

Strategy for Writing Research Results Articles in Order to Penetrate Reputable Journals: A Case Study of PNPB Research FKIP Mataram University in 2020

Nuriadi¹, Ni Nyoman Sri Putu Verawati², Saharudin³, Ilham Syahrul Jiwandono⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Mataram, Indonesia

nuriadi@unram.ac.id, veyra@unram.ac.id, din_linguistic@unram.ac.id, ilham_jiwandono@unram.ac.id

Abstract

Research as one of the pillars of Tridharma apart from education and community service, has a central role in the effort to realize the vision of FKIP Mataram University. But the problem is, there are still many FKIP lecturers at the University of Mataram who have not published their research results in 2020. Strategies and tricks are needed so that lecturers can publish their research results. The method in this study uses a qualitative method with the type of case study. The research flow goes through the stages of preparation, implementation and data analysis. The research location is at FKIP, University of Mataram. Data sources are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are lecturers at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) who submit 2020 PNPB research spread across four majors, namely the Department of Education, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Department of Language and Literature and Department of Social Studies. While secondary data sources are reports and articles on the results of PNPB research in 2020. Data collection techniques use interviews and documentation. Data analysis uses data collection, data condensation, data display and drawing conclusions. Test the validity of the data using triangulation methods and references. The mandatory output in this research is scientific publication in national journals or proceedings. The additional output is an academic text that can be used as a policy at FKIP Mataram University. The results of the study show that there are still some obstacles faced by lecturers in publishing research results, namely: the ability to write and find ideas, the ability to use technology, foreign language skills, lack of cooperation, literature review.

Keywords

scientific articles; scientific publications; reputable journals



I. Introduction

Research as one of the pillars of the Tridharma apart from education and community service, has a central role in the effort to realize the vision of FKIP, University of Mataram. As part of the Tridharma of Higher Education, research activities must be an integral part of the activities of a lecturer as an academic person. Research activities do not end with the completion of research carried out and research findings obtained. The end of a research activity is the beginning of the obligation to disseminate the results or research findings. Writing is an activity that cannot be separated from the teaching profession. Lecturers as educators in higher education certainly have data and problems that can be used as sources and writing materials.

According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the

ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Education is expected to be able to answer all the challenges of the times and be able to foster national generations, so that people become reliable and of high quality, with strong characteristics, clear identities and able to deal with current and future problems (Azhar, 2018).

One of the media for disseminating or disseminating research results is scientific publications. Research results have no academic value if they only stop at and are included in the research report. The results obtained must be published so that the findings in them are widely disseminated and have an influence on the academic atmosphere. The question that always lingers in the mind of research is how to make research results published in journals? Where does the work of publishing research results begin? What are the tips for journals to publish the results of our research?

In Indonesian universities in general, the writing and publication of scientific articles in scientific journals in Indonesia and moreover in international journals is still relatively lacking. Although many studies have been carried out, the results of these studies are often only as documentation material that is difficult to access by the general public and the scientific community. If only as documentation material, the research results will be meaningless and useful. Moreover, these studies are funded by public funds, so there should be accountability to the public, both the general public and the scientific community, by publishing them so that they are easily accessible to the public. Regarding accountability to the scientific community,

Lecturers must have the ability to conduct research and write scientific papers. This is very important both for its own sake and for the benefit of the College. However, most lecturers are constrained in terms of writing scientific papers because they have to go through a complicated process and require good scientific writing skills. These obstacles prevent lecturers from fulfilling the requirements for promotion, and also hinder the improvement of competence in the field of research and development of scientific works. This problem also occurs at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) at the University of Mataram.

The results of the documentation related to the 2020 FKIP PNBP outputs obtained information that of the 88 research titles at FKIP funded by PNBP, 25 titles were presented at ACCESS 2020 (Annual Conference of Education and Social Science), 14 titles at ACSET (Annual Conference of Sains Education and Technology) and published in 4 national journals, bringing a total of 43 research titles that have completed their obligations. This means that there are still 45 titles that have not yet completed their obligations. Based on these problems, various strategies are needed so that the research carried out does not end in the report, but reaches the publication stage. This study aims to determine the various problems faced by researchers.

II. Research Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive research with case study method. Bogdan and Tailor (Moleong, 2007) explain that research using qualitative methods produces descriptive data, in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This qualitative research is natural. Researchers do not try to manipulate the circumstances or conditions of the research environment but conduct research on a situation in a situation where the situation does exist. This research deliberately sees and allows the conditions under study to be in their actual state. This research method is a case study. Sources of data in this study using primary and secondary data sources. Primary data

sources are lecturers at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) who submit 2020 PNBP research spread across four departments, namely the Department of Education, the Mathematics and Natural Sciences Department, the Language and Literature Department and the Social Sciences Department. Data collection techniques in this study used interview and documentation techniques. Data analysis uses data collection, data condensation, verification and drawing conclusions. Test the validity of the data using a credibility test using triangulation methods and documentation techniques. verification and drawing conclusions. Test the validity of the data using a credibility test using triangulation methods and documentation techniques. verification and drawing conclusions. Test the validity of the data using a credibility test using triangulation methods and documentation techniques.

III. Results and Discussion

Publication in reputable journals is a dream for every lecturer and academics. Not only for self-satisfaction, but also for the future of individuals, institutions and the Indonesian nation. The publication of reputable scientific journals is also the main evidence of the originality of the research carried out and can be a track record of researchers as academics. More broadly, researchers can build networks through their publications. Publication demands by universities have had a considerable impact on the awareness of lecturers on the importance of conducting studies, research and writing scientific papers. In this regard, lecturers face many obstacles in publishing their research results.

3.1 Obstacles Faced by Researchers in Publicizing their Research Results in Reputable Journals

The process of publishing research results in journals requires patience. It is not uncommon for research results to be published 1 or 2 years later. Detailed peer reviews sometimes make researchers lose their temper. Some of the researchers feel that the results they get are up-to-date and perfect. But not infrequently the results of the review report the opposite. The publication of scientific manuscripts in internationally reputed journals requires stages that can take a year or more.

The difficulty of research work is multiplied for researchers in Indonesia who are now facing a dilemma: to get research funding from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education they must show the results of scientific publications in journals indexed by Scopus, a commercial scientific data center based in the Netherlands. Meanwhile, to publish scientific papers, especially in well-known journals, requires data from research results.

Many lecturers are restless because since 2018 lecturers who want to submit research proposals must already have a Scopus H-index score of at least two for the social field and three for science. Based on the results of the documentation, there are 13 research titles whose results have not been achieved in reputable journals in 2020. This is evidence that there are still obstacles for lecturers in publishing their research results.

Because they find it difficult to penetrate reputable international journals, some Indonesian lecturers take the short route to organize international workshops and seminars in universities. The output of this activity is in the form of proceedings – generally abstracts from research or presentation papers that have not been properly reviewed by peer reviewers – which are then registered with Scopus. The results showed several

obstacles in penetrating international publications with several respondents being lecturers at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Mataram.

a. Ability to Write and Find Ideas

Ideas are usually obtained from various sources, including: reading books, reading scientific journals, discussing, attending seminars, observing phenomena in society, or coming from other sources. Discussions with supervisors will provide opportunities for students to get ideas. The supervisor will provide alternatives, whether in accordance with the topic of interest to students or directing according to the research topic that is currently being worked on. The thing that hinders us from starting to write is when we think that the idea must be brilliant or it will "shake" the world, then it moves us to create. Write from simple things, don't wait for it to be perfect, let the idea process and gradually. If it cannot be solved in the first study, (Farid, 2017). The results of the interviews showed that the ability to write was the biggest problem faced by researchers, including in finding ideas. This is in accordance with Kamaroesid's opinion (2009) who said that the biggest obstacle in writing scientific papers came from oneself, especially the view that writing requires talent and habit first. The difficulties experienced by the researcher are based on the difficulty of writing the ideas they have into written form. Many lecturers have difficulty in translating what is on their mind in written form. On the other hand, Bandura (in Rismayanti & Rolina, 2004) states that humans have the conditions to be active individuals. Humans have the ability to organize and think about themselves and the environment. This ability can be in the form of control and control of the environment. Human ability to behave can be through an observational learning process. Observational learning itself is learning through observing the behavior of others. This observation will be imitated and imitated by others. This then becomes the person's standard model. This is related to the ability to write must become a habit, it requires a good and correct model or example of scientific writing, such as providing training.

b. Ability to Use Technology

The second problem experienced by lecturers is the ability to utilize technology. Supposedly, the habits of lecturers who work with technology every day should make it easier to do research. Electronic-based scientific publications require lecturers to master the guidelines for writing electronic scientific articles. These supporting devices for writing electronic scientific articles can be categorized based on their functions into data collection, reference, writing, checking and sending devices. Reference data collection tools include e-journals, digital libraries, and academic database portals such as Moraref and Google Scholar. Citation tracking to find influential articles can also be done through Scopus, Google Scholar or the old Web of Science site. (Bakkalbasi, N., Bauer, K., Glover, J., & Wang, 2006). Writing support software that can be used by lecturers can be in the form of external applications such as Mendeley to facilitate citation, or internet-based devices such as Google Translate to facilitate the process of translating and checking grammar. Devices that make it easier for lecturers to check plagiarism are also available in several applications such as Essayrater, Seesources, Plagiarism Detector and the popular Turnitin. (Gilliam, L., Marinuzzi, J., & Ioannou, 2011).

c. Foreign Language Ability

Mastery of foreign languages is a common obstacle faced by lecturers, especially senior lecturers. Moreover, publications in reputable international journals must use a foreign language, especially English. This is in accordance with the opinion of Blunner

(2008) which explains that the lack of a writing is in the linguistic aspect, no exceptions scientific writing. English is used as a second language in both formal and informal activities.

Using English to write scientific papers is an obstacle experienced by lecturers who are compiling scientific journals, especially reputable international journals. To get around this, lecturers should practice writing skills in English. Lecturers can spend time learning the basics of English grammar and read a lot of international journal articles as a learning tool. From reading examples of articles in reputable international scientific journals, we can recognize and understand the use of words that are in accordance with the speech habits of native speakers.

Use of foreign languages as a means of communication Oral communication is often found in everyday communication. This is known because the lack of practice in using a foreign language can be a factor in the difficulty in mastering a foreign language. However, according to Huri(2014), Indonesia is a country with a collection of languages up to 741 languages. This number of collections puts Indonesia as the second country with the most languages in the world. English in Indonesia has been increasingly intensively and extensively studied and English language proficiency is used as a requirement for acceptance and completion of master's and doctoral programs at several universities as well as a condition for applying for work in several companies, English is not yet widely used and the number of Indonesians who can afford it English is still very low. This means that the use of English in Indonesia is still limited to certain events and circles and tends to be legal (Panggabean, 2016).

d. Lack of Cooperation

It is undeniable that collaboration is a very important aspect of publication. The wider the collaboration network, the more complex the research results. This obstacle was also experienced by lecturers at the research location. So far, the majority of collaborations have only been carried out in the internal environment. The lack of collaboration is an inhibiting factor for research. Humans as social beings, everything they do in life is related to other people. It is the relationship between humans and other humans that gives rise to collaborative networks (Jones, 2003). According to Nangpaul in Surtikanti (2004), states that the success of a science is collaboration and working together. Collaborator collaboration requires many things. These include the active participation of collaborators. This participation will occur if there is adequate equality and competence. Conditions will be difficult if the collaborator is non-participatory. This is common in developing countries (Sufianti, E., Sawitri, D., Pribadi, KN, & Firman, 2013).

These problems arise because of the existence of individual characteristics and processes that are not ideal. The results of the interview show that in this day and age it is very difficult to collaborate in the field of research due to time constraints and the lack of lecturers and students who have research social media accounts such as academia.edu, researchgate.net, sinta2ristekdikti.go.id, and Google Scholar. In fact, technological developments have given rise to Mendeley's external applications, apart from making citations easier, they can also function as social networking tools that can help researchers collaborate with each other.(Zaugg, H., West, RE, Tateishi, I., & Randall, 2011).

e. Literature Review

Literature review is an important part of a research that we do. Literature review is also known as literature review. Unfortunately, there are still many lecturers who are still having difficulties in finding literature studies, especially libraries from reputable

international journals. From the results of observations made, it was found that many of the libraries quoted were from books. A literature review is a description or description of literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It provides an overview of what has been discussed or has been discussed by the researcher or author, the theories or hypotheses that support, the research problems proposed or asked, the appropriate methods and methodologies.

Literature review is an important tool as a context review, because literature is very useful and very helpful in providing context and meaning in the writing that is being carried out and through this literature review the researcher can state explicitly and the reader knows why what is being studied is a problem that needs to be studied. indeed must be investigated, both in terms of the subject to be studied and any environment in terms of the relationship between the research and other relevant research.

3.2 Strategies Used by Researchers in Publishing their Research Results in Reputable Journals

In order to penetrate the publication of research results in an international journal, a good strategy is needed. The following are some strategies carried out by lecturers at research locations in order to penetrate reputable journals.

a. Choosing a Journal

It is not easy to penetrate a reputable journal. Therefore, respondents at the research site said that the first step to take is to choose a journal. Each journal has its own rules and criteria, so it is important to know the criteria that they can accept. It is important for lecturers to consider these rules and criteria. With their abilities and writing quality, lecturers can judge whether the journal can be penetrated or not. In general, respondents said there are several strategies in choosing journals, including checking which journals publish the topics to be written, ensuring the journal is reputable or indexed by a reputable indexer such as Scopus, choosing the level of the journal to be addressed according to the quality of the data held,

b. Preparing Article Draft

In the process of publishing articles in journals, of course, a draft of the article must be prepared. This obstacle was experienced by respondents because the time to write draft articles was limited due to various other activities, especially in terms of teaching. In fact, writing draft articles does not take long. To start writing a draft, the first step that needs to be done is to download the template or article writing guide provided in the OJS journal and create an outline. This is in accordance with the opinion of Kretchmer (2005) which says that there are several strategies used by respondents in preparing draft articles, including: making an outline, writing quickly, writing in their own sentences, writing without editing, writing in parts, saving writing temporarily, fix writing, It is important for authors to review the policies of each journal before writing draft articles. Each journal has its own policy regarding writing techniques. Usually it is placed in the 'Author Guidelines' subsection which is equipped with a template. From experience, conformity with this template becomes the initial screening for articles that enter the editor's desk.

c. Sending Manuscripts

Currently, almost all journals currently accept manuscripts online. Through the page provided, the progress of the submitted journal process can also be monitored. For this reason, it is important to know the procedures and procedures for submitting manuscripts.

In some journals, manuscripts are sent in full in one file, but in certain journals manuscripts are sent separately between writing files, pictures and tables. The following are some of the strategies used by respondents in sending manuscripts to journals, including: ensuring the procedure for sending manuscripts is well understood, checking the quality of images and tables before sending, the manuscript has been written according to the guidelines that have been set, the file format sent is adjusted to the one specified. requested by the destination journal (pdf, word, latex, etc.).

d. Communication with Reviewers and Editors

To find out the progress of the submitted manuscript, the author must regularly check the OJS. After the journal manuscript is submitted, the author will usually receive a notification that the manuscript has been received and other information related to the manuscript assessment process. The reviewer's assessment results will determine whether the journal submitted can be accepted or not. If accepted, there are usually several levels, accepted immediately without improvement, accepted with minor revisions and accepted with total improvements (major revision). The following are some of the strategies taken by the author after submitting the manuscript: read the reviewer's comments carefully and provide responses according to the request, the reviewer's comments are made point by point (one comment one answer).

IV. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from the above discussion are: The difficulty of research work is multiplied for researchers in Indonesia who are now facing a dilemma: to obtain research funds from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education they must show the results of scientific publications in journals indexed by Scopus, a commercial scientific data center based in the Netherlands. Second, while publishing scientific papers, especially in well-known journals, requires data from research results. Third, many lecturers are restless because since 2018 lecturers who want to submit research proposals must already have a Scopus H-index score of at least two for the social field and three for science. Based on the results of the documentation, there are 13 research titles whose results have not been achieved in reputable journals in 2020. Fourth, Some of the obstacles faced by lecturers in publishing research results are: the ability to write and find ideas, the ability to use technology, foreign language skills, lack of cooperation, literature review. Fifth, several solutions made by lecturers in publishing research results are: choosing journals, preparing draft articles, sending manuscripts, communicating with reviewers and editors.

Acknowledgment

Acknowledgments are expressed to the Mataram University FKIP which has injected funds for the implementation this research. Also, to the resource persons who took the time to make this research smooth.

References

- Astuti, R.W., Waluyo, H.J., and Rohmadi, M. (2019). Character Education Values in Animation Movie of Nussa and Rarra. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. P. 215-219.
- Azhar,A. (2018). Students' Trends in Islamic Communication Postgraduate in2010-2016 State Islamic University of North Sumatera (UINSU). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal)*, P.206-214.
- Bakkalbasi, N., Bauer, K., Glover, J., & Wang, L. (2006). Three Options for Citation Tracking: Google Scholar ,Scopus and Web of Science. *Biomedical Digital Libraries*, 3(7), 1–8.
- Farid, M. (2017, September). 'Membumikan Ide, Ukirlah Sejarah di Masamu.
- Hadisaputra, Saprizal. 2021. Peningkatan Kemampuan Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi dengan Faktor Dampak yang Tinggi. *Unram Journal of Community Service* 1 (1), 6-11
- Hanum, Farida. 2009. Penyusunan Karya Ilmiah bagi Jabatan Fungsional. Disampaikan pada Diseminasi Penyusunan Karya Ilmiah bagi Jabatan Fungsional yang diselenggarakan oleh Badan Kepegawaian Daerah Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta tanggal 5 November 2009 di Hotel Galuh Anindita Yogyakarta
- Hunger, J. David dan Wheelen, Thomas L. 2003. Manajemen Strategis. Yogyakarta: Andi
- Gilliam, L., Marinuzzi, J., & Ioannou, P. (2011). TurnItOff – Defeating Plagiarism Detection Systems. In Proceedings of the 11th Higher Education Academy. *ICS Annual Conference*.
- Huri, D. (2014). Penguasaan Kosakata Kedwibahasaan antara Bahasa Sunda dan Bahasa Indonesia pada Anak-anak (Sebuah Analisis Deskriptif Komparatif). *Jurnal Pendidikan Unsika*, 2(1), 59–77.
- Kamaroesid, H. (2009). *Menulis Karya Ilmiah untuk Jabatan Guru*. GP Press.
- Miles,M.B, Huberman,A.M, dan Saldana,J. 2014. Qualitative Data Analysis, A. Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2018. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT Rosdakarya
- Nawawi, Hadari. 2005. Manajemen Strategik. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada. University Press
- Rismayanti & Rolina. (2004). *Pencarian Jati diri Melalui Proses Belajar dan Pengalaman*.
- Rohmah, dkk. 2016. Publikasi Ilmiah dan Pengembangan Potensi Diri Dosen. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, 1(7), 1312-1322.
- Saleh, A., Mujahiddin. (2020). Challenges and Opportunities for Community Empowerment Practices in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic through Strengthening the Role of Higher Education. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. Volume 3, No 2, Page: 1105-1113
- Subadi, Tjipto. 2018. Strategi Menyusun Karya Ilmiah Untuk Publikasi Jurnal Internasional.
- Sugiyono. 2010. Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Sugiyono. 2017. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung : Alfabeta
- Sufianti, E., Sawitri, D., Pribadi, K. N., & Firman, T. (2013). Proses Kolaboratif dalam Perencanaan Berbasis Komunikasi pada Masyarakat Nonkolaboratif. *Mimbar*, 29(2), 133–144.
- Sunarno, 2009. Strategi Pengembangan Publikasi Ilmiah. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi* 5(2).

- Sutedi, Adrian. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 12 Tahun 2012 Pasal 1 Ayat 9 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi
- Zaugg, H., West, R. E., Tateishi, I., & Randall, D. L. (2011). Mendeley: Creating Communities of Scholarly Inquiry Through Research Collab...: Online Library Search. *TechTrends*, 55(1), 32–36.