that is easily understood by the reader.

CHAPTER VI

CREATIVE WRITING

PROGRAM DESIGN

A. Graphic Design Program

Canva



Graphic design platform for creating social media designs, logos, posters, documents, books, presentations, and more. Canva is both a web and an app.



Advantages

- Easy account creation.
- Can be accessed anytime and anywhere.
- Create graphic designs with partners at the same time.
- There are more than 420,000 templates.

- More than 3,000 types of fonts.
- There are millions of stock photos, videos, elements, and other graphics that can be accessed for free.
- Can be accessed via smartphone or laptop or computer.

→ Disadvantages

- Internet networks affect Canva's work.
- Advanced features can only be accessed by premium users.
- It costs quite a lot to upgrade to premium.
- Not all stock photos, videos, elements, templates, or other designs can be accessed for free.

iA Writer



Application for writing purposes. This application is very useful for content writers. This app is available on iOS, Mac, and Android devices.

→ Advantages

- The feature Focus Mode makes it more focused to write. The feature of Live Sync documents can be synchronized in a more structured manner.
- There are templates that are ready to use.
- The feature Content Block makes it easy to organize various kinds of files into one.

→ Disadvantages

- Advanced features can only be accessed by iOS devices. Features and appearance on iOS and Android devices are different.

Evernote



Application to make notes, ideas, articles easier with an attractive appearance. Accessible via iOS and Android devices by web or app.



Advantages

- Can be accessed anytime and anywhere.
- It's a place to take notes.
- Organize activities.
- Can restore lost data on Evernote pages.

Grammarly



Application or web that is useful for English writers as well as editing and proofreading.



Advantages

- Available in web or application that can be accessed from various platforms.
- Checks grammar automatically.
- Provide suggestions for the use of words or sentences in English.
- Can check plagiarism in the text.



Disadvantages

- Advanced features can be accessed by premium users.
- Requires a fee for premium users.
- Only used online.

CHAPTER VII

CHAPTER I STARTING PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS

A. Research Problem Formulation

- Researchers do not make specifications that will be studied.
- Choosing a problem that is too broad so that the author has difficulty in formulating the problem.
- No problem restrictions.
- Develop hypotheses that cannot be tested.
- Does not take into account analytical methods or procedures in developing problems in research.



B. Reviewing The Library

- When reading, the researcher focuses too much on the results or conclusions section, thus missing valuable information about the method or instrument for taking measurements.



- Only read journals and do not read other sources, such as books, magazines, articles, newspapers, and other relevant and actual sources.
- Discussing topics that are too broad so that they do not know the direction of the topic will be discussed and discussing topics that are too narrow which results in the study is narrow.



C. Formulation of Hypothesis

- Lack of knowledge about hypotheses.
- Make a hypothesis based on perception so that the hypothesis is highly speculative.
- Not supported by strong theories.



D. Data Collection

- Lack of attention to the atmosphere and condition of the respondents.
- Does not explain the aims and objectives of the study.
- The data collected is lacking and the reliability is low.



E. Observation

- Do not have a permit to conduct research.
- Not knowing what to observe.
- The author does not record the information obtained from the field.
- Researchers are less able to develop hypotheses.



F. Analyzing Data

- Do not make systematic procedures.
- Do not record research details so that you forget what to write in the report.
- Do not make corrections beforehand.
- Changed data collection procedures when analyzing data.



G. Research

- Do not report what method was used.
- Do not delve further into the method.
- Explanation of non-structural procedures.
- Data sources are not identified or are not robust or inadequate.



CHAPTER VIII

CHAPTER II PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS

A. Research Problem

Difficulty in completing the thesis consists of two factors, namely internal factors and external factors.



Internal

- Lack of interest or motivation of students.
- Academic ability.
- Ability to express problems or ideas.

External

- Difficulty in locating the source of the problem or idea.
- Difficulty finding data.
- Communication skills.

B. Quantitative Research Problems



Often researchers have difficulty in determining the title. Researchers first read various books to find theories. Then, study the theory, the properties of the theory, the parts of the theory, and more. Quantitative research starts with a theory that will then be tested.



Researchers are sometimes confused in formulating problems. So researchers need to choose a problem that can be researched and does not complicate the researcher in research. If the problem is too broad, the researcher will find it difficult to formulate the problem.



Researchers are too focused on research results so that they forget the methods or instruments that are in the reference.



Some students have difficulties in communicating with their supervisors, such as being afraid and not daring during consultations. The lack of communication skills makes it difficult for students to convey what they want to convey or say, and both parties will also find it difficult to understand each other.



Students need to be motivated in conducting research. This makes it easier for researchers to conduct research and organize research so that research is completed more quickly. The existence of this motivation makes students more motivated and enthusiastic in doing research.

C. Qualitative Research Problems



Often researchers have difficulty in determining the title. Researchers first conduct environmental observations to find facts or phenomena. Qualitative research starts from a fact or phenomenon which will then be investigated further in accordance with the problems that have been determined by the researcher.



Researchers are sometimes confused in formulating problems. So researchers need to choose a problem that can be researched and does not complicate the researcher in research. If the problem is too broad, the researcher will find it difficult to formulate the problem.



Researchers are too focused on research results so that they forget the methods or instruments that are in the reference.



Researchers need to communicate well with the subject to be studied. The questions submitted by the researcher to the research subjects were not offensive. When conducting research in the field, researchers need to note important things carefully so that researchers do not lose information.



Students need to be motivated in conducting research. This makes it easier for researchers to conduct research and organize research so that research is completed more quickly. This motivation makes students more motivated and enthusiastic in doing research.

CHAPTER IX

STARTING CHAPTER III

STEPS

Step 1



TITLE SUBMISSION

Students prepare a title which will be submitted to the Academic Advisor and Head of Study Program for approval. If it has been approved, students can carry out a thesis title seminar exam.

Step 2



TITLE SEMINAR

After the title is approved, students can conduct a thesis title seminar.

Step 3



PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

After passing the thesis title seminar exam, students can submit research proposals to the authorities and submit proposals for Promoters and Co-Promoters.

Step 4



APPOINTMENT OF PROMOTER & CO-PROMOTER

Campus will make a decision on the appointment of Promoter and Co-Promoter that has been adjusted and meets applicable standards.

Step 5



THESIS PROPOSAL EXAM

Students begin to compose a thesis proposal starting from Chapter I to Chapter III. Then the proposal is submitted for approval from the Promoter and Co-Promoter to qualify for the thesis proposal exam.

Step 6



RESEARCH INSTRUMENT SEMINAR

This step is devoted to quantitative research. After passing the dissertation proposal examination and the approval of the Promoter and Co-Promoter, students can take this step.

Step 7



RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION

After graduating from step 5 and step 6, students get a research permit. Students who have received the letter can carry out research, collect data, process data, and compile reports on research results starting from Chapter IV to Chapter V.

Step 8



RESEARCH RESULT SEMINAR

After obtaining approval from the Promoter and Co-Promoter, students can present their thesis and research results from Chapter I to Chapter V.

BAB X

STARTING CHAPTER IV

STEPS

Step 1



TITLE SEMINAR

Students prepare materials for a dissertation title seminar that is adapted to the format applicable on campus. Then consult with the Academic Advisor and the Head of the Study Program for approval. Once approved, students can take the dissertation title seminar exam. This stage is carried out in semester 3 or 4.

Step 2



SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL

After passing the dissertation title seminar exam, students can submit research proposals to the authorities and submit proposals for Promoters and Co-Promoters.

Step 3



APPOINTMENT OF PROMOTER & CO-PROMOTER

The campus will make decisions regarding the appointment of Promoters and Co-Promoters that have been adjusted and meet applicable standards. This stage is carried out in semester 4.

Step 4



PROPOSAL EXAM

Students begin to compose a dissertation proposal starting from Chapter I to Chapter III. Then the proposal is submitted for approval from the Promoter and Co-Promoter to qualify for the dissertation proposal exam. This stage is carried out in semester 4 or 5.

Step 5



RESEARCH INSTRUMENT SEMINAR

This stage is devoted to quantitative research. After passing the dissertation proposal examination and approval of the Promoter and Co-Promoter.

Step 6



RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION

After graduating from stage 4 and stage 5, students get a research permit. Students who have received the letter can carry out research, process data, and compile reports on research results starting from Chapter IV to Chapter V. This stage is carried out in semester 5 or 6.

Step 7



RESEARCH RESULT SEMINAR

After obtaining approval from the Promoter and Co-Promoter, students can present their dissertation and research results starting from Chapter I to Chapter V. This stage is carried out in semester 5 or 6.

Step 8



CLOSED EXAM

After graduating from the research results seminar, students can take part in the next stage, which is a closed examination session to assess student dissertations based on the quality and graduation standards set by the Postgraduate Program. This stage is carried out in semester 5 or 6.

Step 9



OPEN EXAM & DOCTORATE PROMOTION

After students pass the closed examination, students can take this stage, which is an open examination in the Professors' Senate Session which is open to the public. The Senate of Professors announced that the student was entitled to a Doctorate degree. This stage is carried out in semester 6 or 7.

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Example of article:

<https://ijotl-tl.solocls.org/index.php/ijotl/article/view/403>
<https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingprasasti/article/view/450>

Chapter I:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8jfv2gYHw&t=187s>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=siYWa8Fg_DI&t=113s

Chapter II:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2jfc2TC3Dk>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uETdl7XNvxw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCEubsHrAH0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xR12LcPHC30>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VtXswyPelo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abD2cGUFuki>

Chapter III:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uETdl7XNvxw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCEubsHrAH0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xR12LcPHC30>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VtXswyPelo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abD2cGUFukI>

Chapter IV:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uETdl7XNvxw>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCEubsHrAH0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xR12LcPHC30>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VtXswyPelo>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=abD2cGUFukI>

Chapter V:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gi-iA63E0VI&t=43s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cX56tUTqS7o>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GhmjTZwcE78&t=24s>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2AKnS-hXung>

Lampiran 1 : Contoh Sampul Luar Proposal Skripsi

**KORELASI ANTARA PRESTASI BELAJAR AKIDAH AKHLAK
DENGANTINGKAH LAKU SISWA DI MADRASAH ALIYAH
NEGERI 1 TULUNGAGUNG**

PROPOSAL SKRIPSI



OLEH

MUHAMMAD NAUFAL ARRAIHAN
NIM. 1721143001

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNG OKTOBER
2017**

Lampiran 2 : Contoh Sampul Dalam Proposal Skripsi

**KORELASI ANTARA PRESTASI BELAJAR AKIDAH
AKHLAK DENGAN TINGKAH LAKU SISWA DI
MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1 TULUNGAGUNG**

PROPOSAL SKRIPSI

Diajukan Kepada Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Tarbiyah dan
Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Tulungagung Guna Menyusun Skripsi



OLEH
MUHAMMAD NAUFAL ARRAIHAN
NIM. 1721143001

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNG
OKTOBER
2017**

Lampiran 3 : Contoh Persetujuan Pembimbing Skripsi

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Proposal dengan judul “Korelasi Antara Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Dengan Tingkah laku Siswa di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Tulungagung” yang ditulis oleh Muhammad Naufal Arraihan, NIM. 1721143001 ini telah diseminarkan dan disetujui untuk dijadikan acuan pelaksanaan penelitian dalam rangka menyusun skripsi.

Tulungagung, 29 September 2017

Pembimbing,

Dr. H. Achmad Muhammad, M.A.
NIP. 197012252000011002

Lampiran 4 : Contoh Sampul Luar Skripsi

**KORELASI ANTARA PRESTASI BELAJAR AKIDAH
AKHLAK DENGANTINGKAH LAKU SISWA DI
MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1 TULUNGAGUNG**

SKRIPSI



OLEH

MUHAMMAD NAUFAL ARRAIHAN
NIM. 1721143001

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNG
2017**

Lampiran 5 : Contoh Sampul Dalam Skripsi

**KORELASI ANTARA PRESTASI BELAJAR AKIDAH
AKHLAK DENGANTINGKAH LAKU SISWA DI
MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1 TULUNGAGUNG**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan Kepada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama
Islam Negeri Tulungagung
untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Persyaratan Guna Memperoleh Gelar Strata
Satu Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I.)



OLEH

MUHAMMAD NAUFAL ARRAIHAN
NIM. 1721143001

**JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNG
2017**

Lampiran 6 : Contoh Lembar Persetujuan Pembimbing Skripsi

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

Skripsil dengan judul “Korelasi Antara Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Dengan Tingkah laku Siswa di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Tulungagung” yang ditulis oleh Muhammad Naufal Arraihan, NIM. 1721143001 ini telah diperiksa dan disetujui, serta layak diujikan.

Tulungagung, 29 Maret 2017

Pembimbing,

Dr. H. Achmad Muhammad, M.A.

NIP. 197012252000011002

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam

H. Muh. Nurul Huda, M.A.

NIP. 197404082007011003

Lampiran 7 : Contoh Lembar Persetujuan Penguji Skripsi

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

**KORELASI ANTARA PRESTASI BELAJAR AKIDAH
AKHLAK DENGANTINGKAH LAKU SISWA DI
MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1 TULUNGAGUNG**

SKRIPSI

Disusun oleh

**MUHAMMAD NAUFAL ARRAIHAN
NIM. 1721143001**

telah dipertahankan di depan dewan penguji pada tanggal dan telah dinyatakan diterima sebagai salah satu persyaratan untuk memperoleh gelar strata satu Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I.)

**Dewan Penguji
Ketua Penguji:**

.....
NIP.

Penguji Utama:

.....
NIP.

Sekretaris/Penguji:

.....
NIP.

Tanda Tangan

.....

.....

.....

**Mengesahkan,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
IAIN Tulungagung**

Dr. H. Abd. Aziz, M.Pd.I.

NIP. 197206012000031002

Lampiran 8 : Contoh Formulir Pengajuan Judul Tesis/Disertasi

**FORMULIR
PENGAJUAN JUDUL TESIS/DISERTASI**

Nama :
NIM :
Judul :
Disertasi/Tesis :
Rumusan :
Masalah :

Menyetujui,
Korprodi,

Tulungagung, _____
Mahasiswa

NIP.

NIM.

Catatan-Catatan:

Lampiran 9 : Contoh Judul Proposal Tesis/Disertasi

**PENGEMBANGAN SUMBER BELAJAR PENDIDIKAN
AGAMA ISLAM (PAI) BERBASIS LITERASI
SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA (SMP) NEGERI 1
TULUNGAGUNG**

PROPOSAL TESIS/DISERTASI

*Diajukan kepada Pascasarjana (S-3/S-2) IAIN Tulungagung Sebagai
persyaratan Penyusunan Disertasi/Tesi*



Oleh

Jokowi Ahmad Prabowo

NIM. 1760115022

**PROGRAM STUDI MANAJEMEN PENDIDIKAN ISLAM
PASCASARJANA
IAIN TULUNGAGUNG
AGUSTUS
2019**

Lampiran 10 : Contoh Persetujuan
Pembimbing Proposal Disertasi/Tesis

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Proposal Disertasi/Tesis dengan judul “.....” yang ditulis oleh ini telah diseminarkan dan disetujui untuk dijadikan acuan pelaksanaan penelitian dalam rangka menyusun disertasi/Tesis.

Tulungagung, _____
Promotor/Pembimbing I, Promotor/Pembimbing II,

NIP.

NIP.

Lampiran 11 : Contoh Sampul Luar Disertasi/Tesis

**PENDEKATAN INTERDISIPLINER DALAM
PEMBELAJARAN PADASEKOLAH PASCASARJANA**
(Studi Multisitus di UIN Jakarta, UIN Yogyakarta dan UIN Malang)

TESIS/DISERTASI



Oleh

Siti Nur Haliza

NIM. 1760115022

**PROGRAM DOKTOR/MAGISTER MANAJEMEN PENDIDIKAN
ISLAM
PASCASARJANA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNG
JULI
2019**

Lampiran 12 : Contoh Sampul Dalam Disertasi/Tesis

**PENDEKATAN INTERDISIPLINER DALAM
PEMBELAJARAN PADASEKOLAH PASCASARJANA**
(Studi Multisitus di UIN Jakarta, UIN Yogyakarta dan UIN Malang)

TESIS/DISERTASI

Disusun dalam rangka untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratanmenempuh
Program Doktor/Magister (S3/S2)
Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Pascasarjana IAIN Tulungagung



Oleh

Siti Nur Haliza
NIM. 1760115022

**PROGRAM DOKTOR/MAGISTER MANAJEMEN PENDIDIKAN
ISLAM
PASCASARJANA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI TULUNGAGUNGJULI
2019**

Lampiran 13 : Contoh Persetujuan Pembimbing
Disertasi/Tesis

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Disertasi/Tesis dengan judul “:”
yang di tulis oleh ini telah diperiksa dan disetujui
untuk diujikan.

Promotor/Pembimbing	Tanggal	Tanda Tangan
1.
2.
3.

Lampiran 14 : Contoh Halaman Pengesahan Disertasi/Tesis

PENGESAHAN

Disertasi/Tesis dengan judul “.....” yang ditulis olehini telah dipertahankan di depan Dewan Penguji Disertasi/Tesis Pascasarjana IAIN Tulungagung pada hari tanggaldan diterima sebagai salah satu persyaratan untuk memperoleh gelar Doktor/Magister Manajemen Pendidikan Islam.

DEWAN PENGUJI

- 1. Ketua :
- 2. Sekretaris :
- 3. Penguji I :
- 4. Penguji II :
- 5. Penguji III :
- 6. Penguji IV :
- 7. Penguji V :

Tulungagung, ____
Mengesahkan, Direktur Pascasarjana

NIP. _____

Lampiran 15 : Contoh Halaman Pernyataan Keaslian Disertasi/Tesis

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Siti Nur Haliza NIM : 1760115022

Program : Manajemen Pendidikan

Islam Institusi : Pascasarjana IAIN

Tulungagung

dengan sungguh-sungguh menyatakan bahwa DISERTASI/TESIS ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian/karya saya sendiri, kecuali pada bagian-bagian yang dirujuk sumbernya.

Tulungagung, _____

Saya yang menyatakan

Materai 6000

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati (Nimas), Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati works as English lecturer in English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education in Islamic State University of Sayid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung (UIN SATU).

She is active to be a volunteer in guiding the Tawun society in enhancing tourism of Labi-labi, Ngawi East Java and conserving sites in Kesamben, Blitar. Her hobbies are creating love story podcast and reporting any events to motivate her students through:

Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCsqqMbgGX8ViER79IWdR7WA>

For knowing her literary works, you can browse:

Google Scholar :

https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?view_op=list_works&hl=id&hl=id&user=wMzGI_MAAAAJ

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<https://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/authors/detail?id=6088997&view=overview>

Scopus :
<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57205696120>

Academia :
<https://iain-tulungagung.academia.edu/Dwiastuti>

Orcid :
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8397-6786>

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E-mail : dwiastuti507@gmail.com

Facebook : Dwi Astuti

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