



**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PEMBELAJARAN DAN KEMAHASISWAAN
DIREKTORAT PEMBELAJARAN**

**Standar penulisan rujukan, kutipan,
penyajian tabel dan gambar 2017**

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Menghindari Plagiasi

- ❖ Cermat dan berhati-hatilah menuliskan rujukan;
- ❖ Lawan dorongan berbuat curang untuk memperoleh jalan pintas;
- ❖ Gunakanlah standar internasional dalam menulis rujukan;
- ❖ Pakai teknik yang betul dalam merujuk;
- ❖ Gunakan se-optimal mungkin perangkat pengolah kata yg Anda gunakan;

Daftar Referensi (Rujukan) dan Bibliografi (Pustaka)

Daftar Reference = Daftar Rujukan

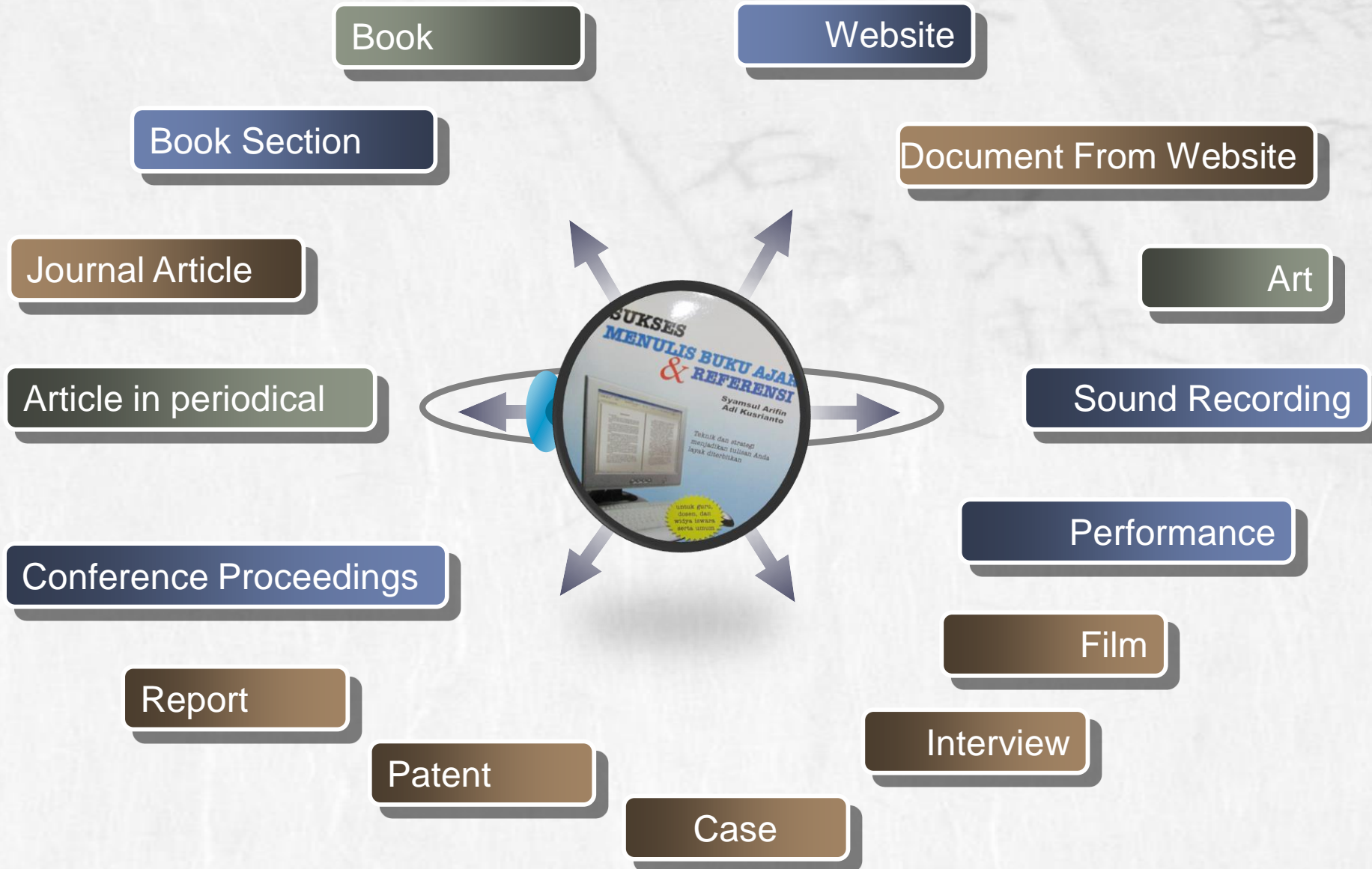
Berisi daftar semua sumber yang disitasi dalam teks dituliskan di akhir naskah, dapat juga muncul dalam *footnote* (dan diberi keterangan di bawah setiap halaman) (*footer*)

Daftar Bibliography = Daftar Pustaka

Berisi sumber – sumber bacaan tetapi tidak disitasi dalam teks (termasuk background bacaan dari penulis)

BERBEDA

Beberapa Bentuk Rujukan



INTERNATIONAL STYLE

STYLE STANDAR	KEPANJANGANNYA
APA	AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO	THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE
GB7714	STANDARDIZATION ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA
GOST	THE FEDERAL AGENCY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON TECHNICAL REGULATING AND METROLOGY
HARVARD	HARVARD UNIVERSITY OF STYLE
IEEE	INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS
ISO	INTERNATONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
MLA	MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION
SISTO2	STANDARD FOR INFORMATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BY JAPAN SCIENCE AGENCY
TURABIAN	TURABIAN STYLE
ANSI	AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD INSTITUTE
ASTM	AMERICAN STANDARD TESTING & MATERIAL
AMA	AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Style - Bidang Ilmu

Style	Bidang Ilmu
APA (American Psychological Association)	Psikologi, pendidikan, kesehatan, ekonomi & bisnis, sistem informasi
AMA (American Medical Association)	Kesehatan
Harvard	Ilmu sosial, bisnis, sains dan teknologi
IEEE	Teknologi
MLA (Modern Language Association)	Bahasa, Literatur
Chicago	Humaniora, teologi
Vancouver (dikenal sbg International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Style.	Kedokteran, kesehatan

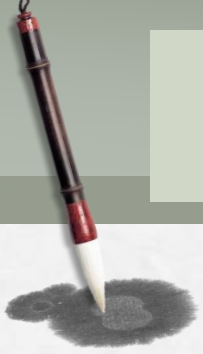
KONSISTEN

Penggunaan Style / Standard Penulisan referensi yang terpenting adalah taat azas, tidak mencampur beberapa format dalam sebuah tulisan



**DALAM PENULISAN BUKU /
ARTIKEL ILMIAH → GUNAKAN 1
STYLE SAJA**

**Bagaimana melakukan sitasi /
kutipan**



SITASI / KUTIPAN

mentransformasi informasi orang lain dengan menyebutkan sumbernya → menjadi formulasi informasi susunan kita.

SITASI



memindahkan informasi orang lain dalam naskah kita.

CARA KUTIPAN

KUTIPAN

LANGSUNG

Sumber diambil secara langsung

Referensi Primer (Buku, Jurnal, Proceeding, ...)

TIDAK LANGSUNG

Sumber diambil secara tidak langsung

Referensi Sekunder (Jurnal dalam Buku, Jurnal dalam proceeding, Proceeding dalam Buku, ...)

2 Gaya / style sitasi

1

Author, Date

Harvard

1. APA
2. CHICAGO
3. HARVARD
4. GOST (name short)
5. TURABIAN
6. ...

2

Author, Number

Vancouver

1. IEEE
2. ISO Numerical
3. ...

Bagaimana membuat kutipan



Naskah

Performansi sistem autopilot pada kapal tergantung pada karakteristik gelombang. Semakin tinggi gelombang laut semakin jelek performansi autopilot. Sebuah filter gelombang perlu dirancang agar menghasilkan performansi sistem autopilot lebih baik dan bersifat robust / kokoh (Fossen, 1993).

Energi terbarukan saat ini perlu difikirkan oleh para praktisi dan peneliti. Tersedianya energi angin yang berlebih di Indonesia akan bermanfaat apabila digunakan sebagai salah satu sumber energi. Rancangan turbin angin yang telah diaplikasikan di berbagai negara dapat menjadi satu acuan dalam perancangan turbin angin di Indonesia (Kariniotakis, et al., 2006).

APA STYLE

Daftar Rujukan

References

anonim. (2012). *Investigasi Kecelakaan Kapal Laut: Terbakarnya KM. Musthika Kencana II di Perairan 45 NM Selatan Pulau Masalembu Besar, Laut Jawa, Jawa Timur*. Jakarta: Komite Nasional Keselamatan Transportasi, Kementerian Perhubungan Laut Republik Indonesia.

Fossen, T. I. (1993). High Performance Ship Autopilot with Wave Filter. *The 10th Ship Control System Symposium (SCSS'1993)* (pp. 1-13). Ottawa, Canada: John Wiley & Son.

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Kariniotakis, G., Marti, I., Nielsen, T., Giebel, G., Tambke, J., Waldl, I., . . . P, F. (2006). Advanced Short-term Forecasting of Wind Generation - Anemos. *IEEE TRANSACTION ON POWER SYSTEM*, 1-9.

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Kutipan Langsung

APA STYLE

Jumlah Kata < 40


Lee (2007) stated, “The ability to think critically is needed in this revolutionary age of technological change” (p. 82).

One researcher emphasized that “the ability to think critically is needed in this revolutionary age of technological change” (Lee, 2007, p. 82).

Jumlah Kata > 40

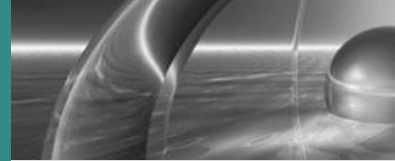
Wang, Johnston, Juarez, and Marks (2010) described effective time management as an ongoing process:

Time management is not a skill that can be achieved at once; it takes self-awareness, planning, execution, and reflection. The

 perception about time management is that the work is done once a schedule is created. In reality, that is only the first step.

Successful students are adaptable and flexible; they are able to make changes to a schedule because they can purposefully and proactively move tasks around to adjust to new situations. (p. 27) **period before the parentheses for long quotations*

Standard APA Edisi ke-6



Daftar rujukan ditulis dapat menggunakan prinsip:

- a. **Who** – wrote /edited it – **author** or **editor**
- b. **When** was it written – **date**
- c. **What** is it – **title** of book, **title** of the article & serial/journal, **title** of the web document
- d. **Where** was it published (**Books**) – **place of publication**– usually city & country and **publisher's** name
- e. **Where** was the article located (**Serial/journal**) - **volume number, issue number** and **page numbers** of the article
- f. **Where** you located it (**Internet sources**) - **URL** – web address



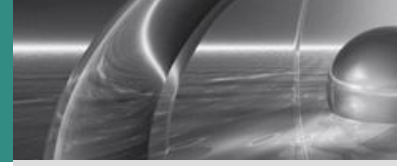
Book, edition is stated

author year published book edition
McWhorter, K. (2010). *Academic reading* (7th ed.). Boston, MA: Longman.
book title place published publisher

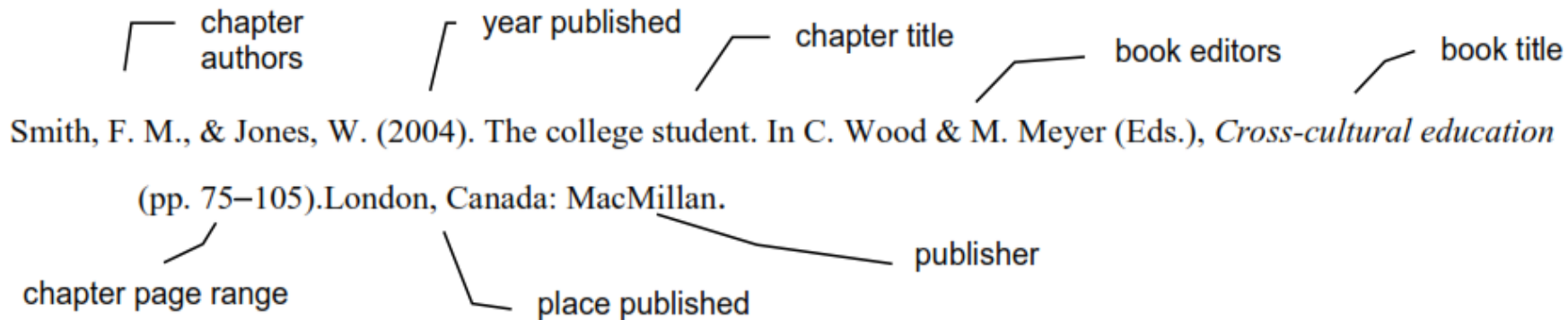
Journal article

author year published article title journal name volume page range
Smith, G. (2012). Barthes on Jamie: Myth and the TV revolutionary. *Journal of Media Practice*, 13, 3-17.

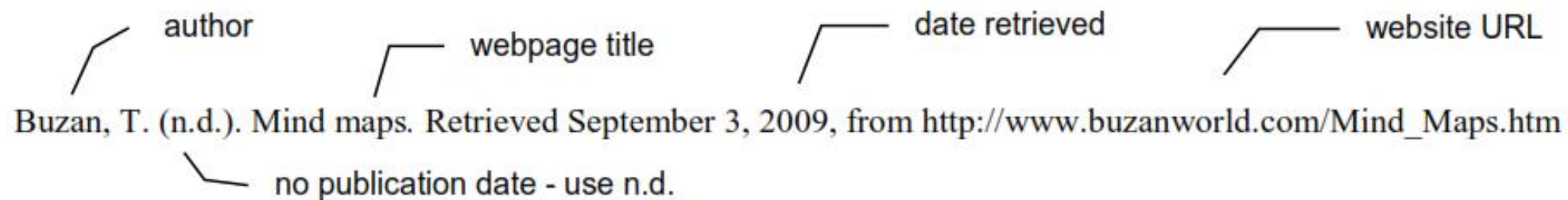
http://dx.doi.org/10.1386/jmpr.13.1.3_1
DOI

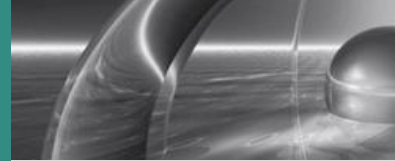


Chapter in an edited book



Webpage on website, no publication date





Start your reference list on a new page
[APA p. 37]

Double-space the page
[APA p. 180]

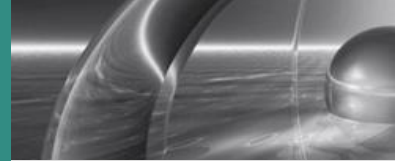
Start each new reference at the left margin
[APA p. 180]

Put references in alphabetical order, according to the first letter of the reference
[APA pp. 181–183]

Use a ½ inch hanging indent for subsequent lines of a reference →

References

- Alberta Social Services and Community Health. (2005). *Breaking the pattern: Understanding wife abuse*. Edmonton, Canada: Author.
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Include only the sources cited in your paper

[APA pp. 178–180]

Use publisher name only:
MacMillan
~~Publishers Ltd.~~

[APA p.187] →

Break website URL before punctuation →
such as / or -
[APA p. 192]

Klein, N. (2002). The new apartheid [Review of the book *We are the poors: Community struggles in post-apartheid South Africa*, by A. Desai]. *Nation*, 275, 25–28.

Lannon, J. M., & Klepp, D. (2008). *Technical communication* (4th Canadian ed.). Toronto, Canada: Pearson Education.

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O'Brien-Pallas, L., Hiroz, J., Cook, A., & Mildon, B. (2005). *Nurse-physician relationships: Solutions and recommendations for change*. Retrieved from <http://www.ebrary.com>

Simpson, M. L., Stahl, N. A., & Francis, M. A. (2004). Reading and learning strategies: Recommendations for the 21st century. *Journal of Developmental Education*, 28(2), 2–15, 32.

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1. Three, four or five authors

Pengutipan dalam naskah ditulis semua nama akhir author, setelah itu cukup ditulis nama khir dari penulis pertama,

Contoh:

Research can be defined as a systematic method of creating new knowledge or a way to verify existing knowledge (Watson, McKenna, Cowman & Keady, 2008).

Deciding on a research method demands the researcher consider carefully the problem or area of investigation being researched (Watson et al., 2008).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Sebagai Editor (eds.)

Watson, R., McKenna, H., Cowman, S., & Keady, K. (Eds.). (2008). *Nursing reseach: Designs and methods*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Churchill Livingstone Elsevier.

2. Six or seven authors

Pengutipan dalam naskah ditulis hanya nama akhir dari author pertama,
Contoh:

Research can be defined as a systematic method of creating new knowledge or a way to verify existing knowledge (Mikosch et al., 2010).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Jika terdiri sampai dengan 7 author, tuliskan semua nama pada penulisan rujukan,
Contoh:

Mikosch, P., Hadrawa, T., Laubreiter, K., Brandl, J., Pilz, J., Stettner, H., & Grimm, G. (2010).
Effectiveness of respiratory-sinus-arrhythmia biofeedback on state-anxiety in patients undergoing coronary angiography. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 66(5), 1101-1110.

3. Eight or more authors

Pengutipan: Bila ada delapan (8) atau lebih penulis, hanya mengutip nama belakang dari penulis pertama yang diikuti oleh 'et al' setiap kali Anda merujuk pada karya ini,

Contoh:

Research can be defined as a systematic method of creating new knowledge or a way to verify existing knowledge ([Vissing et al., 2004](#)).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Jika ada delapan (8) atau lebih penulis (author), sertakan enam (6) nama penulis pertama dan kemudian gunakan 3 titik-titik (...) sebelum diakhiri dengan nama penulis terakhir.

Contoh:

[Vissing, K., Brink, M., Lonbro, S., Sorensen, H., Overgaard, K., Danborg, K., ... Aagaard, P.](#) (2008). Muscle adaptations to plyometric vs. resistance training in untrained young men. *Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, 22(6), 1799-1810.

4. Groups as authors

A. Penulis kelompok yg ada singkatannya:

Pengutipan: Bila nama kelompok sebabagai penulis (perusahaan, asosiasi, instansi pemerintah, dll) ditulis secara penuh setiap kali muncul dalam kutipan. Namun jika secara umum dapat disingkat, maka ditulis secara penuh pada kutipan pertama, dan dapat disingkat pada kutipan berikutnya.

Contoh:

Pada kutipan pertama : (World Health Organisation [WHO], 2007).

Pada kutipan kedua dan selanjutnya : (WHO, 2007).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Contoh:

[World Health Organisation](#). (2007). *Looking at long-term residential care in a rest home or hospital: What you need to know*. Wellington, New Zealand: [Author](#).

Jika penulis kelompok dan penerbitnya sama

4. Groups as authors

B. Penulis kelompok yg tidak ada singkatannya:

Pengutipan:

Nama penulis ditulis lengkap untuk kutipan pertama dan selanjutnya.

Contoh:

([New Zealand House of Representatives, Health Committee](#), 2007).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Nama penulis ditulis lengkap.

Contoh:

[New Zealand House of Representatives, Health Committee](#). (2007, August). *Inquiry into obesity and type 2 diabetes in New Zealand: Report presented to the House of Representatives*. Retrieved from http://www.parliament.nz/NR/rdonlyres/47F52D0D-0132-42EFA2976AB08980C0EA/61821/DBSCH_SCR_3868_5335.pdf

5. Similar information referred to by more than one author

Pengutipan:

Bila mengutip dari dua atau beberapa sumber yang mirip-mirip, maka dalam kutipan tuliskan penulis dalam kurung dengan urutan alfabetik dan dipisah dengan tanda titik koma (;).

Contoh:

Resilience is seen as the ability to overcome adversity, combat stress and bounce back from hardship ([Dawson, 2006](#); [Overton, 2005](#)).

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Contoh:

Dawson, L. (2006). *Wise up!: How to be fearless and fulfilled in midlife*. Auckland, New Zealand: Random House New Zealand.

Overton, A. (2005). *Stress less: Make stress work for you not against you*. Auckland, New Zealand: Random House New Zealand.

6. Same author and same date

Jika beberapa sumber rujukan memiliki nama penulis dan tanggal yang sama, maka dibedakan dengan menggunakan huruf kecil a, b, c, dst. Penulisan dalam daftar rujukan diurutkan sesuai dengan huruf kecil a, b, c, dts. tsb.

Contoh:

Eyes are susceptible to melanoma, even though it is rare (Cancer Society of New Zealand, 2013a).

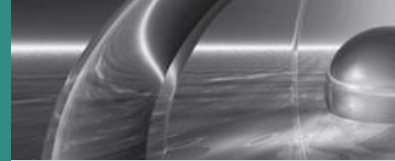
According to the Cancer Society of New Zealand (2013b) the rate of...

Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Contoh:

Cancer Society of New Zealand. (2013a). *Ocular melanoma: Information sheet*. Retrieved from <http://www.cancernz.org.nz/information/cancer-types/>

Cancer Society of New Zealand. (2013b). *Reducing your cancer risk*. Retrieved from <http://www.cancernz.org.nz/reducing-your-cancer-risk/>



7. One work by one author, when the author is cited more than once in a paragraph

Jika beberapa sumber rujukan memiliki nama penulis dan tanggal yang sama, maka dibedakan dengan menggunakan huruf kecil a, b, c, dst. Penulisan dalam daftar rujukan diurutkan sesuai dengan huruf kecil a, b, c, dts. tsb.

Contoh:

Eyes are susceptible to melanoma, even though it is rare (Cancer Society of New Zealand, 2013a).

According to the Cancer Society of New Zealand (2013b) the rate of...

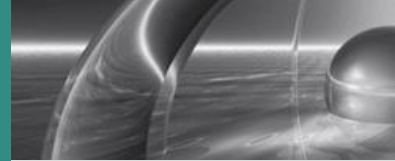
Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Contoh:

Cancer Society of New Zealand. (2013a). *Ocular melanoma: Information sheet*. Retrieved from <http://www.cancernz.org.nz/information/cancer-types/>

Cancer Society of New Zealand. (2013b). *Reducing your cancer risk*. Retrieved from <http://www.cancernz.org.nz/reducing-your-cancer-risk/>





8. Citing a secondary source

Pengutipan:

Bila mengutip dari penulis yang berada dalam sumber lain, maka yang demikian disebut dengan sumber sekunder. Maka dalam kutipan ditulis "...seperti kutipan (at cited in)..."

Contoh:

Fawcett (as cited in Polit & Beck, 2008) outlined the four main concepts...

| Sumber sekunder

| Sumber pertama

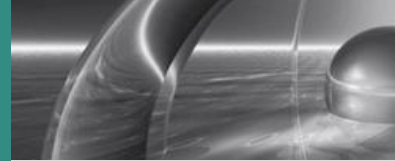
Standar Penulisan Rujukan:

Contoh:

Polit, D. F., & Beck, C. T. (2008). *Nursing research: Generating and assessing evidence for nursing practice* (8th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

| Sumber sekunder yg Anda baca





Kutipan langsung adalah menuliskan informasi yang sama persis dari sumber rujukan ke dalam naskah kita termasuk tanda baca dan jika ada kesalahan penulisan sekalipun-tidak boleh ada editing/perubahan.

A. Short quote – less than 40 words

Kutipan singkat (kurang dari 40 kata) dituliskan langsung dalam tanda kutip ganda (“...”) disertai sumber rujukan, dan diakhiri titik.

Contoh:

“Cultural safety is based on attitudes which are difficult to measure. It needs to be considered alongside other equally important safety requirements such as clinical, ethical, legal and physical safety” (Wepa, 2005, p. 25).



B. Longer quote – 40 words or more

Kutipan 40 kata atau lebih, dituliskan seperti aslinya, tidak menggunakan tanda kutip ganda, diketik dg spasi ganda, kemudian diberi tanda titik pd akhir kutipan, dan disertai dengan nama penulis, tahun, nomor halaman dari sumber rujukan.

Contoh:

Cultural safety considerations are similar in that students are interacting in a bicultural (two-personed) context, where they are the giver of a health service and the client is the receiver of that service. These bicultural interactions will be different with every interaction, but the nurse's awareness of the power differential between themselves and client will be constant.

(Wepa, 2005, p. 25)

Contoh penulisan sumber rujukan:

Wepa, D. (Ed.). (2005). *Cultural safety in Aotearoa New Zealand*. Auckland, New Zealand: Pearson Education New Zealand.

C. Quotations from online resources that do not provide page numbers

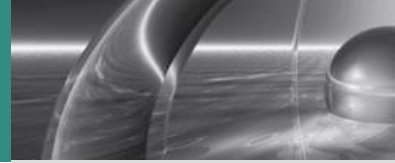
Bila menggunakan kutipan dari sumber daring (online), tuliskan nama penulis, tahun, dan nomor halaman. Jika nomor halaman tidak diketahui tuliskan nomor paragraph, jika nomor paragraph juga membingungkan tuliskan bagian tertentu, missal nya "Bagian Diskusi".

Contoh:

"The WTN exists to "encourage serendipity" -- the happy accidents of colliding ideas and new relationships that cause the biggest breakthroughs for individuals and institutions" (World Technology Network, 2010, para. 2).

Contoh penulisan sumber rujukan:

World Technology Network. (2010). *About WTN: The World Technology Network in action*. Retrieved from <http://www.wtn.net/aboutus.html>



Penyajian Tabel



Basic Components of a Table

table number> Table X

table title> *Numbers of Children With and Without Proof of Parental Citizenship*

column spanner: heading that identifies the entries in two or more columns in the body of the table

decked heads: heading that is stacked, often to avoid repetition of words in column headings

stub head: heading that identifies the entries in leftmost column

table spanner: heading that covers the entire width of the body of the table, allowing for further divisions

column heads: heading that identifies the entries in just one column in the body of the table

cell: point of intersection between a row and a column

stub or stub column: leftmost column of the table; usually lists the major independent or predictor variables

table body: rows of cells containing primary data of the table

table note: three types of notes can be placed below the table, which can eliminate repetition from the body of the table

Grade	Girls		Boys	
	With	Without	With	Without
Wave 1				
3	280	240	281	232
4	297	251	290	264
5	301	260	306	221
Total	878	751	877	717
Wave 2				
3	201	189	210	199
4	214	194	236	210
5	221	216	239	213
Total	636	599	685	622

Note. General notes to a table appear here, including definitions of abbreviations (see section 5.16).

*A specific note appears on a separate line below any general notes; subsequent specific notes are run in (see section 5.16).

*A probability note (*p* value) appears on a separate line below any specific notes; subsequent probability notes are run in (see section 5.16 for more details on content).

1. Sample of Effective Table Layout

Table X

Proportion of Errors in Younger and Older Groups

Level of difficulty	Younger			Older		
	<i>n</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	95% CI	<i>n</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	95% CI
Low	12	.05 (.08)	[.02, .11]	18	.14 (.15)	[.08, .22]
Moderate	15	.05 (.07)	[.02, .10]	12	.17 (.15)	[.08, .28]
High	16	.11 (.10)	[.07, .17]	14	.26 (.21)	[.15, .39]

Note. CI = confidence interval.

2. Sample Factor Loadings Table (continued)

Table X

Factor Loadings for Exploratory Factor Analysis With Varimax Rotation of Personality Pathology Scales

Scale	Introversion	Emotional Dysregulation	Peculiarity
SPQ Constricted Affect	.77	.33	.21
Excessive Social Anxiety	.43	.52	.29
Ideas of Reference	-.08	.17	.67
No Friends	.84	.19	.13
Odd Beliefs	-.03	.13	.50
Odd Behavior	.23	.19	.56
Odd Speech	.15	.34	.56
Unusual Perceptions	.09	.14	.76
DAPP Submissiveness	.24	.70	.11
Cognitive Distortion	.26	.70	.36
Identity Problems	.52	.58	.16
Affective Lability	.11	.73	.34
Restricted Expression	.69	.31	.02
Passive Oppositionality	.25	.70	.12
Intimacy Problems	.63	.18	.03
Anxiousness	.24	.83	.18
Conduct Problems	.27	.10	.24
Suspiciousness	.39	.36	.23
Social Avoidance	.59	.67	.10
Insecure Attachment	.04	.58	.26
Self-Harm	.30	.38	.28
Chapman Magical Ideation	.12	.17	.72
Social Anhedonia	.78	.04	.26
Perceptual Aberrations	.12	.25	.49
Physical Anhedonia	.61	.05	-.15

Note. Factor loadings > .40 are in boldface. SPQ = Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire; DAPP = Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology—Basic Questionnaire.

(continued)

Table X

Factor Loadings for Exploratory Factor Analysis With Varimax Rotation of Personality Pathology Scales

Scale	Introversion	Emotional Dysregulation	Peculiarity
SPQ No Friends	.84	.19	.13
Chapman Social Anhedonia	.78	.04	.26
SPQ Constricted Affect	.77	.33	.21
DAPP Restricted Expression	.69	.31	.02
DAPP Intimacy Problems	.63	.18	.03
Chapman Physical Anhedonia	.61	.05	-.15
DAPP Social Avoidance	.59	.67	.10
DAPP Identity Problems	.52	.58	.16
SPQ Excessive Social Anxiety	.43	.52	.29
DAPP Anxiousness	.24	.83	.18
DAPP Affective Lability	.11	.73	.34
DAPP Cognitive Distortion	.26	.70	.36
DAPP Passive Oppositionality	.25	.70	.12
DAPP Submissiveness	.24	.70	.11
DAPP Insecure Attachment	.04	.58	.26
DAPP Self-Harm	.30	.38	.28
SPQ Unusual Perceptions	.09	.14	.76
Chapman Magical Ideation	.12	.17	.72
SPQ Ideas of Reference	-.08	.17	.67
SPQ Odd Speech	.15	.34	.56
SPQ Odd Behavior	.23	.19	.56
SPQ Odd Beliefs	-.03	.13	.50
Chapman Perceptual Aberrations	.12	.25	.49
DAPP Suspiciousness	.39	.36	.23
DAPP Conduct Problems	.27	.10	.24

Note. Factor loadings > .40 are in boldface. SPQ = Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire; DAPP = Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology—Basic Questionnaire. Adapted from "A Dimensional Model of Personality Disorder: Incorporating DSM Cluster A Characteristics," by J. L. Tackett, A. L. Silberschmidt, R. F. Krueger, and S. R. Sponheim, 2008, *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 117, p. 457. Copyright 2008 by the American Psychological Association.

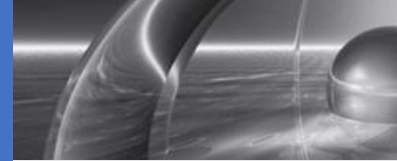
3. Sample Table With Detailed Specifications of Complex Experimental Designs

Table X

Summary of Experimental Designs

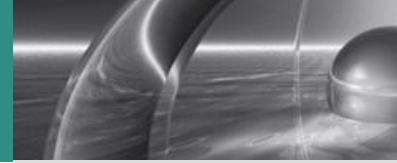
Group	Stage I	Stage II	Test
Experiment 1			
Block	A+	AB+ CD+	B vs. D
Unblock intensity	A+	AB+ CD+	
Unblock number	A+	AB++ CD++	
Experiment 2	A+ C+	AB+	AD vs. BC
Experiment 3	A+ B+ C+ D++		AD vs. BC A, B, C, D
Experiment 4a	A+ C+	AB+	AD vs. BC
Experiment 4b	A+ C+	AB++	AD vs. BC
Experiment 5	A+ C+	AB+ CD++	AD vs. BC A, B, C, D

Note. A, B, C, and D were four conditioned stimuli: a clicker, tone, light, and flashing light, respectively (counterbalanced). + denotes a 0.4-mA shock unconditioned stimulus; ++ denotes two 0.4-mA shocks; + denotes a 0.8-mA unconditioned stimulus. Adapted from "Unblocking in Pavlovian Fear Conditioning," by L. Bradfield and G. P. McNally, 2008, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes*, 34, p. 259. Copyright 2008 by the American Psychological Association.



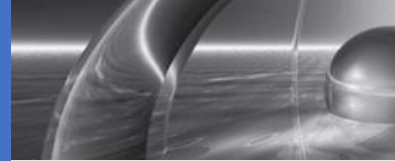
Penyajian Gambar, Denah dan Grafik





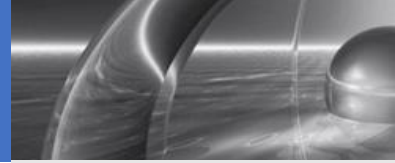
- ❖ **Graphs** typically display the relationship between two quantitative indices or between a continuous quantitative variable (usually displayed as the y-axis) and groups of subjects displayed along the x-axis.
- ❖ **Charts** generally display nonquantitative information such as the flow of subjects through a process, for example, flow charts.
- ❖ **Maps** generally display spatial information.
- ❖ **Drawings** show information pictorially.
- ❖ **Photographs** contain direct visual representations of information.





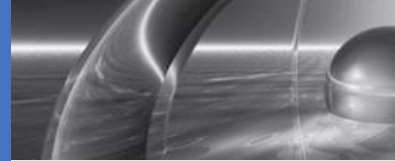
- ❖ Gambar yang dimaksud di sini meliputi grafik, foto, diagram, bagan, peta, denah, dan gambar lainnya.
- ❖ Pembahasan yang lebih rinci akan diberikan pada grafik yang dibangun dari angka-angka hasil pengamatan.
- ❖ Ilustrasi dalam bentuk foto, diagram, bagan, peta, atau denah umumnya tidak banyak lagi yang bisa dimodifikasi untuk mengubah penampilan ilustrasi.
- ❖ Yang penting diingat di sini adalah bahwa penyiapan ilustrasi harus sesuai dengan ketentuan yang telah digariskan oleh jurnal yang akan dituju.
- ❖ Figur atau grafik digunakan untuk menyajikan data yang sangat banyak.
- ❖ Setiap gambar dicetak pada halaman terpisah.
- ❖ Untuk tidak membingungkan editor atau reviewer, tuliskan nomor gambar dan nama penulis di balik (halaman belakang) gambar tersebut.





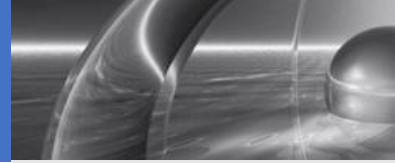
- ❖ Selain itu, untuk gambar yang tidak langsung kelihatan mana bawah dan mana atas, harus ditunjukkan di margin gambar tersebut dengan pensil.
- ❖ Karena gambar tidak disertai dengan judulnya, jangan sampai salah memberikan nomor di belakang gambar atau salah mengurutnya dalam naskah.
- ❖ Dalam setiap grafik yang dibangun dari angka-angka hasil pengamatan selalu sertakan ukuran penyebaran data (sd, se, atau cv).
- ❖ Simbol-simbol yang digunakan dalam gambar sebaiknya dijelaskan dalam judul, jangan dimasukkan ke dalam gambar itu sendiri (seperti umumnya pada pembuatan grafik dengan komputer saat ini).
- ❖ Ilustrasi dalam bentuk foto, diagram, bagan, peta, atau denah umumnya tidak banyak lagi yang bisa dimodifikasi untuk mengubah penampilan ilustrasi.
- ❖ Yang penting diingat di sini adalah bahwa penyiapan ilustrasi harus sesuai dengan ketentuan yang telah digariskan oleh jurnal yang akan dituju.





- ❖ Biasanya kalau beberapa gambar digabung dalam satu sumbu, sering kali membingungkan, terutama dalam pemberian simbol.
- ❖ Pertimbangkanlah penggunaan satu sumbu untuk banyak gambar.
- ❖ Cara alternatif yang lebih menarik adalah dengan menyusun secara vertikal beberapa gambar menjadi satu gambar.
- ❖ Gambar yang disusun tersebut bisa mempunyai satuan sumbu x yang sama atau berlainan.
- ❖ Dalam penyajian gambar jangan lupa memberikan judul sumbu x dan y serta satuannya.
- ❖ Dalam penyajian tersusun secara vertikal begini penggunaan simbol menjadi tidak penting karena setiap gambar disertai oleh judul sumbu y yang berlainan.
- ❖ Jangan membuat grafik berwarna, gunakan hitam putih.
- ❖ Kontras gambar juga harus jelas, dan kualitas huruf pada judul sumbu juga harus kualitas laser.

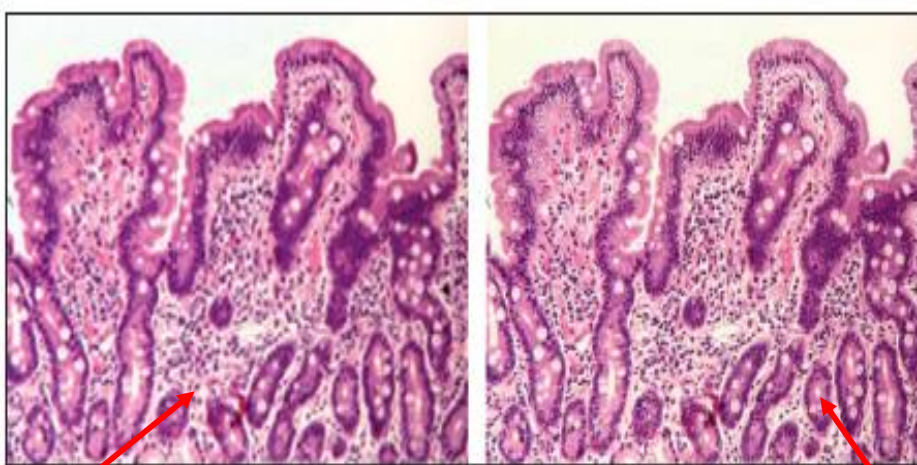




- ❖ Anda bisa membuat grafik dengan tangan (tentu dengan bantuan kertas grafik), dan menulis judul sumbunya dengan menggunakan rugors.
- ❖ Untuk grafik yang dibuat seperti ini, sebaiknya difoto hitam putih dengan ukuran cetakan postcard (dengan jenis kertas glossy).
- ❖ Untuk gambar lain selain grafik (hasil foto langsung atau mikrograf) sebaiknya kontrasnya jelas.
- ❖ Biasanya judul gambar dilampirkan setelah tabel.
- ❖ Tuliskan judul gambar dalam halaman yang terpisah dari gambar itu sendiri.
- ❖ Kalau ada beberapa gambar, anda bisa memberi nomor dan judulnya dan mengetiknya dalam satu halaman.
- ❖ Perhatikan format penulisan judul gambar pada artikel contoh atau pada petunjuk penulisan.



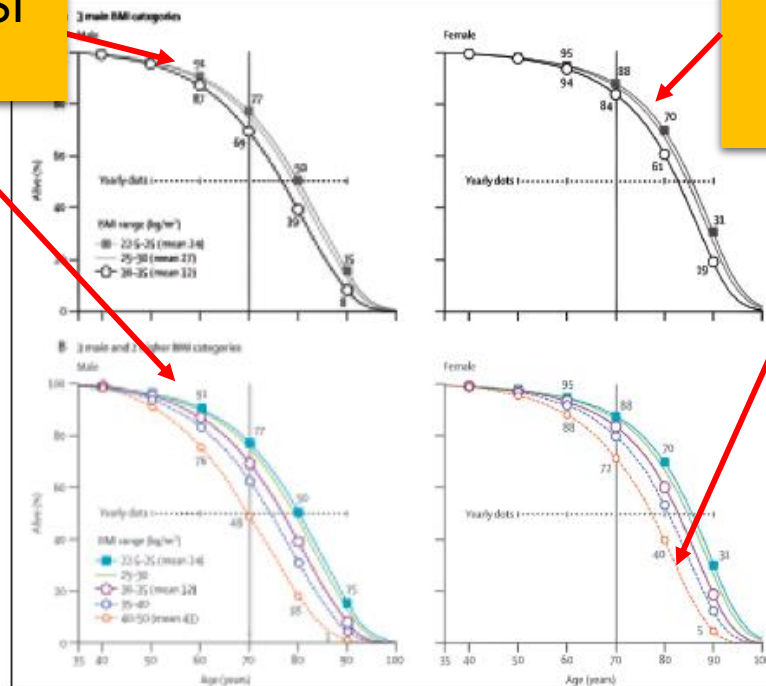
1. Gambar: meliputi *grafik, foto, diagram, bagan, peta, denah*, dan gambar lainnya.
2. Ilustrasi dalam bentuk foto, diagram, bagan, peta, atau denah umumnya tidak banyak lagi yang bisa dimodifikasi untuk mengubah penampilan ilustrasi.
3. Keterangan gambar diletakkan di bawah gambar
4. No urut gambar: angka arab dengan identitas bab / pokok bahasan (buku ajar), tanpa identitas bab (karya ilmiah)



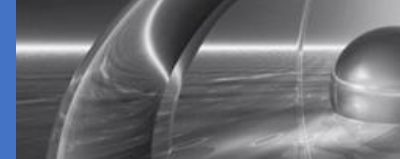
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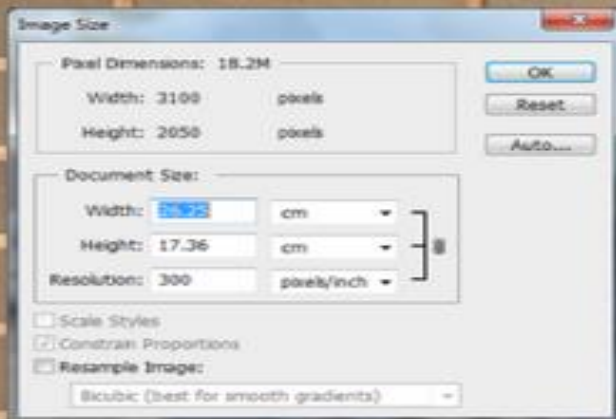
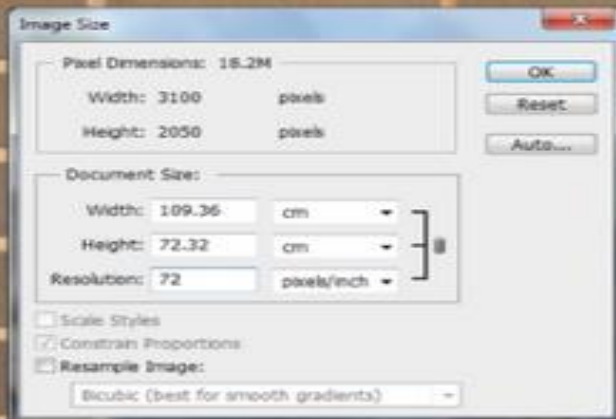
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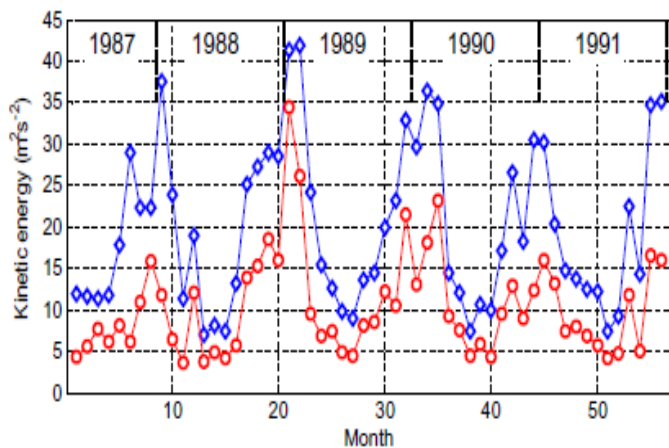
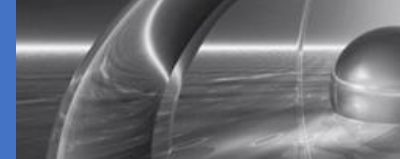


Fig 4. Monthly averaged kinetic energy density of surface wind (blue, diamonds) and its zonal component (red, circles, per unit of mass, $m^2 s^{-2}$) over all sea points in May 1987–December 1991. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

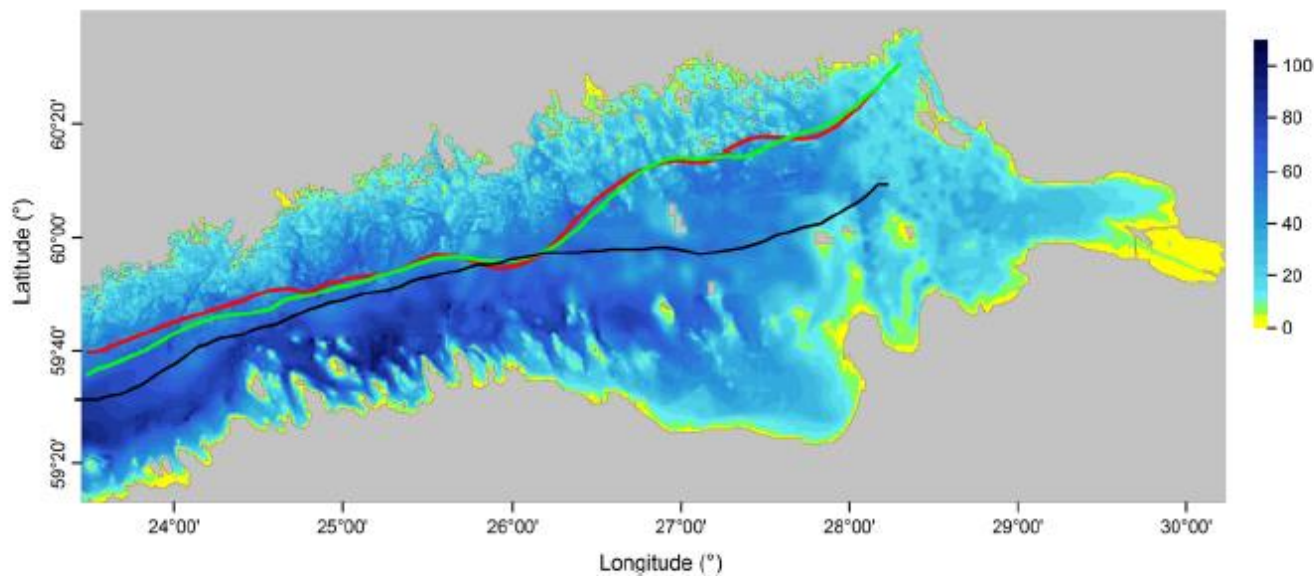
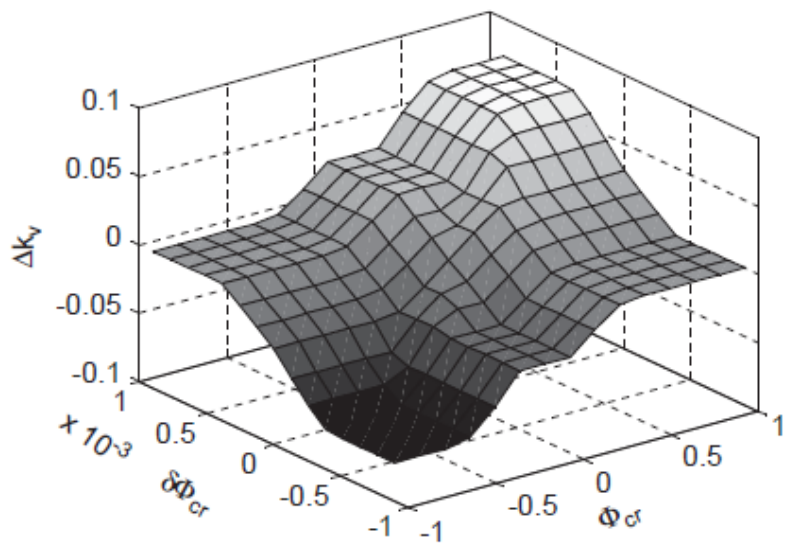
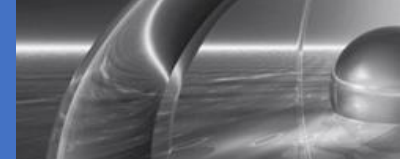


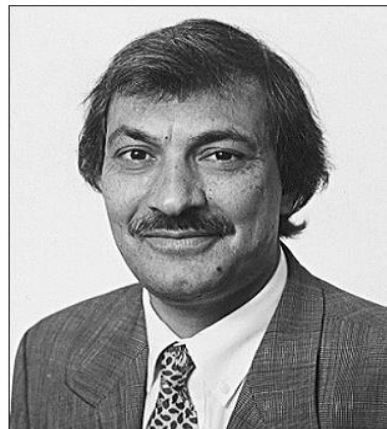
Fig 9. Optimum fairways (smoothed over seven subsequent points) from Vyborg to the Baltic Proper calculated over $N_{max} = 170$ time windows based on spatial distributions of probabilities for the coastal hits (blue, Fig. 6) and water age (red, Fig. 7) with no restrictions to the local turn of the fairway. The black line indicates the centreline of the gulf. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)



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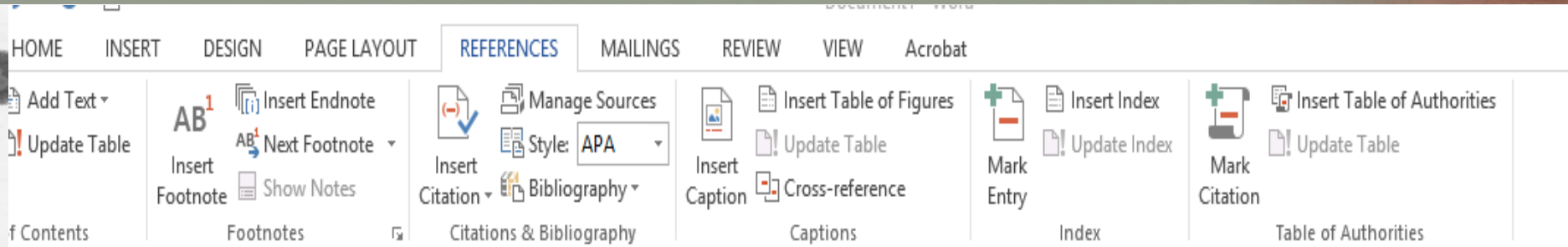
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Arizona State University

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On clustering of non-stationary meteorological time series[☆]

Illia Horenko
Institut für Mathematik, Freie Universität Berlin, Arnimallee 6, 14195 Berlin, Germany

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Advanced Short-term Forecasting of Wind Generation - Anemos.

G. N. Kariniotakis, *Member IEEE*, I. Marti, T. S. Nielsen, G. G. J. T. I. W. J. U. R. B. G. K. U. F. I. S. N. H. A. P. P. F.,
R. Brownsword, G. Kallos, U. Focken, I. Sanchez, N. Hatzia

Abstract— Accurate forecasting of wind farms power production up to two days ahead is recognized as a major contribution for reliable large-scale wind power integration. Especially, in a liberalized electricity market, prediction tools enhance the position of wind energy compared to other forms of dispatchable generation. As wind integration increases, the requirements for wind

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High Performance Ship Autopilot With Wave Filter

THOR I. FOSSEN

Department of Engineering Cybernetics
The Norwegian Institute of Technology
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N-7034 Trondheim, NORWAY

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Telefax: +47 73 594399
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Presented at the 10th Ship Control System Symposium (SCSS'1993)
Ottawa, Canada, October 25-29, 1993.

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Bibliography Fields for APA

Author
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Bibliography Fields for APA

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Bibliography Fields for APA

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