# PEDOMAN TEKNIS PENULISAN ILMIAH (PI)



PROGRAM STUDI: SASTRA INGGRIS

## FAKULTAS SASTRA UNIVERSITAS GUNADARMA JAKARTA 2013

## PENELITIAN ILMIAH (PI):

PI adalah mata kuliah wajib dengan bobot 2 SKS dan mulai diberikan pada semester 6. Pemberian mata kuliah ini bertujuan untuk melatih mahasiswa:

- berpikir ilmiah
- membangun sikap ilmiah
- membuat tulisan ilmiah: mengorganisasikan gagasan

## 1. JENIS PENELITIAN ILMIAH (PI):

Ada empat (4) jenis penelitian ilmah yang dianjurkan, yaitu:

#### a. Penelitian Pustaka

# Penelitian Pustaka meliputi: Kebahasaan, Sastra dan budaya, dan Penerjemahan

Tujuan:

Melatih mahasiswa membuat kajian/penelitian di bidang kebahasaan, sastra dan budaya, serta penerjemahan.

## b. Penelitian Lapangan:

Penelitian lapangan meliputi:Linguistik (Fonologi, Morfologi, Sintaksis, Sosiolinguistik, Pragmatik, Semantik, Psikolinguistik, dan Antropolinguistik), Sastra, Penerjemahan, Pembelajaran bahasa, dan CALL <u>Tujuan:</u>

Melatih mahasiswa membuat kajian di bidang bahasa atau sastra, minimal satu variabel penelitian, dengan melakukan analisis, sintesis, dan deskripsi secara logis terhadap topik yang dikaji.

#### c. Translation Project

Tujuan:

Mahasiswa menerjemahkan teks dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia atau dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris.

# d. Penelitian Pengembangan: Pengembangan Produk Materi Ajar dengan menggunakan Teknologi Informasi

Tujuan:

Melatih mahasiswa agar mampu membuat bahan ajar yang kreatif dan inovatif berbantuan Teknologi Informasi.

#### 2. SISTEMATIKA PENULISAN

## a. Sistematika Penulisan Penelitian Pustaka dan Lapangan

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION (dengan angka '1'tanpa tanda baca)

## 1.1 Background of the Research

Bagian ini menjelaskan

- gambaran umum tentang topik yang dipilih,
- alasan atau motivasi penulis memilih topik yang dikaji.
- penelitian terdahulu. Jumlah penelitian terdahulu tidak dibatasi.
- pentingnya dilakukan penelitian ini.

#### 1.2 Problem Formulation

Bagian ini menjelaskan masalah yang diteliti. Perumusan masalah dalam bentuk pertanyaan.

## 1.3 Objective of the Research

Bagian ini menyatakan secara singkat tujuan penelitian yang ingin dicapai. Tujuan disesuaikan dengan perumusan masalah.

#### 1.4 Scope of the Research

Bagian ini menjelaskan cakupan kajian yang dibahas dalam penelitian.

# CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL REVIEW

Bagian ini berisi teori dari berbagai sumber dan pendapat dari pakar (minimal 3 pakar atau sebanyak-banyaknya) yang berkaitan dengan topik dan ditulis pula terminologi yang digunakan dalam penelitian. Teori yang dipakai dalam penelitian harus terkait erat dengan topik penelitian dan digunakan sebagai dasar dalam penelitian.

Teori yang digunakan dianalisis dan disintesis serta diberi contoh. Jika tidak ada contoh yang relevan maka contoh dari *brainstorming* (berdasarkan teori). Semua bahan rujukan harus disebutkan dengan jelas dengan teknik pengutipan sesuai dengan APA (American Psychologist Association) Manual.

## CHAPTER 3 RESARCH METHOD

Pada bagian ini penulis menjelaskan metode yang digunakan. Uraian meliputi: metode penelitian, tempat dan waktu penelitian, sumber data, sampel dan populasi, teknik pengumpulan data, dan teknik analisis dan interpretasi data.

# CHAPTER 4 RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Bagian ini berisi hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan dengan didasarkan pada kajian teoretik yang ada di bab 2. Pembahasan harus benar-benar mengacu pada rumusan masalah dan metode penelitian

## CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Pada bagian ini penulis membuat kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian, yang pada dasarnya merupakan jawaban rumusan masalah penelitian pada Bab 1.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Saran dapat diberikan kepada peneliti lain untuk melakukan penelitian lanjutan. Saran dapat juga berhubungan dengan penerapan penemuan penelitian untuk kegiatan yang relevan secara praktis.

#### b. Sistematika Penulisan Translation Project

# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Bagian ini menjelaskan gambaran umum tentang topik yang dipilih, alasan pemilihan teks atau motivasi penulis memilih teks tertentu untuk diterjemahkan. Bagian ini juga berisi pentingnya dilakukan penerjemahan ini.

## 1.2 Decription of the text

Bagian ini menjelaskan teks yang akan diterjemahkan dan rinciannya.

a. Buku: judul buku, judul bab, penerbit, edisi, penulis, jumlah halaman buku, tahun, dsb

- b. Artikel jurnal: nama jurnal, jumlah halaman buku, penulis, topik teks, tahun terbit, dsb.
- c. Cerpen, novel, puisi, dsb.: Judul, penulis, penerbit, jumlah halaman karya sastra, tahun terbit, tempat penerbitan dsb. Sumber teks yang dipilih dipastikan belum ada terjemahannya.

## 1.3 Objectives

Bagian ini menjelaskan tujuan penerjemahan, yaitu menghasilkan terjemahan yang berterima: akurat, jelas, wajar, dan dinamis.

# CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL REVIEW

Bagian ini berisi uraian teori terjemahan yang relevan dengan proses, jenis terjemahan.

## CHAPTER 3 TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT

Bagian ini merupakan bagian inti yang berisi teks bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran (hasil terjemahan) yang dibuat dalam dua kolom (Inggris – Indonesia atau Indonesia – Inggris).

Jumlah kata hasil terjemahan minimal 1000 kata.

#### Contoh:

| SLT                | TLT                 |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Teks bahasa sumber | Teks bahasa sasaran |

## c. Sistematika Penulisan Pengembangan Produk

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Research

Bagian ini menjelaskan alasan atau motivasi penulis memilih topik yang dikaji. Bagian ini juga berisi pentingnya dilakukan penelitian pengembangan produk (product development) ini.

## 1.2 Objective of the Research

Bagian ini menyatakan secara singkat tujuan penelitian yang ingin dicapai terkait dengan pengembangan produk yang ingin dilakukan.

## 1.3 Significance of the Research

Bagian ini menjelaskan cakupan kajian yang dibahas dalam penelitian.

## CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL REVIEW

Bagian ini menjelaskan teori dan pendapat pakar dari berbagai sumber yang berkaitan dengan topik kebahasaan dan teknologi informasi yang digunakan.

## CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

Pada bagian ini penulis menjelaskan metode yang digunakan. Uraian meliputi: metode penelitian dan prosedur pengembangan.

# CHAPTER 4 RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Bagian ini berisi deskripsi dan fungsi produk. Ditampilkan dengan gambar dan pemaparan yang jelas sehingga terlihat jelas kegunaan produk yang dikembangkan dalam pembelajaran bahasa.

## Contoh: Halaman Judul

# Negative Transfer of Indonesian Collocations into English and Implications for Teaching

(judul harus informatif, komunikatif, relevan, dan original)

## A Research Report , Translation Project, Product Development Report (pilih salah satu)

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Diploma III in the English Department



## Written by:

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FACULTY OF LETTERS
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JAKARTA
2013

ABSTRAK adalah inti sari suatu tulisan yang disajikan secara padat yang isinya mencakup: latar belakang, tujuan, dan masalah yang diteliti atau diamati, metode yang digunakan, hasil atau kesimpulan penelitian yang dilakukan. Teks abstrak diketik dengan spasi tunggal dan panjangnya minimal 100 kata dan maksimal 150 kata. Syarat abstrak yang baik adalah: akurat, padat dan singkat. Abstrak ditulis dalam satu paragraf, kalimat pertama tidak menjorok ke dalam. Abstrak terdiri dari empat poin, yaitu: kalimat pertama topik yang dibahas, kemudian tujuan penelitian, metode penelitian, dan hasil.

Key words: tidak perlu alfabetis tetapi diawali dengan kata kunci yang paling utama

Contoh abstrak:

#### **Abstract**

...(nama)...., ....(Judul, Judul dicetak tebal)..... Research Report, Translation Project, Product Development Report (pilih salah satu). English Department. Faculty of Letters. Gunadarma University. Jakarta. 2004.

#### Abstract

One of the most challenging problems for EFL students is to be able to express themselves not just grammatically but also acceptably and naturally in English in appropriate contexts. The ability to produce acceptable and natural expressions in English is closely related to the EFL students' competence in collocation—which words go together in normal usage. The present study provides an empirical analysis on negative transfer made by Indonesian EFL students in lexical collocation and recommends practical ways to help students improve their competence in collocation. Data for the study were collected from essays written by 40 EFL university students majoring in English in Indonesia whose native language is Indonesian. The students were asked to write a two- to three-page essay on an assigned topic. Of 445 lexical collocation errors found in the English writing, 321 (72%) were negative transfers of Indonesian lexical collocations into English. The findings suggest the necessity of direct teaching of collocations, the use of The Collins WordbanksOnline, and designing bilingual collocation dictionaries.

Key words: negative transfer, lexical collocation, acceptable collocation

## Contoh: Halaman Pengesahan

#### PAGE OF APPROVAL

This Research Report, Translation Project, Product Development Report (pilih salah satu) has been approved to be defended in front of The Board of Examiners of Faculty of Letters, Gunadarma University and has been accepted to be a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Diploma III in the English Department

July, 21th 2009

## **Board of Examiners**

| No.    | Name                    |                          |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|        | 1<br>2<br>3             |                          |
|        | Appro                   | oved by :                |
| Head   | of English Department   | Advisor                  |
|        |                         |                          |
| (Prof. | Dr. Mashadi Said, MPd)  | ()                       |
|        | Head of Scientific Repo | rt Administration Bureau |
|        | (Sri Redje              | ki, SE, MM)              |

## Contoh curriculum vitae

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

(standar yang dipakai oleh UG adalah format seperti ini baik untuk program D3, S1, S2, dan S3)

Name : ...

Place/Date of Birth : ...

Religion : ...

Address : ...

Telephone : ...

## **Educational Background:**

- 1. SD ----, 1991
- 2. SLTP ----, 1997
- 3. SMU ----, 2000
- 4. Registered as student at Gunadarma University, Faculty of Letters Majoring English Department in 2003.

#### **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

I declare that this Research Report, Internship Report, Translation Project, Product Development Report (pilih salah satu) is the product of my own work, that it has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other university, and that all the sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged as complete references.

Jakarta, January 11, 2013

signature

Syahrini

## **DEDICATION**

This Research Report, Translation Project, Product Development Report (pilih salah satu) is dedicated with gratitude and affection to my father, my mother, my brothers and sisters.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (dalam bentuk plural)

Praise to God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Peace and blessing on the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad the prophet. I wish to express my gratitude to Allah for His blessing and inspiration leading me to finish this study.

I also would like to express my fully thanks to:

- 1. **Prof. Dr. E. S. Margianti, SE, MM** as the rector of Gunadarma University for..
- 2. **Prof. Dr. Indiyah Imran** as the Dean of Faculty of Letters for ...
- 3. **Prof. Dr. Mashadi Said, MPd** as the Head of English Department of Faculty of Letters Gunadarma for ...
- 4. All lecturers in English Department, Gunadarma University who ...
- 5. Dst ...

The writer

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#### 3. FORMAT PENULISAN

#### 1. Kertas

Spesifikasi kertas yang digunakan:

- Jenis: HVS

- Warna : Putih polos - Berat : 80 gram

- Ukuran : A4 (21,5 cm x 29,7 cm)

## 2. Pengetikan

Ketentuan pengetikan adalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Pencetakan dilakukan pada satu sisi kertas (single side)
- b) Posisi penempatan teks pada tepi kertas:
- Batas kiri : 4 cm (termasuk 1 cm untuk penjilidan) dari tepi kertas
- Batas kanan : 3 cm dari tepi kertas
- Batas atas : 3 cm dari tepi kertas
- Batas bawah : 3 cm dari tepi kertas
- Dibuat rata
- c) Pemberian nomor urut halaman adalah sebagai berikut:
- 1. Pada bagian awal: nomor halaman di bagian bawah, posisi tengah
- 2. Pada bagian isi: nomor halaman di bagian atas, posisi kanan (untuk awal setiap Bab, nomor halaman pada bagian bawah, posisi tengah)
- d) Diketik dengan komputer, huruf jenis Times New Roman ukuran 12.
- e) Isi bab dan judul pada daftar isi diketik dalam dua spasi.
- f).Pengetikan paragraf baru dimulai dengan awal kalimat yang menjorok masuk ke dalam lima pukulan dari tepi kiri atau lima huruf (1tab).
- g). Penulisan judul bab dengan HURUF KAPITAL SEMUA.
- h). Penulisan sub judul dengan Huruf Besar pada Setiap Huruf Pertama, kecuali kata sambung.
- i) Sistematika yang umumnya dipakai dalam penulisan PI adalah sebagai berikut:

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Subbab Derajat Kesatu

- 1.1.1 Subbab Derajat kedua Butir yang Pertama
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  - 1.1.2.1 Subbab Derajat ketiga Butir yang Pertama

Tingkatan subbab maksimal 3

#### 3. TABLE AND FIGURES

Yang tergolong gambar (figures) adalah gambar, grafik, dan diagram. Ketentuan pembuatan tabel dan gambar adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Gambar, grafik, dan diagram diberi nama.
- b. Penulisan nama tabel, gambar, dan lainnya menggunakan huruf besar di awal kata (*title case*).
- c. Tabel dan gambar selalu simetris di tengah (*center*) terhadap halaman Nomor tabel dan gambar harus menyertakan nomor bab tabel dan gambar tersebut d. berada. Misalnya tabel 1.1. berarti tabel pertama yang ada di bab 1.

#### Contoh:

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#### 4. PENGUTIPAN

## Kutipan langsung

Kutipan langsung adalah ide/konsep orang lain yang disalin sesuai dengan aslinya.

Penulisan Kutipan digunakan adalah Format American Psychological Association (APA).

## Penulisan Kutipan Tidak Langsung

Pada format APA, kutipan tidak langsung dituliskan dalam kalimat/teks dengan mencantumkan nama pengarang dan tahun penerbitan, tanpa menuliskan halaman karya yang dikutip.

## Nama penulis disebutkan dalam kalimat

Nunan (2001) compared student performance ... In 2001, Nunan compared student performance ...

#### Nama penulis tidak disebutkan dalam kalimat

In a recent study of student performance (Nunan, 2001),

## Penulisan Kutipan Langsung

Kutipan langsung pada format APA ditulis dengan menyebutkan nama pengarang, tahun terbit, dan halaman kalimat/teks yang dikutip. Kutipan langsung dibedakan atas dua jenis, yaitu kutipan langsung pendek dan kutipan langsung panjang.

## Kutipan langsung pendek

Kutipan langsung pendek adalah kalimat yang dikutip kurang atau sama dengan 40 kata. Kutipan langsung pendek dituliskan dalam teks dengan memberi tanda petik di awal dan di akhir kutipan.

#### Nama penulis tidak disebutkan dalam kalimat

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style," (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

## Nama penulis disebutkan dalam kalimat

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

## Kutipan langsung panjang

Kutipan langsung panjang adalah kalimat yang dikutip lebih dari 40 kata. Kutipan langsung panjang ditulis dalam paragraf tersendiri, dengan jarak 5 ketuk/spasi dari margin kiri, dan tetap dalam jarak 1,5 spasi (seperti teks).

#### Nama penulis tidak disebutkan dalam kalimat

She stated: Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (Jones, 1993, p. 199).

#### Nama penulis disebutkan dalam kalimat

Jones's 1993 study found the following: Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help (p. 199).

#### **CONTOH PENULISAN KUTIPAN**

#### Karya dengan 2 sampai 6 penulis

Nama keluarga/nama belakang penulis disebutkan semua.

Richards, Jones and Moore (1998) maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively.

atau

The authors maintain that college students who actively participate in xtracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (Richards, Jones, & Moore, 1998).

## Karya lebih dari 6 penulis

Jika karya yang dikutip ditulis lebih dari 6 pengarang, yang ditulis hanya nama keluarga/belakang penulis pertama, dengan memberi inisial et al.

Massachusetts state and municipal governments have initiated several programs to improve public safety, including community policing and after school activities (Smith et al., 1997).

## Lebih dari 1 karya dengan penulis yang sama.

Semua tahun penerbitan publikasi harus disebutkan semua.

Smith (1972) in his study of the effects of alcohol on the ability to drive, Smith (1991) showed that the reaction times of participating drivers were adversely affected by as little as a twelve ounces can of beer.

## Mengutip dari beberapa karya dari penulis yang berbeda dan tahun penerbitan dalam 1 kalimat (kutipan diambil dari sumber yang berbeda).

Studies of precautionary saving in response to earnings risk include Cantor (1985), Skinner (1988), Kimbal (1990a, 1990b) and Caballero (1991), among others... *atau* 

The hemispheric division of the human brain has been studied from many different perspectives; however, not all researchers agree on the exact functions of each hemisphere (Ellison, 1973; Jaynes, 1979; Mick, 1978).

#### Karya dengan nama belakang penulis sama

Jika mengutip dari karya dengan nama belakang penulis yang sama dengan kutipan sebelumnya, nama depan penulis perlu dicantumkan pada kutipan berikutnya. At least 66,665 lions were killed between 1907 and 1978 in Canada and the United States (Kevin Hansen, 1980).

Jika dalam 1 kutipan

D. M. Smith (1994) and P. W. Smith (1995) both reached the same conclusion about parenting styles and child development.

## Mengutip rumus, hasil penelitian/exact quotation

Harus mencatumkan nomor halaman.

In his study on the effects of alcohol on drivers, Smith (1991, p. 104) stated that "participants who drank twelve ounces of beer with a 3.5% alcohol content reacted, on average, 1.2 seconds more slowly to an emergency braking situation than they did when they had not ingested alcohol."

## Mengutip dari kutipan

Jika mengutip dari sumber yang mengutip, nama penulis asli dicantumkan pada kalimat, dan nama penulis yang mengutip dicantumkan pada akhir kalimat kutipan. Behavior is affected by situation. As Wallace (1972) postulated in *Individual and Group Behavior*, a person who acts a certain way independently may act in an entirely different manner while the member of a group (Barkin, 1992, p. 478).

## Tidak ada nama penulis

Jika tidak ada nama penulis, tuliskan 1 atau 2 kata pertama dari judul buku/halaman web. Jika mengutip dari buku atau website, judul ditulis dalam cetak miring. Jika mengutip dari artikel jurnal/majalah/surat kabar, judul ditulis dalam huruf tegak dengan memberi tanda petik di awal dan akhir kutipan. Massachusetts state and municipal governments have initiated several programs to improve public safety, including community policing and after school activities (Innovations, 1997).

## Artikel tanpa nama penulis dan tahun penerbitan

In another study of students and research decisions, it was discovered that students succeeded with tutoring ("Tutoring and APA," n.d.).

Catatan: n.d. = no date

## Lembaga sebagai penulis

The standard performance measures were used in evaluating the system. (United States Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, 1997)

#### Komunikasi melalui email

This information was verified a few days later (J. S. Phinney, personal communication, June 5, 1999).

...dapat disimpulkan bahwa jurusan Teknik Mesin kurang diminati oleh siswa perempuan (wawancara dengan Juliana Anggono, 5 Januari 1999).

#### Mengutip dari Website

Pada dasarnya mengutip dari website atau sumber elektronik sama dengan mengutip dari sumber tercetak. Jika mengutip dari website atau media elektronik, yang perlu dicantumkan adalah nama penulis, tahun penerbitan, nomor halaman (untuk kutipan langsung) atau jika tidak ada nomor halaman, sebutkan nomor bab (chapter), nomor gambar, tabel atau paragraf. Alamat website (URL) dan informasi lain dituliskan pada Daftar Referensi.

(Cheek & Buss, 1981, p. 332) (Shimamura, 1989, chap. 3)

## Penulisan Kutipan dengan Format Modern Language Association (MLA) Penulisan Kutipan Tidak Langsung

Pada format MLA, kutipan tidak langsung dituliskan dalam kalimat/teks dengan mencantumkan nama penulis dan nomor halaman sumbernya.

## Nama penulis disebutkan dalam kalimat

Pope was clear to point out that, although many of his ideas were idealistic, Rousseau held ambivalent feelings toward women (138).

#### Nama penulis tidak disebutkan dalam kalimat

During World War I, British and American women could, for the first time, earn firstclass pay for first-class work (Gilbert 236-7).

## Penulisan Kutipan Langsung

Bentuk penulisan sumber pada kutipan langsung sama dengan bentuk penulisan sumber pada kutipan tidak langsung. Yang membedakan adalah penulisan kalimat kutipan.

## Kutipan langsung pendek

Jika kalimat yang dikutip sama dengan atau kurang dari 3 baris, kutipan ditulis dengan diawali dan diakhiri dengan tanda petik.

## Nama penulis disebutkan dalam kalimat

In fact, Rumelhart (33) suggests that schemata "truly are the building blocks of cognition".

In fact, Rumelhart suggests that schemata "truly are the building blocks of cognition" (33).

#### Nama penulis tidak disebutkan dalam kalimat

Past attempts to deal with organisational conflict problems have led "to the development of integrative and mixed structures such as committees, task forces and matrix structures" (Dawson, 97).

#### Kutipan langsung panjang

Jika mengutip lebih dari 3 baris, kutipan ditulis pada paragraf tersendiri, dengan jarak 1 inci atau kurang lebih 10 ketuk/spasi dari *margin* kiri, dengan jarak antarbaris 1,5 spasi.

In fact, Rumelhart suggests that: schemata truly are the building blocks of cognition. They are the fundamental elements upon which all information processing depends. Schemata are employed in the process of interpreting sensory data (both linguistic and non linguistic), in retrieving information from memory, in organizing actions, in determining goals and sub- goals, in allocating resources, and generally, in guiding the flow of processing in the system (33-34).

#### CONTOH PENULISAN KUTIPAN

Lebih dari satu karya dengan pengarang yang sama

Jika mengutip 2 karya atau lebih dengan penulis sama, sebutkan 1 kata dari judul karya diikuti dengan nomor halaman. Jika karya berupa buku, judul dicetak miring; jika karya berupa artikel, judul diberi tanda petik.

When calculating the number of homeless animals in the United States, the author comically stated that "Maybe man would not overrun the planet, but his pet poodles and Siamese cats might" (Westin, *Pethood* 6). She then further stated that there are 50 million homeless animals in the country (Westin, "Planning" 10).

#### Penulis dengan nama belakang sama

Jika mengutip karya dengan nama belakang penulis yang sama dengan kutipan terdahulu, nama depan penulis perlu dicantumkan pada kutipan berikutnya. At least 66,665 lions were killed between 1907 and 1978 in Canada and the United States (Kevin Hansen 58).

## Mengutip dari beberapa karya

The dangers of mountain lions to humans have been well documented (Rychnovsky 40; Seidensticker 114; Williams 30).

#### Karya tanpa nomor halaman

Jika mengutip karya tanpa nomor halaman (biasanya mengutip dari website), nomor paragraf atau layar dituliskan sebagai pengganti nomor halaman. ...... (Smith, para. 4).

## Karya dengan dua atau tiga orang penulis

Richards, Jones, and Moore maintain that college students who actively participate in extracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (185). *atau* 

The authors maintain that college students who actively participate in xtracurricular activities achieve greater academic excellence because they learn how to manage their time more effectively (Richards, Jones, and Moore 185).

#### Karya dengan 4 penulis atau lebih

Chazon et al. argued that ethnic groups are culturally based social organizations in which members have multiple identities (105-6).

The authors argued that ethnic groups are culturally based social organizations in which members have multiple identities (Chazon et al. 105-6).

## Tidak ada nama penulis

#### Artikel

Jika mengutip dari artikel yang tidak ada nama penulisnya, 1 atau 2 kata pertama dari judul artikel dituliskan sebagai sumber dengan diberi tanpa kutip di awal dan di akhir judul.

In California, fish and game officials estimate that since 1972 lion numbers have increased from 2,400 to at least 6,000 ("Lion" A21).

#### Buku

Jika mengutip dari buku yang tidak ada nama penulisnya, judul buku dituliskan sebagai sumber dan ditulis dalam cetak miring.

Already several new security holes have been discovered and outlined in detail (*NewHacker*'s *Guide* 18).

## Karya yang terdiri dari beberapa volume

Between 1762 and 1796, the economy of imperial Russia experienced profound changes under Empress Catherine II (Spielvolgel, vol. 3).

## Mengutip dari karya berjilid

According to Flint, Japanese women of the Tokugawa period had key roles and functions in the home (5: 139).

## Mengutip dari dua karya yang berbeda

Recent research confirms this effect (Catano 412-13; Mulderig 1198-1234).

## Lembaga sebagai penulis

The standard performance measures of the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration (123-97) were used in evaluating the system. The standard performance measures (United States Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration 123-97) were used in evaluating the system.

## Komunikasi pribadi

A. P. French noted that the clarity of Rutherford's prose style is not often imitated in the writing of most contemporary physicists (personal conversation, 18 April 1994).

#### Jika ada kata/kalimat yang dihilangkan pada kutipan langsung

Jika dalam kutipan langsung terdapat bagian dari kalimat yang dihilangkan, tempat bagian yang dihilangkan diberi tanda ellipsis.

In surveying various responses to plagues in the Middle Ages, Barbara W. Tuchman writes, "Medical thinking ... stressed air as the communicator of disease, ignoring sanitation or visible carriers" (101-02).

#### Novel

Jika mengutip novel, judulnya disebutkan dalam cetak miring, nama penulis, nomor halaman juga disebutkan dan diikuti oleh nomor bab.

Fitzgerald's narrator captures *Gatsby in a moment of isolation*: "A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great doors, endowing with complete isolation the figure of the host" (56: ch. 3).

#### Drama

Jika mengutip percakapan drama antara 2 pelaku atau lebih, kutipan percakapan tersebut ditulis dalam paragraf tersendiri, dengan jarak 10 ketuk/spasi dari margin kiri. Nama pelaku ditulis dengan huruf kapital. Kutipan percakapan oleh pelaku yang sama pada baris kedua dan seterusnya ditulis dengan jarak 3 ketuk/spasi dari baris pertama. Pada akhir kutipan ditulis nomor " act, scene" dan nomor baris dalam tanda kurung.

Marguerite Duras's screenplay for *Hisroshima mon amour* suggests at the outset the profound difference between observation and experience:

HE. You saw nothing in Hisroshima. Nothing.

SHE. I saw everything. Everything. [...] The hospital, for instance, I Saw it. I'm sure I did. There is a hospital in Hiroshima. How could I Help seeing it? (2505-06)

#### Puisi

Jika mengutip puisi, yang perlu disebutkan adalah nomor bagian (jika ada), kemudian nomor baris.

When Homer's Odysseus comes to the hall of Circe, he finds his men "mild / in her soft spell, fed on her drug of evil" (10.209-11).

## Mengutip dari website atau sumber elektronik

Mengutip dari website sama dengan mengutip dari bahan cetak. Jika sumber memiliki pengarang dan nomor halaman, sebutkan seperti pada sumber tercetak. Dan jika tidak ada nomor halaman, sebutkan nomor paragraf atau tampilan ke berapa.

Using historical writings about leprosy as an example, Demaitre argues that "the difference between curability and treatability is not a modern invention" (29).

### Mengutip dari website tanpa penulis

Jika mengutip dari website yang tidak diketahui nama penulisnya, judul lengkap website dapat ditulis dalam kalimat, atau 1 atau beberapa kata, dari judul awal website dalam tanda petik di akhir kalimat yang dikutip (seperti mengutip artikel). According to a Web page sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund, fourteen American children die from gunfire each day ("Child").

Daftar referensi adalah kumpulan sumber informasi yang digunakan dalam sebuah penulisan, yang disusun secara alfabetis. Sumber informasi yang dicantumkan dalam daftar itu adalah yang dikutip dalam uraian/teks dan yang mendukung atau dipakai sebagai acuan. Informasi tentang sumber yang digunakan harus ditulis secara benar, lengkap dan konsisten dengan menggunakan format/standar tertentu. Secara umum format penulisan (citation style) dibedakan atas dua jenis berdasarkan

golongan ilmu, yaitu *humanities style* dan *scientific style*. APA merupakan contoh dari *scientific style*, dan MLA merupakan contoh dari *humanities style*.

## Ketentuan umum penulisan daftar referensi

- a. Sumber yang dikutip dalam uraian/teks harus ditulis lengkap dalam "Daftar Referensi". Sebaliknya, sumber yang terdaftar dalam Daftar Referensi harus ditulis dalam teks sebagai kutipan.
- b. Nama penulis ditulis nama keluarga/nama belakang terlebih dahulu, kecuali nama

Cina, Jepang, Korea, karena nama keluarga sudah di awal.

Contoh:

Nama: Kwik Kian Gie. Penulisan: Kwik Kian Gie.

Nama : Heribertus Andi Mattalata. Penulisan : Mattalata, Heribertus Andi.

Nama: Joyce Elliot-Spencer. Penulisan: Elliot-Spencer, Joyce.

Nama: Anthony T. Boyle, PhD. Penulisan: Boyle, Anthony T.

Nama: Sir Philip Sidney. Penulisan: Sidney, Philip.

Nama: Arthur George Rust Jr. Penulisan: Rust, Arthur George, Jr.

Nama: John D. Rockfeller IV. Penulisan: Rockfeller, John. D., IV

- c. Gelar kebangsawanan, akademik, dan keagamaan tidak perlu ditulis.
- d. Jika tidak ada nama penulis, judul karya dituliskan sebagai tema utama.
- e. Pada format APA, huruf pertama dari judul karya atau judul tambahan ditulis dengan huruf kapital. Pada format MLA huruf kapital digunakan pada setiap awal kata dari judul karya (kecuali kata sandang).
- f. Baris kedua setiap sumber ditulis dengan jarak 5 ketuk/spasi dari *margin* kiri baris pertama dengan jarak antar baris 1,5 spasi.
- g. Daftar diurutkan berdasarkan abjad nama keluarga/nama belakang dengan jarak 1,5 spasi.

#### CONTOH PENULISAN DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Penulisan Daftar Pustaka dapat dilakukan dengan bantuan mesin, lihat di: **Son of Machine Citation** 

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|  | Report is logically organized                         |             |     |      |    |     |