



# HAKIKAT SEMINAR

2019





## TUJUAN

Tujuan adanya seminar pendidikan ekonomi untuk memberikan pemahaman dan kesiapan mahasiswa agar dapat menyusun skripsi sesuai dengan kaidah dan pedoman ilmiah yang dimiliki program studi.





# Why Do Research?

- ***Research Teaches Methods of Discovery***
- ***Research Teaches Investigative Skills***
- ***Research Builds Career Skills***
- ***Research Teaches Critical Thinking***
- ***Research Teaches Logic.***
- ***Research Teaches the Basic Ingredients of Argument***





# Learning the Conventions of Academic Writing

Regardless of the research style that you employ, your writing should advance substantive issues and inquiry. Keep in mind three key investigative conventions:

<b>Analysis</b>	Classify the major issues of your study and provide detailed analysis of each in defense of your thesis.
<b>Evidence</b>	Provide well-reasoned propositions and statements that are supported by facts, details, and evidence with proper documentation.
<b>Discussion</b>	Relate the implications of your findings and the merits of the study, whether an author's poetic techniques, a historical movement, or a social issue.





# Understanding and Avoiding Plagiarism

The most important convention of academic writing is the principle of giving proper credit to the work of others. Plagiarism is defined as the act of claiming the words or ideas of another person as your own.





## *Avoiding Unintentional Plagiarism*

The following guidelines will help you avoid unintentional plagiarism.

- **Citation.** Let readers know when you borrow from a source by introducing a quotation or paraphrase with the name of its author.
- **Quotation marks.** Enclose within quotation marks all quoted words, phrases, and sentences.
- **Paraphrase.** Provide a citation to indicate the source of a paraphrase just as you do for quotations.
- **Parenthetical citations and notes.** Use one of the academic documentation styles (MLA, APA, CMS, or CSE) to provide specific in-text citations for each source according to the conventions of the discipline in which you are writing.
- **Works cited or references pages.** Provide a complete bibliography entry at the end of your paper for every source you use, conforming to the standards of the documentation style you are using.





## Understanding the terminology

Assignments in education, psychology, political science, and other social science disciplines will usually require *analysis, definition, comparison*, or a search for *precedents* leading to a *proposal*.





# establishing a Research schedule

- **Finding and narrowing a topic.** Your topic must have a built-in question or argument so you can interpret an issue and cite the opinions found in your course materials.
- **Drafting a thesis and research proposal.** Even if you are not required to create a formal research proposal, you need to draft some kind of plan to help direct and organize your research before you start reading in depth. See sections 2f and 2g and Chapter 3.





- **Reading and creating a working bibliography.** Preliminary reading establishes the basis for your research, helping you discover the quantity and quality of available sources. If you can't find much, your topic is too narrow. If you find too many sources, your topic is too broad and needs narrowing. Chapters 4 and 5 explain the processes for finding reliable sources online and in the library.
- **Creating notes.** Begin entering notes in a digital or printed research journal. Some notes will be summaries, others will be carefully selected quotations from the sources, and some will be paraphrases written in your own voice. Chapter 9 details the techniques for effective notetaking.
- **Organizing and outlining.** You may be required to create a formal outline; formal outlines and additional ideas for organizing your ideas are presented in sections 9h and 9i.





- **Drafting the paper.** During your writing, let your instructor scan the draft to give you feedback and guidance. He or she might see further complications for your exploration and also steer you clear of any simplistic conclusions. Drafting is also a stage for peer review, in which a classmate or two looks at your work. Section 13a, pages 237–239, gives more details on peer review. Chapters 10–12 explain matters of drafting the paper.
- **Formatting the paper.** Proper document design places your paper within the required format for your discipline, such as the number system for a scientific project or the APA style for an education paper. Chapters 14–17 provide the guidelines for the various disciplines.
- **Writing a list of your references.** You will need to list in the proper format the various sources used in your study. Chapters 14–17 provide documentation guidelines.





# Topic Selection

## ***Narrowing a General Subject into a Scholarly Topic***

Unlike a general subject, a scholarly topic should:

- Examine one narrowed issue, not a broad subject.
- Address knowledgeable readers and carry them to another plateau of knowledge.
- Have a serious purpose—one that demands analysis of the issues, argues from a position, and explains complex details.
- Meet the expectations of the instructor and conform to the course requirements.





# Connecting Personal experience to Scholarly Topics

You can't write a personal essay and call it a research paper, yet you can choose topics close to your life. Use one of the techniques described in the following list:

## 1. Combine personal interests with an aspect of academic studies:

Personal interest:	Skiing
Academic subject:	Sports medicine
Possible topics:	"Protecting the Knees" "Therapy for Strained Muscles" "Skin Treatments"

## 2. Consider social issues that affect you and your family:

Personal interest:	The education of my child
Social issue:	The behavior of my child in school
Possible topics:	"Children Who Are Hyperactive" "Should Schoolchildren Take Medicine to Calm Their Hyperactivity?"





# listing keywords

Keep a list of words, the fundamental terms that you see in the literature. These can help focus the direction of your research. Jamie Johnston built this list of terms as he began to explore research about war:

prehistoric wars

early weapons

noble savages

remains of early victims

early massacres

slaves

sacrificial victims

human nature

power

limited resources

religious sacrifices

honor





# Arranging keywords into a Rough Outline

Writing a preliminary outline early in the project might help you see if the topic has substance so you can sustain it for the length required. At this point, the researcher needs to recognize the hierarchy of major and minor issues.

Prehistoric wars

Evidence of early brutality

Mutilated skeletons

Evidence of early weapons

Clubs, bows, slings, maces, etc.

Walled fortresses for defense

Speculations on reasons for war

Resources

Slaves

Revenge

Religion

Human nature and war

Quest for power

Biological urge to conquer







# THANK YOU!

Do You Have Any Questions?

