



Research

Methodology

Citations and References

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**YOUTUBE CHANNEL
@LEONABDILLAH**



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

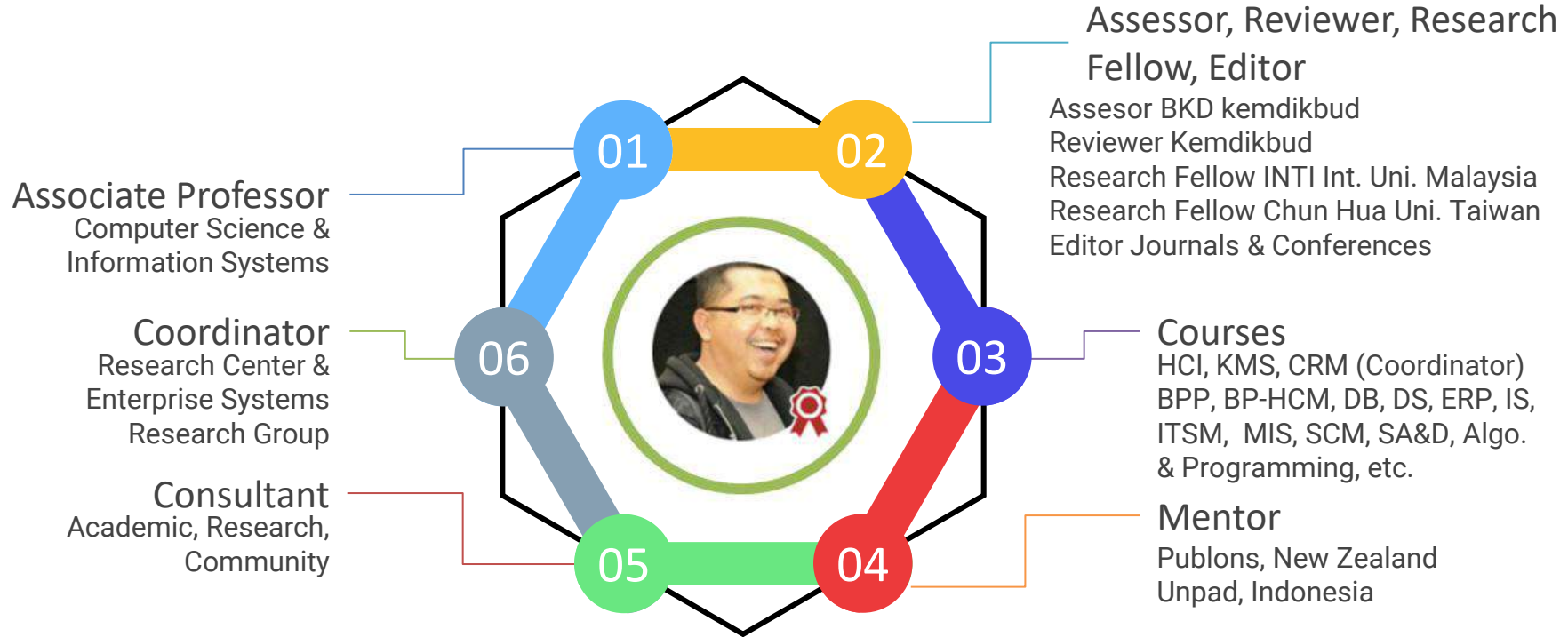
Selamat Siang.. Salam sehat dan sejahtera buat kita semua

Selamat datang rekan-rekan mahasiswa yang saya cintai dan banggakan dimanapun Anda berada.. semoga selalu dalam keadaan sehat wal'afiat dan dalam lindungan ALLAH SWT.. Aamiin ya rabbal'alam





Lecturer



Assoc. Prof. Leon A. Abdillah, S.Kom., M.M., MTA, CDM



Course Description

- Research Methodology is a subject for students in the Information Systems (SI) Study Program, Faculty of Science Technology (FST), Universitas Bina Darma (UBD). The course has a weight of 2 (two) credits. The materials are delivered both face-to-face and virtual using Cloud Zoom Meetings as well as Blended Learning activities through the Moodle e-learning platform.
- This course aims to provide students with the necessary skills and knowledge to conduct research effectively. It covers the basics of research, research design, data collection, data analysis, and reporting. Students will learn how to formulate research questions, develop research proposals, collect and analyze data using appropriate methods, and report research findings.
- By exploring diverse research approaches and procedures, the students will be able to plan, perform, and critically assess research studies on IS breakthroughs, issues, and solutions.



Course Objectives



- Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:
 1. Define and explain the basic concepts and principles of research methodology.
 2. Identify and select appropriate research designs for different research questions and purposes.
 3. Develop and write research proposals that include clear research questions, objectives, and methodologies.
 4. Apply appropriate methods for data collection and analysis.
 5. Critically evaluate research findings and draw valid conclusions based on them.
 6. Communicate research findings effectively in written and oral formats.



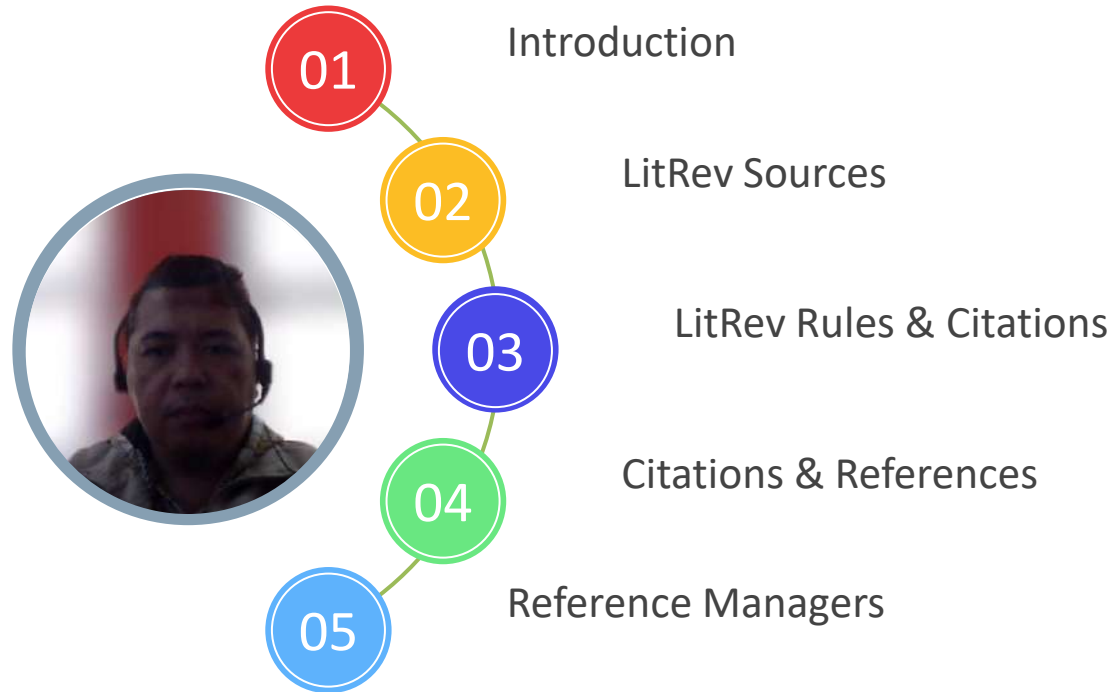
Meeting Purposes



- 1 Introduction to Citation Styles
- 2 Improving Citation Accuracy
- 3 Effective Use of Reference Management Tools
- 4 APA Style Guidelines Review
- 5 Standardization of Citation Practices



Agenda





Introduction [1/3]

(Abdillah, 2021)

- Penelitian yang baik akan memperhatikan apa yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti-peneliti lain pada bidang kajian yang serupa.
- Hal ini dilakukan agar penelitian yang dilakukan benar-benar memberikan kontribusi bagi "body of knowledge" pada suatu "field".



Introduction [2/3]

- Kontribusi dari suatu penelitian dapat berupa salah satu dari 4 (empat) kemungkinan berikut:

- 1 Menambah
(*add to*)
- 2 Mengubah
(*alter*)
- 3 Mengganti
(*change*)
- 4 Menyangkal
(*refute*)



Introduction [3/3]

- Pada siklus kegiatan penelitian,” literature review” masuk ke fase pra penelitian (Abdillah, 2017).
- Pada fase pra penelitian terdiri atas 5 (lima) sub kegiatan, yaitu:
 - 1) Masalah yang dihadapi,
 - 2) Tantangan yang ada,
 - 3) Hasil Penelitian Terdahulu,
 - 4) Literatur, dan
 - 5) Proposal Penelitian.
- Seringkali, suatu proposal yang baik sangat ditentukan oleh seberapa dalam dan komprehensif kajian pustakanya (Abdillah, 2021).

Kegiatan Utama	Sub Kegiatan
Pra Penelitian	1. Masalah yang dihadapi 2. Tantangan yang ada 3. Hasil Penelitian Terdahulu 4. Literatur 5. Proposal Penelitian
Proses Penelitian	1. Pengumpulan Data 2. Pengolahan Data 3. Representasi Data 4. Interpretasi Data 5. Laporan Penelitian
Pasca Penelitian	1. Pengayaan bahan ajar 2. Diseminasi Seminar/Konferensi 3. Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah 4. Buku 5. Patent



Literature Review Definition



Tinjauan pustaka atau "Literature review" adalah proses menemukan (locating), memperoleh (obtaining), membaca (reading), dan mengevaluasi (evaluating) literatur penelitian di bidang minat Anda (Bordens and Abbott, 2018).



Pada "business research" (Cooper and Schindler, 2014), bagian "literature review" membahas studi penelitian terbaru (atau signifikan secara historis), data perusahaan, atau laporan industri yang bertindak sebagai dasar untuk studi yang diusulkan.



Purpose of Literature Review

- Pelaksanaan tinjauan pustaka yang sangat krusial dilakukan dengan beberapa tujuan, sebagai berikut:

1

Menelusuri jalur perkembangan” body of knowledge” penelitian sebelumnya,

2

Mensintesis (synthesis) pengetahuan terkini dengan mengumpulkan (aggregate), mengintegrasikan (integrate), meringkas (summarize).

3

Merangsang (stimulate) ide-ide baru dalam menentukan tujuan penelitian yang unik (kesenjangan/”gap” dalam teori saat ini), hipotesis (jika berlaku), dan pertanyaan penelitian

4

Menghindari tuduhan plagiarisme, dengan dukungan argument dari kutipan sumber.



Literature Review Source [1/6]

No	Sekaran & Bougie (2016)	Galvan & Galvan (2017)	Creswell & Creswell (2018)
1	Journals	Reports of empirical research published in academic journals	Journal articles
2	Textbooks	Reports on professional practices and standards	Books
3	Conference proceedings	Literature review articles	Conference papers
4	Theses	Anecdotal reports	Dissertations
5	Reports	Theoretical articles	Encyclopedias
6	Unpublished manuscripts		Web
7	The internet		
8	Newspapers		

Literature Review Source [2/6]

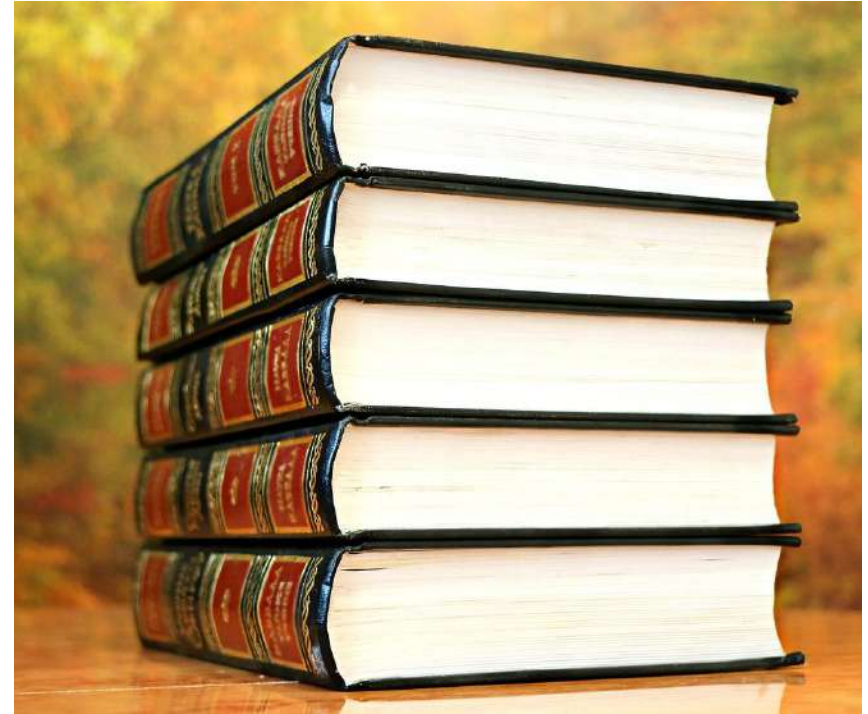


- Dari sejumlah sumber-sumber tinjauan pustaka tersebut, akan diulas 4 (empat) macam sumber, yaitu:
 1. Textbooks,
 2. Journal atau Conference Articles,
 3. Thesis atau Dissertations, dan
 4. The Internet/Web.

Literature Review Source [3/6]



- Textbooks (Abdillah, 2021)
 - Buku teks memuat atau menampung pengetahuan secara komprehensif tentang suatu bidang.
 - Buku teks adalah sumber teori yang berguna di bidang tertentu.
 - Keuntungan dari buku teks adalah bahwa mereka dapat mencakup berbagai topik (broad range). Terlebih lagi, buku teks dapat membahas topik secara lebih menyeluruh daripada artikel.
 - Oleh karena itu, buku teks menawarkan titik awal yang baik untuk mencari sumber literatur.
 - Namun, konten suatu buku teks adalah cenderung kurang mutakhir dibandingkan artikel jurnal atau konferensi.



Literature Review Source [4/6]



- Journal atau Conference Articles (Abdillah, 2021)
 - Artikel jurnal ilmiah memuat laporan tuntas tentang suatu riset. Apalagi artikel yang dipublikasikan di jurnal-jurnal yang memiliki "impact factor" yang tinggi.
 - Makalah konferensi melaporkan perkembangan penelitian terbaru walaupun penelitian tersebut belum tuntas atau sedang berjalan. Hal ini dilakukan oleh para peneliti sebagai klaim awal mereka atas kemajuan risetnya.



Literature Review Source [5/6]



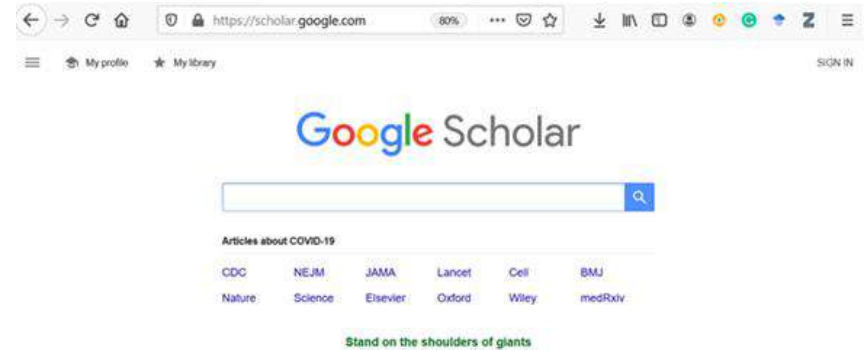
- Thesis atau Dissertations (Abdillah, 2021)
 - Laporan akhir penelitian mahasiswa pascasarjana (Tesis dan Disertasi) cenderung memiliki pengetahuan yang relatif lengkap dan terseleksi dengan baik.
 - Hal ini karena adanya proses yang relatif panjang oleh tim pembimbing dan penguji.
 - Sehingga Tesis dan Disertasi sangatlah layak dijadikan sebagai sumber literatur.



Literature Review Source [6/6]



- The Internet/Web (Abdillah, 2021)
 - Dengan internet, pencarian bahan literatur dapat dilakukan secara virtual ke semua repositori ilmiah menjadi lebih mudah dan efisien.
 - Salah satu "academic/scholarly search engines" yang sangat populer yaitu "Google Scholar".
 - Google Scholar mengindeks hampir semua "scientific articles" dari "scholarly repositories" di seluruh dunia, baik yang gratis maupun yang berbayar.





Rules for Writing a Literature Review

- Tinjauan pustaka dimaksudkan untuk mensintesis (dan tidak harus meringkas).
- Ketika menulis suatu "literature review" ada sejumlah aturan yang perlu diperhatikan (Pautasso, 2013).
- Setidaknya ada 10 (sepuluh) aturan yang diperhatikan ketika menulis suatu tinjauan pustaka.
 1. Define a Topic and Audience.
 2. Search and Research the Literature.
 3. Take Notes While Reading.
 4. Choose the Type of Review You Wish to Write.
 5. Keep the Review Focused, but Make It of Broad Interest.
 6. Be Critical and Consistent.
 7. Find a Logical Structure.
 8. Make Use of Feedback.
 9. Include Your Own Relevant Research, but Be Objective.
 10. Be Up-to-Date, but Do Not Forget Older Studies.

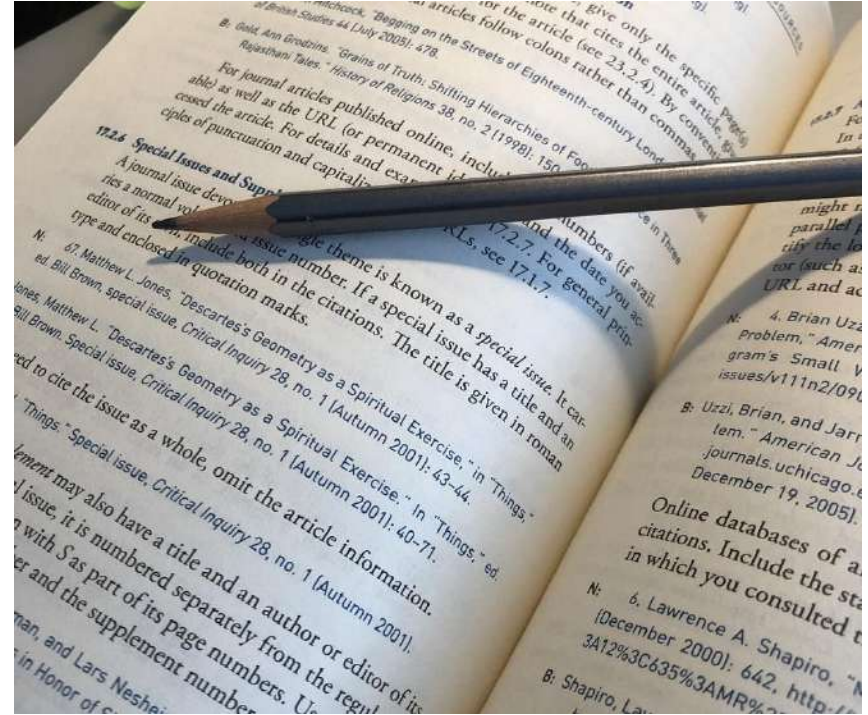


Rules



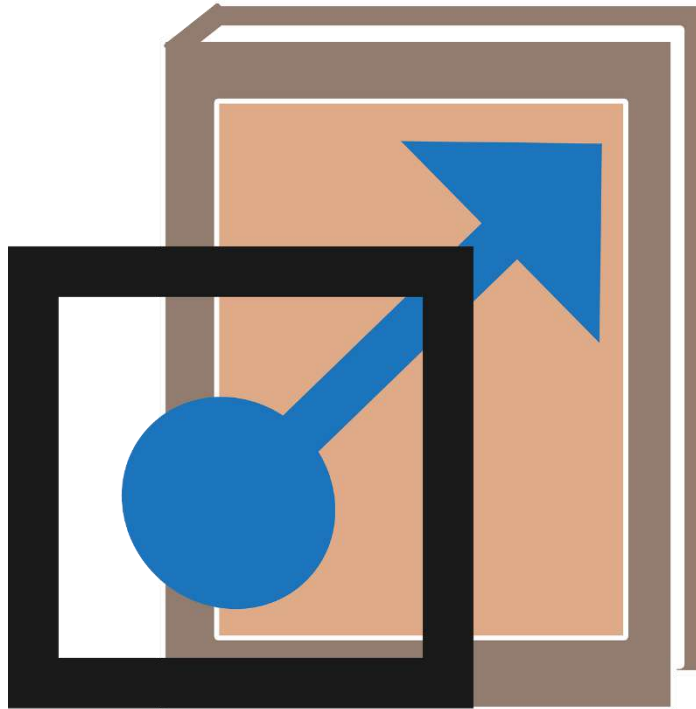
Literature Review Citation [1/5]

- Peneliti harus memberikan penghargaan (*credit*) untuk karya orang lain dan tanda kutip (*quotation marks*) harus menunjukkan kata-kata yang diklaim dari orang lain (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).





Literature Review Citation [2/5]



- Kutipan harus digunakan jika konten yang bukan berasal dari Anda digunakan untuk mendukung tulisan Anda (University of Washington Libraries, 2021).
- Konten meliputi:
 1. Kata-kata (kutipan, frasa, ucapan, dll.)
 2. Pikiran atau ide (ringkasan dan parafrase)
 3. Materi audio atau visual (foto, video, screencapture, slide powerpoint, konten media sosial, rekaman audio, dll.)



Literature Review Citation [3/5]

- Kutipan Tidak Langsung
 - Kemudian untuk mengutip informasi tersebut, bisa dilakukan dengan melakukan parafrase, sebagai berikut:
The lowest score of Go-Pay user experience analysis is Novelty (Abdillah, 2020).
 - Penelitian tersebut menjelaskan hasil analisis score UX aplikasi Go-Pay dimulai dari yang tertinggi. Namun, pada kutipan tersebut, informasinya dibalik dengan menampilkan hasil yang terendah.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper filled the research gap in analysis FinTech application in Indonesia, especially related to user experience. The results of the study as a whole showed that all user experience variables for Go-Pay applications are above the average and good categories. But none of the variables reached the score in the excellent category. There is only one variable that gets a score in the "good" category, that is, the "stimulation" variable, Payment for Gojek services such as Go-Car and Go-Ride that can be automatically paid as long as the balance of Go-Pay contains makes the Go-Pay service considered to have a good level of efficiency. With big data analysis, Go-Pay services can read service trends that are commonly used by Gojek customers, so that it can facilitate the Gojek to provide stimulation in the form of promos that are tailored to the needs and habits of the customer. There are five variables that get a score in the "above average" category based on benchmark scores, namely: 1) Attractiveness, 2) Perspicuity, 3) Efficiency, 4) Dependability, and 5) novelty. The highest score sequence is achieved by variable 1) "Efficiency", followed by variables 2) "Stimulation", 3) "Attractiveness", 4) "Perspicuity", 5) Dependability, and 6) "Novelty". The novelties in the articles of this research include: 1) Research objects that have never been analyzed with previous user experience, 2) Respondents who are mostly millennial and z generations, 3) The results of the analysis are also equipped with benchmarks against a number of other products. For further research, the authors are interested in finding out the user experience of Grab users, and FinTech, OVO payment services. As well as making comparisons for the two FinTech applications.

Literature Review Citation [4/5]



- Kutipan Langsung
 - Jika kutipan lebih dari 40 kata (Sekaran and Bougie, 2016), setel dalam gaya berdiri bebas mulai dari baris baru dan beri indentasi pada margin kiri lima spasi lagi.



Literature Review Citation [5/5]

- Penelitian terkait pemanfaatan sejumlah aplikasi media sosial untuk pembelajaran di perguruan tinggi pada masa pandemic COVID-19 (Abdillah et al., 2021) menunjukkan kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, application of social distancing due to the global pandemic COVID-19 does not prevent learning activities. Zoom is gaining immense popularity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many information technology applications can be used to carry out distance learning activities (course material dissemination, assignments, presentations, examination) both in synchronous and asynchronous modes.

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Literature Review Organization

- Ada 3 (tiga) kelas dasar tinjauan pustaka dalam penulisan ilmiah (Harris, 2020), yaitu:
 1. Summary Overview.
 - Kelas pertama — ringkasan atau ikhtisar survei— mensurvei berbagai ide berbeda yang ditemukan dalam beberapa literatur tentang subjek tertentu.
 2. Research Background.
 - Ini memberikan latar belakang untuk studi tertentu dengan mendiskusikan ide-ide yang membantu mendefinisikan pertanyaan penelitian.
 3. Research Study.
 - Yang ketiga adalah analisis formal dan metodis dari tubuh literatur yang merupakan studi penelitian empiris dalam dirinya sendiri.



Citation and Reference Style [1/3]



- Untuk penelitian di bidang bisnis dan sains, setidaknya ada 7 (tujuh) gaya sitasi dan referensi yang populer digunakan, yaitu:
 - American Psychological Association (APA),
 - Harvard,
 - Chicago,
 - Modern Language Association (MLA),
 - IEEE,
 - ACM,
 - Vancouver, dll.

Citation and Reference Style [2/3]



1) American Psychological Association (APA)

- Abdillah, L. A., Handayani, T., Rosalyn, E. R., & Mukti, Y. I. (2021). Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic. *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning*, 4(2), 12-25. doi: 10.18860/ijazarabi.v4i1.10793

2) Harvard

- ABDILLAH, L. A., HANDAYANI, T., ROSALYN, E. R. & MUKTI, Y. I. 2021. Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic. *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning*, 4, 12-25.

3) Chicago

- Abdillah, Leon A., Trian Handayani, Ellen R. Rosalyn, and Yogi I. Mukti. 2021. "Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic." *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning* no. 4 (2):12-25. doi: 10.18860/ijazarabi.v4i1.10793.

Citation and Reference Style [3/3]



- 4) Modern Language Association (MLA)
 - Abdillah, Leon A., et al. "Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education During Covid-19 Pandemic." *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning* 4.2 (2021): 12-25. Print.
- 5) IEEE
 - [1] L. A. Abdillah, T. Handayani, E. R. Rosalyn, and Y. I. Mukti, "Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic," *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning*, vol. 4, pp. 12-25, 2021.
- 6) ACM
 - [1] Abdillah, L. A., Handayani, T., Rosalyn, E. R. and Mukti, Y. I. Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic. *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning*, 4, 2 (2021), 12-25.
- 7) Vancouver
 - 1. Abdillah LA, Handayani T, Rosalyn ER, Mukti YI. Collaborating Digital Social Media for Teaching Science and Arabic in Higher Education during COVID-19 Pandemic. *IJAZ ARABI: Journal of Arabic Learning*. 2021;4(2):12-25.



Reference Manager

1. Citationsy → <https://citationsy.com/>
2. Citavi → <https://www.citavi.com/en>
3. Cite4me → <https://www.citethisforme.com/>
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10. Zotero → <https://www.zotero.org/>

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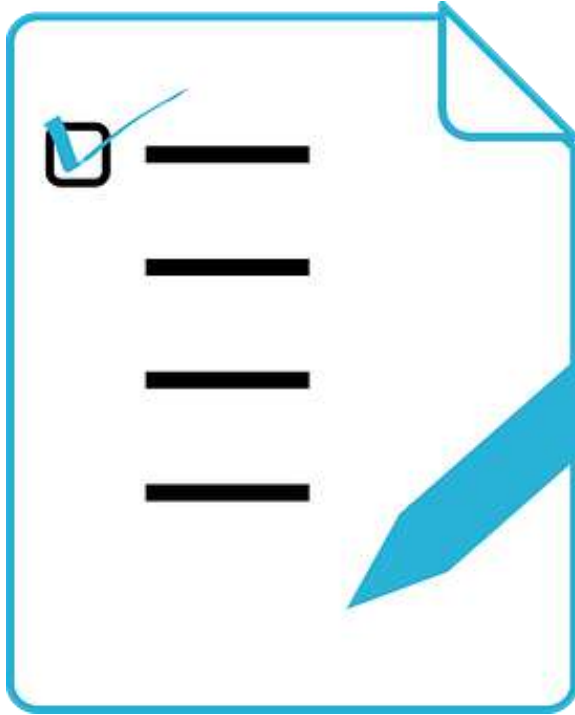
Conclusion

- Finally, today's conference emphasized the necessity of exact and consistent citations and references in our work, as well as how following style standards like APA, IEEE, or MLA improves the legitimacy and trustworthiness of our writings.
- Using reference management technologies allows us to streamline citation procedures, eliminate mistakes, and increase project productivity.
- Moving ahead, let us incorporate these best practices into our workflows to ensure accuracy and maintain high standards in documentation.
- Thank you for your active engagement and dedication to excellence in citation practices.





Assignment



- Assignment 04, based on your team project:
 - Browse at least 15 (fifteen) papers and write a “Literature Review”.
 - Save your assignment in Word as “RM-(year)-Class-04-Group/Name”
 - Store it in Dropbox and paste the URL from Dropbox into the submitted URL!



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