

Training on Converting Theses to Articles and Adapting Journal Templates for Unima Sociology Education Students

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Abstract

Training of Conversion thesis to article is expected to make it easier for future students to complete a comprehensive test requirement where one of the conditions is to create an article based on a revised essay that will be published in a reputable journal. It is also to avoid students paying others to make the article so that students can make it independently. The aim of this service is to conduct training on Converting Theses to Articles and Adapting Journal Templates for Unima Sociology Education Students so that students can master these skills. The methods used in this activity include lectures, discussions, questions and answers and of course direct practice. After carrying out the training, it can be that several steps in implementing this training are as follows: 1. Make sure the thesis file plagiarism is low below 30%, 2. Open the thesis word file, 3. Open the published journal/journal article word template file, 4. First adjust the title, author, affiliation and email address, 5. Create an abstract in English and Indonesian, consisting of: a. Background/Aim, b. Research methods, c. Method of collecting data, d. Data analysis, e. Research result, 6. Copy and paste the following from the thesis into the article: a. Introduction, b. Methods (research methods, data collection techniques/methods, c. Data analysis), d. Results (Interviews, observations, documents) and Discussion (Following results/findings, theories, references, researchers' opinions), e. Conclusion, f. Bibliography.

Keyword: Training, Converting Theses to Articles, Adapting Journal Templates

Abstrak

Pelatihan Konversi Tesis ke Artikel ini diharapkan dapat memudahkan calon mahasiswa dalam menyelesaikan persyaratan tes komprehensif dimana salah satu syaratnya adalah membuat artikel berdasarkan revisi esai yang akan dipublikasikan pada jurnal bereputasi. Hal ini juga untuk menghindari siswa membayar orang lain untuk membuat artikel tersebut sehingga siswa dapat membuatnya secara mandiri. Tujuan dari pengabdian ini adalah untuk mengadakan pelatihan Konversi Skripsi Menjadi Artikel dan Adaptasi Template Jurnal bagi Mahasiswa Pendidikan Sosiologi Unima agar mahasiswa dapat menguasai keterampilan tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam kegiatan ini antara lain ceramah, diskusi, tanya jawab dan tentunya praktek langsung. Setelah melaksanakan pelatihan maka dapat dilakukan beberapa langkah dalam pelaksanaan pelatihan ini sebagai berikut: 1. Pastikan plagiarisme file skripsi rendah dibawah 30%, 2. Buka file kata skripsi, 3. Buka jurnal/jurnal yang diterbitkan file template kata artikel, 4. Sesuaikan terlebih dahulu judul, penulis, afiliasi dan alamat email, 5. Membuat abstrak dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, terdiri dari: a. Latar Belakang/Tujuan, b. Metode penelitian, c. Metode pengumpulan data, d. Analisis data, e. Hasil Penelitian, 6. Copy pastekan skripsi berikut ini ke dalam artikel: a. Pendahuluan, b. Metode (metode penelitian, teknik/metode pengumpulan data, c. Analisis data), d. Hasil (Wawancara, observasi, dokumen) dan Diskusi (Berikut hasil/temuan, teori, referensi, pendapat peneliti), e. Kesimpulan, f. Bibliografi.

Kata Kunci: Pelatihan, Konversi Skripsi Menjadi Artikel, menyesuaikan Template Jurnal

INTRODUCTION

In the age of globalization, the role of education in preserving the culture of scientific writing is required to support university accreditation as well as to sharpen students' writing skills (R. Mesra, Yandi, et al., 2023). Today, student article writing is an obligation that students must master in order to fulfill lecture assignments, and it has even become an

absolute requirement for completion of studies, from writing research reports to publishing articles in national and international journals (R. Mesra, Anton, et al., 2023).

College administrators are now attempting to motivate students to be trained in the production of scientific works in order to develop a science acquired during the teaching learning process and to support the college for prodi and university accreditation (Imbar et al.,

2023). The phenomenon that is currently occurring is students' lack of interest in writing scientific articles, which is due to a variety of factors such as inability, lack of time, a lack of references, and a lack of motivation on the part of the student himself (R. Mesra, Tuerah, et al., 2023).

The academic world has the greatest potential for producing high-quality scientific work from both professors and students. Students in the academic community are expected to be able to engage in routine writing activities in order to produce both scientific writing works such as books and journals and popular scientific writings such as articles (R. Mesra et al., 2022). Writings containing such information will be a symbol (media) of scientific progress that is more effective for society than speech (Rahmatullah et al., 2020). The phenomena that occur in reality are still frequently observed in the case of reading and writing activities among Indonesian students who are still uneducated (Mesra. dkk, 2021).

This is evident in their preference for speaking over writing. When compared to other countries, the amount of scientific work produced by a college is still far below what is expected (Santie & Mesra, 2022). Today, there are many natural born orators, speakers, and motivators in Indonesia (Khasbulloh et al., 2023). However, it is not capable of producing the best writing work that is being discussed (P. Mesra & Kuntarto, 2021). These brilliant ideas must be expressed orally rather than in writing (Syachbrani et al., 2022).

Some argue that the final task of a scientific article for a bachelor's degree must be a continuation of the thesis, in the sense that the student must write a thesis and a scientific article at the same time (Mamonto & Mesra, 2023). According to the opposing viewpoint, no other script is the ultimate task. The ultimate task, viewed as a party, is to replace an academic report for a student who has failed to write a thesis (Mesra, Umaternate, 2021). However, whether the final assignment and the thesis are the same or different, the writing must be based on the fundamental principles of scientific research (Neuzil, 2006).

In English, scientific articles are referred

to as research articles. Written scientific articles contain systematic reports of research results or research findings; such reports are delivered to a specific scientific community, which is a special audience, with the goal of disseminating research findings and research authors' contributions. They employ thought, comment, and discussion, as well as oral and written forms (Khasinah, 2013). Students, teachers, researchers, and scientists are examples of special audiences. It is supported by the Word's statement that scientific writing plays an important role in the advancement of science, technology, and art (Tuerah et al., 2023). Writing is the process of transforming thoughts/ideas/feelings into meaningful symbols/signs/writings (Lubis et al., 2019).

Scientific articles published in journals can be based on research findings or a study of a problem based on the results of thought and relevant library resources (R. Mesra, 2023). It is possible to conclude that scientific articles are a form of communication used by teachers, students, researchers, and scientists to communicate scientific research or research findings (R. Mesra & Dolonseda, 2023). A collection of articles based on scientific guidelines that have been agreed upon (Pattisamallo et al., 2023).

Articles are typically created based on field research, library reviews, ideas, or project development outcomes. Scientific articles should be written in a systematic manner, beginning with the author's name and progressing through abstracts, introductions, methods, results, explanations, conclusions, and suggestions to the library list (Ma'ruf & Fitria, 2021). All of these sections should be written simply, but without losing sight of the scientific article's main point (Syachbrani et al., 2022). In other words, the article's content contains only the essential information that can inform the content in general. In terms of simple system writing, the article is usually only 10-20 pages long (Hanafiah et al., 2021).

It should not be difficult to write scientific articles. Writing scientific articles for journals is now a requirement for students. Students must realize the results of their research in the form of scientific articles that are uploaded in

national scientific journals/journals and can be accessed via the Internet before receiving a bachelor's or master's degree. However, there are many students and students who struggle with producing scientific work (scripts, theses, dissertations, and so on) (Samidah & Kp, 2021).

It is an undeniable fact that many students may struggle to complete their scientific articles because it is still foreign to those who have not yet had experience writing articles from a thesis or thesis. Mukhtazar also stated that creating a scientific work in the form of a thesis is not an easy task, and even creating a dissertation can be a frightening experience for students who are not used to writing (Ma'ruf & Fitria, 2021).

Some research has been conducted on the devotional activities of the roots as they relate to the training of writing scientific articles. The first study was titled "Teaching Scientific Writing for Teachers of Jasmanian Education High School/SMK Se-Bangladesh Bantul" and was written by Nopembri et al (Nopembri, 2011). Novitasari (Novitasari, 2019) wrote the third study. The next study is titled "Training to Write Scientific Articles in the National Journal for Teacher SDN GBI Bojongsoang, Buahbatu, Bandung" and was published by Priyanto and Rohartati (Priyanto & Rohartati, 2019). This study is titled "Training to Write Science Articles Results of Class Action Research for State Teachers SMK 1 Denpasar" by Novitatori. The next study is titled "Producing Articles for State High School Teacher 11 in Tangerang City" and was written by Pujestari et al.

The emphasis of some of these studies is on writing scientific papers. (Ilmiah article). This study is also concerned with the topic of writing scientific articles. Previous studies recruited participants from S.D., S.M., or High School/Small School teachers. However, unlike the previous dedication study, this study included participants from the third semester to the final semester of s1, rather than teachers.

Furthermore, an increasing number of universities are making scientific articles the primary requirement for completing the final task. Based on such descriptions, training in the

conversion of dissertations into scientific articles plays a critical role in assisting students in improving their ability and interest in writing scientific articles.

METHOD

This PKM applies a qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical methods. The method of lectures and discussions is used to implement devotion to the community (PKM). A lecture method is a method of explaining an idea, understanding, or message orally to a group of targets in order to obtain the desired information (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Training of Conversion thesis to article is expected to make it easier for future students to complete a comprehensive test requirement where one of the conditions is to create an article based on a revised essay that will be published in a reputable journal. It is also to avoid students paying others to make the article so that students can make it independently.

Figure 1. Training brochure



Source: Primary Data

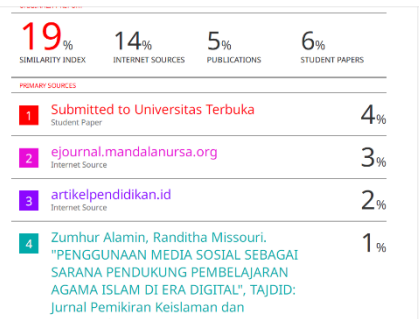
Steps to convert a thesis to an article:

1. Make sure the plagiarism of the script file is below 30%

Why should the plagiarism of the script be below 30%? This is the goal so that later the article will be in accordance with the standards of plagiarism requested by the journals to which it is intended usually the

maximum plagiary is 20% so that students are not difficult to lower plagiarism either through parafrase and other methods.

Figure 2. Thesis plagiarism below 30%



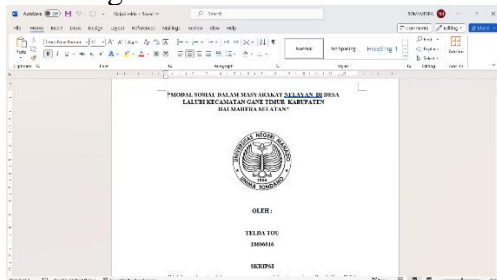
Source: Primary Data

Plagiarism is an incomprehensible act that occurs from the start of research to the compilation and completion of a scientific work. As a result, governments, lecturers, and even journal editors are always cautious when receiving and examining scientific work. The government has mandated that any scientific work uploaded to the campus repository be plagiarism-free. When attending the seminar results, the lecturer who guides the final assignment of either a thesis, thesis, or dissertation requires the student to perform a plagiarism check. Finally, journal editors always check papers or papers that come to the editorial desk to avoid plagiarism, one way being to set maximum intervals for the papers' plagiarism checks (Syaharuddin et al., 2021).

2. Open The Thesis Word File

At this stage, students are left to open the previously prepared thesis file in accordance with the equipment to attend this training.

Figure 3. Thesis Word File

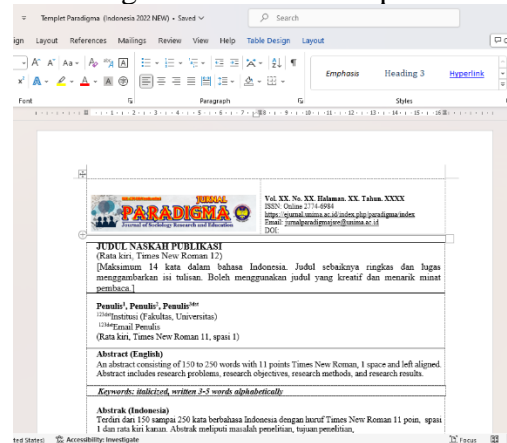


Source: Primary Data

3. Open the published journal template/ article word file

At this stage, students are left to open the previously prepared article file in accordance with the equipment to attend this training.

Figure 4. Journal Templet

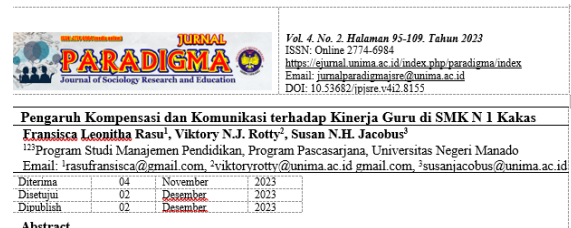


Source: Primary Data

4. Pre-customize the title, author, Affiliate, and email address sections

The first thing you have to do with the article template is adjust the title, author, affiliate, and email address sections.

Figure 5. Adjusting the title, author, affiliate, and email address sections

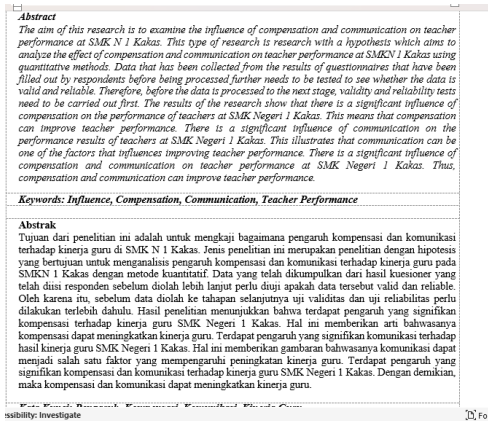


Source: Primary Data

5. Make an abstract in English and Indonesian language, consisting of:

- Background/ Purpose
- Research methods
- Data collection methods
- Data analysis
- Research results

Figure 6. Adjusting the English and Indonesian abstract sections



Source: Primary Data

6. Copy and paste the following from the Thesis into the article:

a. Introduction

Copy the introduction section in the thesis, then paste it into the introduction section of the target article template.

Figure 7. Copy the thesis introduction and paste it into the article template introduction

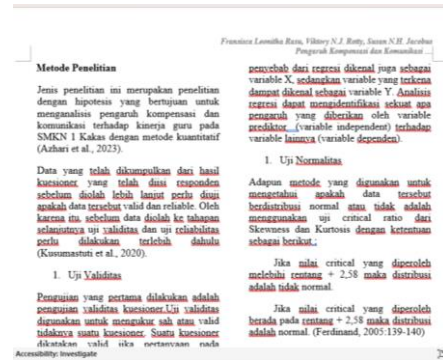


Source: Primary Data

b. Methods (Research Methods, Techniques/Methods of Data Collection, Data Analysis)

Copy the method section in the thesis, then paste it into the method section of the target article template.

Figure 8. Copy the method section in the thesis, then paste to article template

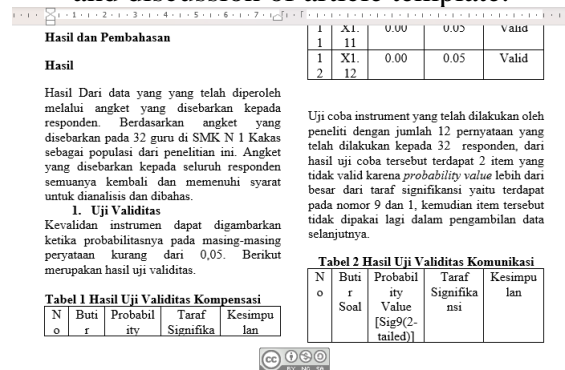


Source: Primary Data

c. Results and Discussion (Interviews, Observations, Documents) and Discussion (Following Results/Findings, Theories, References, Researchers' Opinions).

Copy the results and discussion section in the thesis, then paste it into the results and discussion section of the target article template.

Figure 9. Copy the results and discussion section in the thesis, then paste to the results and discussion of article template.



Source: Primary Data

d. Conclusions

Copy the conclusion section in the thesis, then paste it into the conclusion section of the target article template.

Figure 10. Copy the conclusion section in the thesis, then paste it into the conclusion section of article template.

Kesimpulan
 Penelitian pengaruh kompensasi dan komunikasi terhadap kinerja guru telah dilaksanakan pada guru SMK Negeri 1 Kakas. Berdasarkan analisis data, pengujian hipotesis serta hasil pembahasan yang telah dikemukakan peneliti, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan kompensasi terhadap kinerja guru SMK Negeri 1 Kakas. Hal ini memberikan arti bahwasanya kompensasi dapat meningkatkan kinerja guru. Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan komunikasi terhadap hasil kinerja guru SMK Negeri 1 Kakas. Hal ini memberikan gambaran bahwasanya komunikasi dapat menjadi salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi peningkatan kinerja guru. Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan kompensasi dan komunikasi terhadap kinerja guru SMK Negeri 1 Kakas. Dengan demikian, maka kompensasi dan komunikasi dapat meningkatkan kinerja guru.

Burhan, A. B. (2018). Pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk pengembangan ekonomi pertanian dan pengentasan kemiskinan. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 16(2), 233–247.

Daniel, Y., Santie, A., Mamonto, F. H., Lasut, M., & Mesra, R. (2023). *Penerapan Gaya Kepemimpinan Egaliter Orang Mbanaha di Universitas Negeri Manado*. 9(1), 549–556. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jime.v9i1.4696> http

Hidayat, M. F., Muyu, C. V., & Mesra, R. (2023). Peran guru dalam meningkatkan disiplin siswa di SMA Negeri 1 Motoling. *Urial Integrasi Dan Harmoni Inovatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (JIHIS)*, 3(3), 525–532. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um063v3i52023p525-532>

Source: Primary Data

e. Library Registry

Copy the bibliography section in the thesis, then paste it into the bibliography section of the target article template.

Figure 11. Copy the bibliography section in the thesis, then paste it into the bibliography section of the target article template

Daftar Pustaka

Asip, M., Silaban, P. J., Purba, S., Launingtia, I. G. A. N., Mesra, R., & Susanti, S. (2023). *Pengelolaan Kelas: Strategi Dan Pendekatan Dalam Pengelolaan Kelas Yang Bermutu Dan Efektif*. Get Press Indonesia.

Azhari, M. T., Al Fajri Bahri, M. P., Asrul, M. S., & Rafida, T. (2023). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif*. PT. Sompedia Publishing Indonesia.

B, M. I., & Mesra, R. (2023). *Optimizing the Role and Function of Teachers in History Learning in the Time of the Covid 19*. Atlantis Press SARL.

Kusumastuti, A., Khoiron, A. M., & Achmadi, T. A. (2020). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif*. Deepublish.

Mesra, dkk. (2021). The Phenomenon of Student Life Who is Studying While Working in the City of Padang. *International Joined Conference on Social Science (ICSS 2021)*, 603(Icss), 319–325.

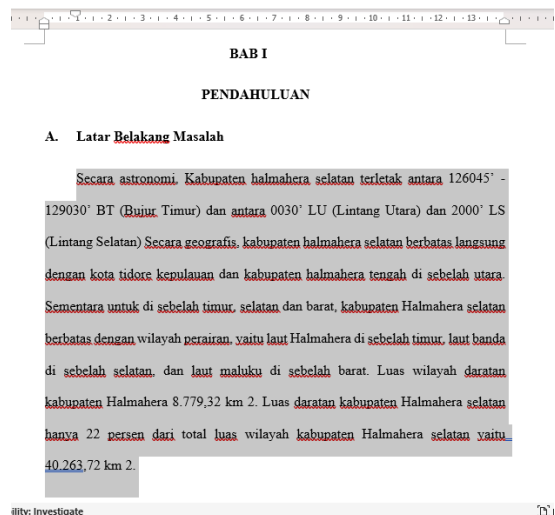
Mesra, P., & Kuntarto, E. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Minat Belajar Siswa di Masa Pandemi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 7(3), 177–183.

Mesra, R. (2022). Pengaruh Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Online Pada Mata

Source: Primary Data

How to copy paste to follow article form:

1. Block and copy the sentence of the script



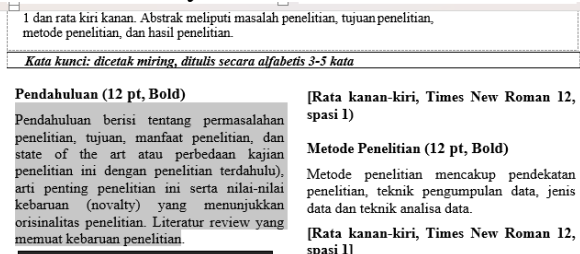
Source: Primary Data

2. Open the article file



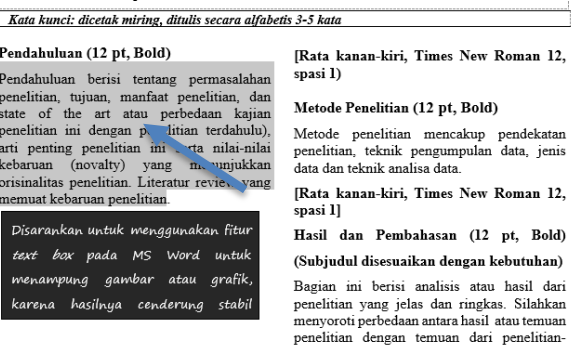
Source: Primary Data

3. Block the article title or part of the article you want to create



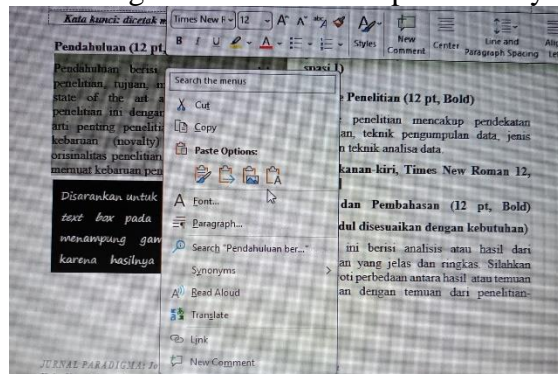
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4. Place the cursor in the position where to paste the sentences



Source: Primary Data

5. Right click 'Select Keep Text Only'



Source: Primary Data

CONCLUSION

Based on the implementation of the service regarding training on converting theses to articles and adapting journal templates for Unima Sociology Education Students, it can be concluded that several steps in implementing this training are the steps for converting a thesis to an article are as follows: 1. Make sure the thesis file plagiarism is low below 30%, 2. Open the thesis word file, 3. Open the published journal/journal article word template file, 4. First adjust the title, author, affiliation and email address, 5. Create an abstract in English and Indonesian, consisting of: a. Background/Aim, b. Research methods, c. Method of collecting data, d. Data analysis, e. Research result, 6. Copy and paste the following from the thesis into the article: a. Introduction, b. Methods (research methods, data collection techniques/methods, c. Data analysis), d. Results (Interviews, observations, documents) and Discussion (Following results/findings, theories, references, researchers' opinions), e. Conclusion, f. Bibliography.

SUGGESTION

After carrying out this service regarding training in converting theses into articles and adapting journal templates for Unima Sociology Education Students, for further service it is recommended to implement how to submit the article to the target journal as well as tricks on how to have a big chance of being published in the target journal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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