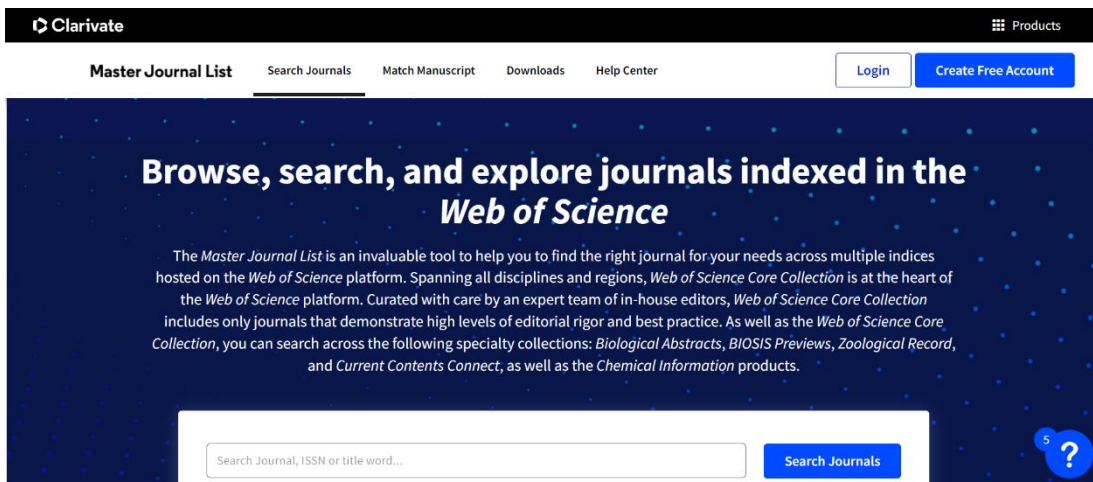


1. Tuliskan setidaknya empat layanan atau organisasi pengindeks jurnal dan cakupan bidang ilmu yang dilayaninya. Untuk masing-masing layanan tersebut sertakan screenshot dan alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan single click.

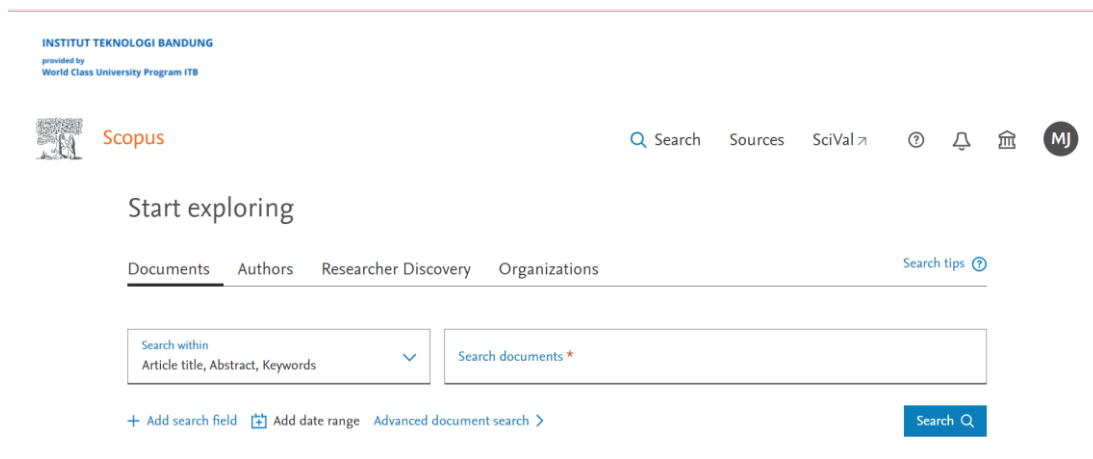
a. Web of Science (<https://mjl.clarivate.com/home>)

Web of Science merupakan platform jurnal berbayar untuk bidang science, social science, arts, humanities (256 bidang)



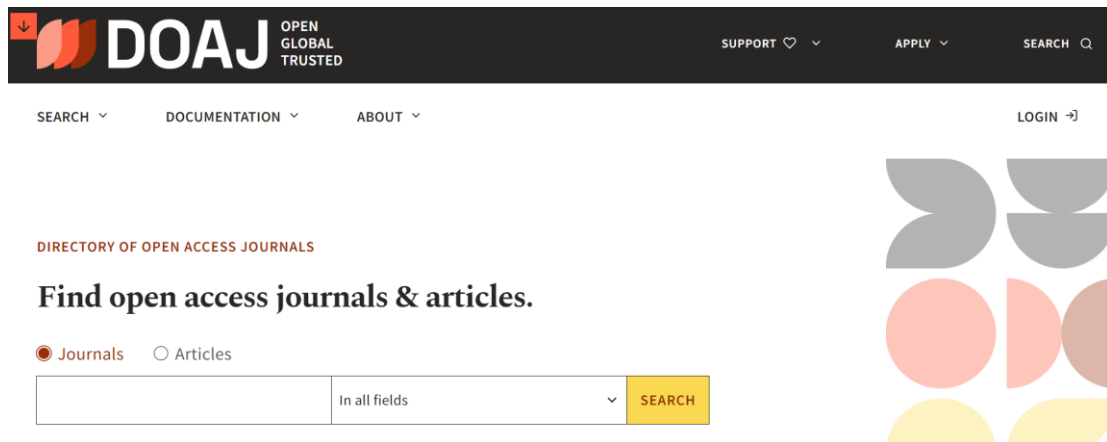
b. Scopus (<https://www.scopus.com/search/form.uri?display=basic#basic>)

Scopus merupakan pengindeks jurnal dari publisher Elsevier. Bidang ilmu yang terdaftar antara lain life science, social science, physical science, health science.

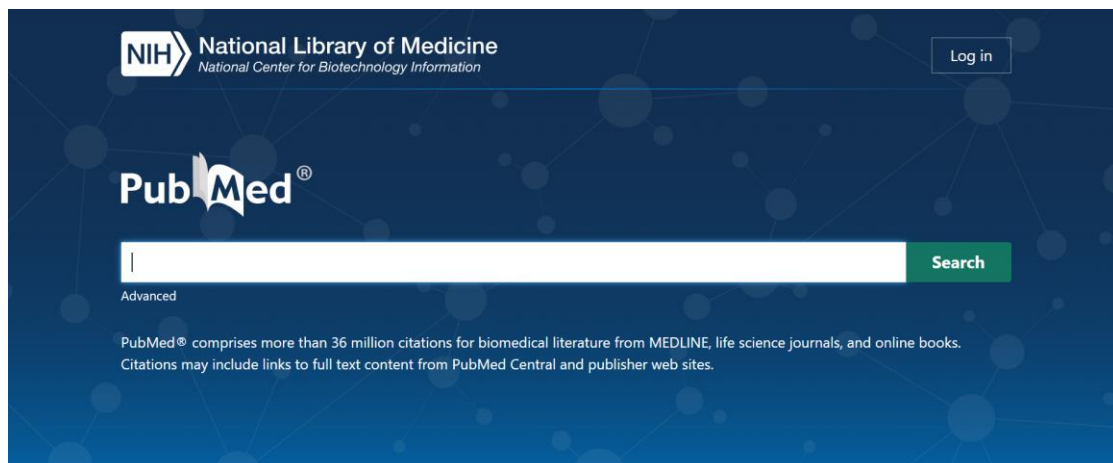


c. DOAJ (<https://doaj.org/>)

The Directory of Open Access Journals mengindex jurnal berstatus open access, yang memuat jurnal hampir semua bidang, seperti bioteknologi, Kesehatan, hingga ekonomi dan bisnis.

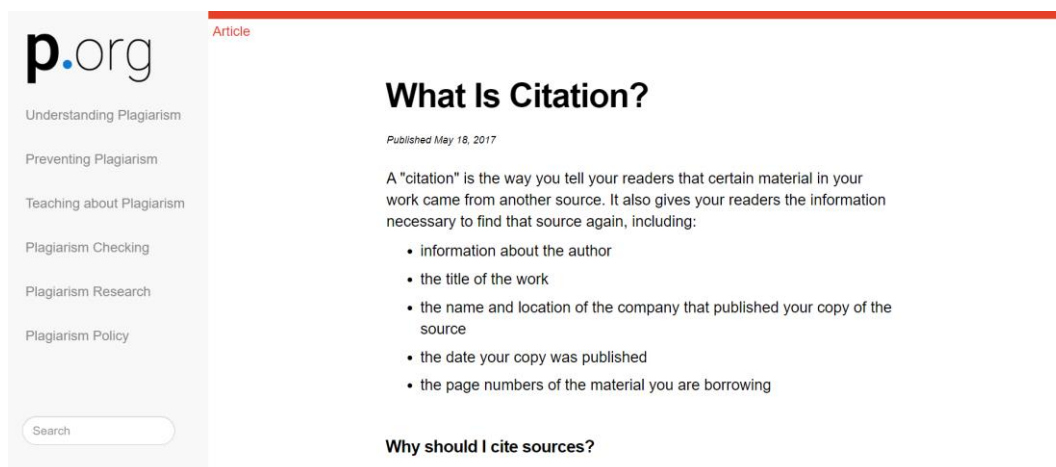
d. Pubmed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>)

Pubmed berisi jurnal pada bidang biomedical dan life science.



2. Jelaskan apa yang dimaksud dengan istilah-istilah sitasi, metrik, dan kuartil untuk jurnal, serta berikan ilustrasi dengan screenshot dari masing-masing istilah tersebut dengan alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan single click.

a. Sitasi adalah cara penulis untuk memberitahu pembaca bahwa beberapa material tulisan berasal dari sumber yang lain. Sitasi juga memberikan informasi yang dibutuhkan untuk menemukan lokasi sumber yang digunakan. (<https://www.plagiarism.org/article/what-is-citation>)



b. Metrik jurnal berfungsi untuk mengukur, membandingkan, dan memberi peringkat pada publikasi ilmiah. Metrik jurnal juga dapat disebut sebagai peringkat jurnal, kepentingan jurnal, atau dampak jurnal. (<https://academicguides.waldenu.edu/library/journalmetrics>)



- c. Kuartil adalah peringkat jurnal berdasarkan kategori subject yang dibahas. Terdapat 4 kuartil yaitu Q1, Q2, Q3, dan Q4. (<https://www.mondragon.edu/en/web/biblioteca/publications-impact-indexes#7>)

WHAT ARE QUARTILES?

In addition to the Impact Factor or Impact Index, rankings of journals in each subject category are divided into quartiles by both JCR and SJR.

These quartiles rank the journals from highest to lowest based on their impact factor or impact index. There are four quartiles: Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4.

Q1 is occupied by the top 25% of journals in the list; Q2 is occupied by journals in the 25 to 50% group; Q3 is occupied by journals in the 50 to 75% group and Q4 is occupied by journals in the 75 to 100% group.

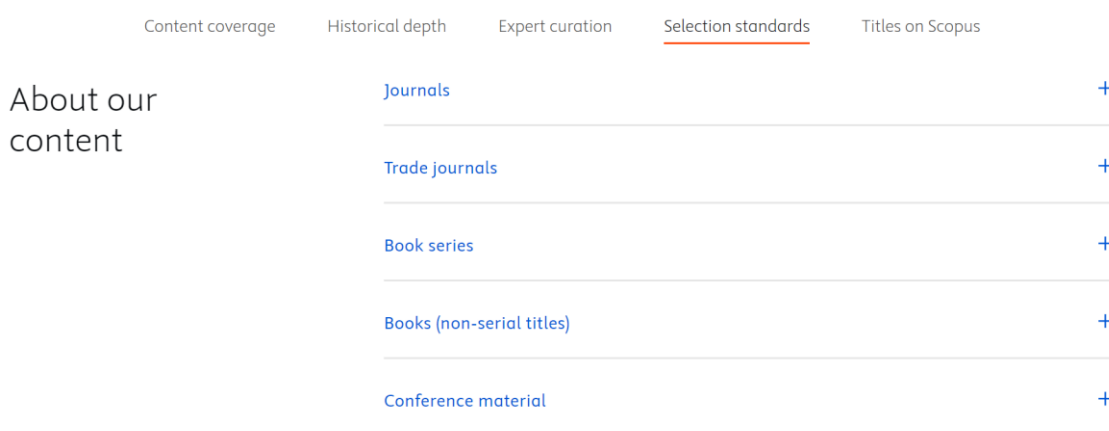
- Q1 is occupied by the top 25% of journals in the list
- Q2 is occupied by journals in the 25 to 50% group
- Q3 is occupied by journals in the 50 to 75% group
- Q4 is occupied by journals in the 75 to 100% group.

The most prestigious journals within a subject area are those occupying the first quartile, Q1. The importance of the other journals declines as we move down through the quartiles.

3. Tuliskan jenis-jenis publikasi dari setidaknya empat sumber berbeda dengan memberikan screenshot dari masing-masing sumber, serta alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan single click.

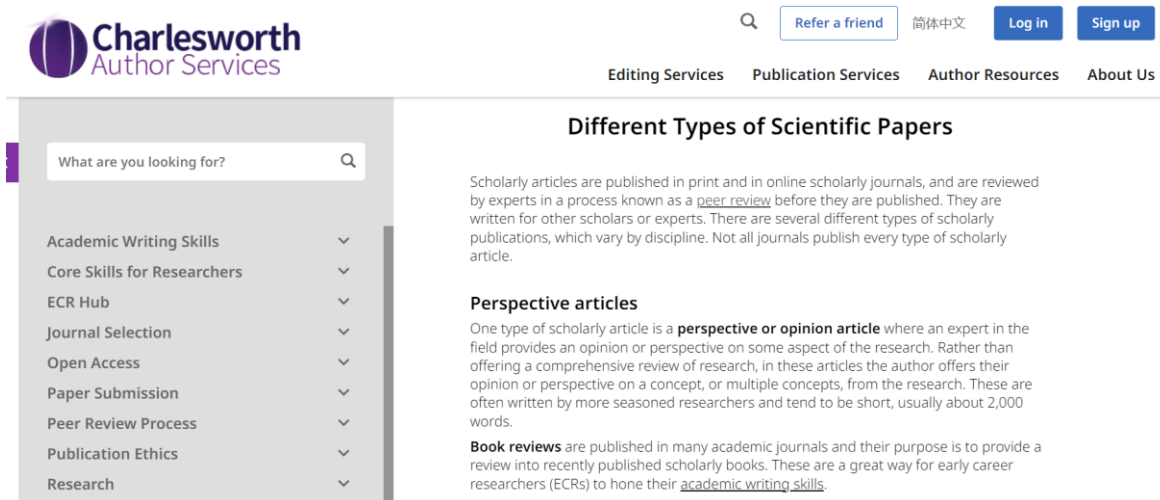
a. Scopus (<https://www.elsevier.com/products/scopus/content>)

Jenis-jenis publikasi ilmiah antara lain : journal, trade journals, books, conference material.



b. Charlesworth (<https://www.cwauthors.com/article/different-types-of-scientific-papers>)

Jenis-jenis publikasi ilmiah antara lain : perspective articles, clinical papers, review articles, original articles.



- c. Jonkoping (<https://guides.library.ju.se/how-to-search/publication-types>)

Jenis-jenis publikasi ilmiah : journal articles, books, encyclopedias, handbooks, research reports, conference proceedings, official publication.

The screenshot shows a website with the title "Different publication types". It features a navigation menu with buttons for "Journal articles", "Books", "Encyclopedias", "Handbooks", "Dissertations and student theses", "Research reports", "Conference proceedings", and "Official publications". The "Journal articles" button is selected. Below the menu, the "Journal articles" section is displayed, containing the following text:

Journal articles

Journal articles are published in different kinds of periodicals, such as trade magazines or scholarly journals. They are usually shorter compared to other scientific publications, such as research reports.

Here we will concentrate on scholarly journal articles. Such articles present new research results or theories. They are usually aimed at an international research community within a specific field of research. This means that they are usually written in English. Even articles by Swedish researchers are often in written in English.

Scholarly journal articles are valuable because they often present new research findings,

- d. Wiley (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781118907283.ch37>)

Jenis-jenis publikasi ilmiah, antara lain primary articles (original research articles, case reports/case series, technical notes), secondary articles (narrative review articles, systematic reviews), special articles (letters to the editors, correspondence, short communications, editorials, commentaries, pictorial essays), dan tertiary atau grey literature.

Chapter 37

Various Types of Scientific Articles

José Florencio F. Lapeña, Wilfred C.G. Peh

Book Editor(s): Mohammadali Shoja, Anastasia Arynchyna, Marios Loukas, Anthony V. D'Antoni, Sandra M. Buerger, Marion Karl, R. Shane Tubbs

First published: 18 October 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118907283.ch37> | Citations: 3

PDF TOOLS SHARE

Summary

This chapter provides an overview of the major types of scientific articles. Novice researchers will be guided in selecting the most appropriate way of communicating scientific materials. Types of scientific articles include primary articles (original research articles, case reports/case series, and technical notes), secondary articles (narrative review articles and systematic reviews), special articles (letters to the editor, correspondences, short communications, editorials, commentaries, and pictorial essays), and tertiary and gray literature. The future of scientific writing and the classification of articles is evolving: Our transition from the Gutenberg era to the age of electronic

4. Tuliskan struktur artikel ilmiah dan kriteria masing-masing bagian seperti jumlah kata, paragraf, ada tidaknya gambar, referensi, dan lain-lain. Sajikan dalam bentuk tabel. Berikan pula sumbernya dengan alamat web yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan single click.

	Jumlah Kata	Paragraf	Gambar	Referensi
Judul	10 - 15	Tidak ada	Tidak ada	Tidak ada
Abstrak	150 - 250	1	Tidak ada	Tidak ada
Pendahuluan	500 - 1000	3	Tidak ada	5 - 10
Metode	500 - 1000	5 - 6	Diagram/skema	5 - 10
Hasil	500 - 1500	4 - 5	Tabel, grafik, gambar	Tidak ada
Diskusi	800 - 1500	5 - 6	Tidak ada	Tidak ada
Kesimpulan	150 - 200	1 - 2	Tidak ada	Tidak ada
Daftar Pustaka	Tergantung sumber	Tidak ada	Tidak ada	Tidak ada

Sumber : <https://chat.openai.com/c/da0a6983-3d52-4f6f-8313-892932a55e01>

5. Tuliskan kebijakan dari setidaknya empat penerbit mengenai kebijakan penggunaan artificial intelligence (AI) dalam menulis artikel ilmiah, yang dilengkapi dengan screenshot dari masing-masing kebijakan, serta alamat webnya yang dapat ditelusuri lebih lanjut dengan single click.

- a. Pan American Journal of Public Health (<https://journal.paho.org/en/courses/use-artificial-intelligence-scientific-publishing>).

Penggunaan AI diperbolehkan dengan memberikan keterangan di setiap bagian yang menggunakan AI. Chatbot seperti ChatGPT tidak dianggap sebagai penulis karena Tingkat akurasiya tidak bisa dipertanggungjawabkan. Penulisan bertanggung jawab terhadap semua yang ditulis, termasuk bagian yang ditulis menggunakan bantuan AI.

Artificial intelligence is a tool increasingly used in various fields. In the field of scientific publication, the journal adheres to the recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), that aim at promoting transparency and ethical conduct in scientific research and publication: "At submission, the journal should require authors to disclose whether they used artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technologies (such as Large Language Models [LLMs], chatbots, or image creators) in the production of submitted work. Authors who use such technology should describe, in both the cover letter and the submitted work in the appropriate section if applicable, how they used it. For example, if AI was used for writing assistance, describe this in the acknowledgment section. If AI was used for data collection, analysis, or figure generation, authors should describe this use in the methods. Chatbots (such as ChatGPT) should not be listed as authors because they cannot be responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, and these responsibilities are required for authorship. Therefore, humans are responsible for any submitted material that included the use of AI-assisted technologies. Authors should carefully review and edit the result because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Authors should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author. Authors should be able to assert that there is no plagiarism in their paper, including in text and images produced by the AI. Humans must ensure there is appropriate attribution of all quoted material, including full citations."

- b. Sage (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/using-ai-in-peer-review-and-publishing>)

Penulis yang menggunakan bantuan AI harus memastikan bahwa output dari AI menampilkan hasil dan fakta yang benar.

Using AI in peer review and publishing

Large Language Models (LLMs) and other AI models in Peer Review and Publishing

The opportunities and threats of using LLMs and AI in research writing

At Sage, we recognize and champion new technology that facilitates conducting, writing and disseminating research. A multitude of tools and technology have been developed in recent years that can increase productivity and aid those perhaps writing in English as a second or third language.

We also recognize that the increasingly widespread use of generative AI/ LLMs blurs the lines between human generated and machine generated text, calling into question some of our usual assumptions and policies on authorship. This technology may be used by bad actors to create fabricated submissions and attempt to subvert the peer-review process for commercial gain. **The currently available language models are not fully objective or factual.** Authors using generative AI to write their research must make every effort to ensure that the output is factually correct, and the references provided reflect the claims made.

We've put together this guide for Editors around the use of LLMs and AI in scholarly publishing. As technology improves and we adapt to using these tools, we will likely develop this guidance further. Further resources that might be useful are listed at the bottom of the page. You could also have a look at our Sage Campus course, [Introduction to Artificial Intelligence](#)

- c. Elsevier (<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/the-use-of-generative-ai-and-ai-assisted-technologies-in-writing-for-elsevier>)

Penulis diperbolehkan menggunakan AI diwajibkan memberikan keterangan pada bagian mana AI digunakan. AI tidak boleh dituliskan sebagai author maupun co-author. AI tidak boleh digunakan untuk membuat dan mengedit gambar yang akan dimasukkan ke dalam manuscript.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies and a statement will appear in the published work. Declaring the use of these technologies supports transparency and trust between authors, readers, reviewers, editors, and contributors and facilitates compliance with the terms of use of the relevant tool or technology.

Authors should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans. Each (co-) author is accountable for ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved and authorship requires the ability to approve the final version of the work and agree to its submission. Authors are also responsible for ensuring that the work is original, that the stated authors qualify for authorship, and the work does not infringe third party rights, and should familiarize themselves with [Elsevier's Publishing Ethics policy](#) before they submit.

The use of generative AI and AI-assisted tools in figures, images and artwork

- d. Nature (<https://www.nature.com/nature-portfolio/editorial-policies/ai#:~:text=While%20legal%20issues%20relating%20to,in%20a%20legally%20acceptable%20manner.>)

Penggunaan LLM diusahakan seminimal mungkin dengan menjelaskan bagian-bagian yang ditulis dengan bantuan LLM.

AI authorship

Large Language Models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, do not currently satisfy our [authorship](#) criteria. Notably an attribution of authorship carries with it accountability for the work, which cannot be effectively applied to LLMs. Use of an LLM should be properly documented in the Methods section (and if a Methods section is not available, in a suitable alternative part) of the manuscript.

Generative AI images

The fast moving area of generative AI image creation has resulted in novel legal copyright and research integrity issues. As publishers, we strictly follow existing copyright law and best practices regarding publication ethics. [While legal issues relating to AI-generated images and videos remain broadly unresolved, Springer Nature journals are unable to permit its use for publication.](#)

[Exceptions are images/art obtained from agencies that we have contractual relationships with that have created images in a legally acceptable manner.](#) Other exceptions to this policy include images and video that are directly referenced in a piece that is specifically about AI and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

- 6. Buat bagian pendahuluan dari suatu artikel ilmiah dengan berbantuan AI, misalnya ChatGPT, yang dilengkapi dengan referensi. Analisa dan validasi hasilnya, misalnya dengan membandingkan dengan model hour glass. Berbekal observasi ini jelaskan batasan-batasan AI yang perlu diperhatikan. Sertakan alamat web ke hasil diskusi dengan AI.**

(<https://chat.openai.com/c/34e31dd3-f824-45f8-81c3-af4c3c695ebb>)

Pendahuluan

Roti manis merupakan salah satu produk roti yang populer dan memiliki tempat yang penting dalam konsumsi masyarakat. Kelembutan roti manis menjadi faktor kunci dalam menentukan kualitasnya, yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti formulasi bahan baku yang digunakan. Salah satu bahan utama dalam pembuatan roti manis adalah tepung terigu, yang mengandung protein sebagai salah satu komponen penting.

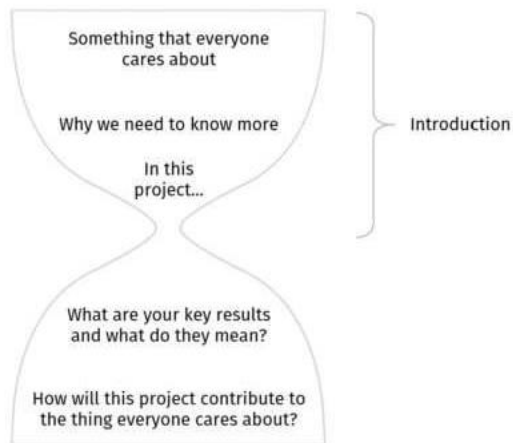
Pengaruh tingkat protein dalam tepung terigu terhadap kelembutan roti manis menjadi perhatian utama dalam industri roti dan makanan. Tingkat protein tepung terigu mempengaruhi sifat-sifat reologi, struktur, dan tekstur dari adonan roti serta produk akhirnya. Oleh karena itu, pemahaman yang mendalam tentang hubungan antara tingkat protein tepung terigu dengan kelembutan roti manis sangatlah penting untuk meningkatkan kualitas produk dan kepuasan konsumen.

Beberapa penelitian sebelumnya telah mengungkapkan pentingnya pengendalian tingkat protein tepung terigu dalam pembuatan roti. Menurut [[Ahmad et al. \(2018\)](#)] protein tepung terigu memainkan peran yang signifikan dalam membentuk struktur roti dan kemampuan roti untuk mempertahankan kelembutan. Begitu juga, [[Bakke et al. \(2016\)](#)] menemukan bahwa penambahan protein dalam tepung terigu dapat meningkatkan elastisitas dan daya tahan roti terhadap pemrosesan mekanis, yang berkontribusi pada kelembutan akhir roti. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa pemahaman yang mendalam tentang peran protein tepung terigu sangatlah penting dalam merancang formulasi roti manis yang berkualitas.

Dalam konteks ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pengaruh tingkat protein tepung terigu terhadap kelembutan roti manis. Dengan menganalisis perubahan dalam sifat-sifat fisik dan sensoris roti manis yang dihasilkan dari berbagai tingkat protein tepung terigu, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan yang lebih mendalam tentang pentingnya kontrol kualitas bahan baku dalam pembuatan roti manis. Dengan demikian, hasil

penelitian ini dapat menjadi kontribusi penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas produk roti manis dan memenuhi harapan konsumen akan roti yang lezat dan lembut.

Penjelasan :



Pendahuluan yang ditulis dengan bantuan ChatGPT memenuhi urutan penulisan pendahuluan, mulai dari general background tentang roti, specific background yang membahas tentang pengaruh protein pada tepung terhadap roti yang dihasilkan. Paragraf terakhir menjelaskan tentang penelitian yang dilakukan, dan parameter-parameter yang akan diukur.

Batasan yang perlu diperhatikan dalam penggunaan AI adalah bahwa parameter-parameter yang akan kita tuliskan di bagian pendahuluan, harus kita tulis dengan jelas saat memasukkan perintah pada AI. Selain itu, output yang diberikan oleh AI tetap harus diperiksa oleh penulis.