

ANJANI (Anjungan Integritas Akademik Indonesia)

Kolaborasi Nasional Meningkatkan Integritas Akademik

Link: <https://s.id/anjani-IA-2019>



ANJANI
ANJUNGAN INTEGRITAS AKADEMIK INDONESIA

Pemerintah akan terbitkan aturan tentang integritas akademik

Selasa, 19 Februari 2019 20:46 WIB



Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kemenristekdikti Muhammad Dimiyati saat memberikan keterangan kepada wartawan di Semarang, Selasa. (ANTARA/Indriani)

Dimiyati memaklumi jika masalah integritas itu terjadi karena ketidaktahuan, namun tidak akan menoleransi kalau itu merupakan kesengajaan.

Harvard teaching hospital to pay \$10 million to settle research misconduct allegations

Brigham and Women's Hospital and its parent healthcare network have agreed to pay \$10 million to the U.S. government to resolve allegations it fraudulently obtained federal funding.

The case, which involves three former Harvard stem cell researchers, dates back several years. In 2014, *Circulation* retracted a paper by Piero Anversa, Annarosa Leri, and Jan Kajstura, among others, amidst a university investigation into misconduct allegations.



Piero Anversa

Famous Harvard economist reused parts of 2002 paper multiple times, says journal

A former Harvard economist and co-founder of a massive repository of free papers in social sciences has been accused of reusing similar material over multiple papers.

The three papers share the same title. According to an investigation by one of the journals, two papers by Michael Jensen, now an emeritus faculty member at Harvard, are “close-to-identical,” while another includes a “substantial amount of overlapping content.” None of the three papers cite the others.



Michael Jensen

<https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2018/04/30/prominent-psychologist-resigns-journal-editor-over-allegations-over-self-citation>

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Revolt Over an Editor

Prominent psychologist apologizes and resigns as journal editor over allegations of aggressive self-citation and more.

By [Colleen Flaherty](#) // April 30, 2018

6 COMMENTS 

Robert Sternberg, professor of human development at Cornell University, resigned last week as editor of *Perspectives on Psychological Science* after colleagues raised concerns about his frequent self-citation in the journal and attitudes toward gender and diversity in general, among other issues.

Sternberg refuted many of the claims against him in a formal response to the Association for Psychological Science, which oversees the journal, and in emails to *Inside Higher Ed*. He also questioned his critics for talking about him online and to the association without first engaging him directly. Yet he repeatedly apologized for what he called certain “lapses in judgment and mistakes.”



Robert Sternberg

Vaccinations Drop in Europe, and the Result Was Over 21,000 Cases of Measles



Tom McKay

2/24/18 12:30pm • Filed to: VACCINES ▾

69.2K 179 7





Chelsea Clinton  @ChelseaClinton · Jul 26



France's two-dose MMR vaccination rates well below 95% herd immunity threshold. Consequences? Rising **measles** cases and deaths, particularly among babies too young to be vaccinated. I know I am repeating myself: I will never forgive Andrew **Wakefield**.



France measles outbreak: babies hit hardest - VaccinesToday

People who are too young or too sick for vaccination are worst affected

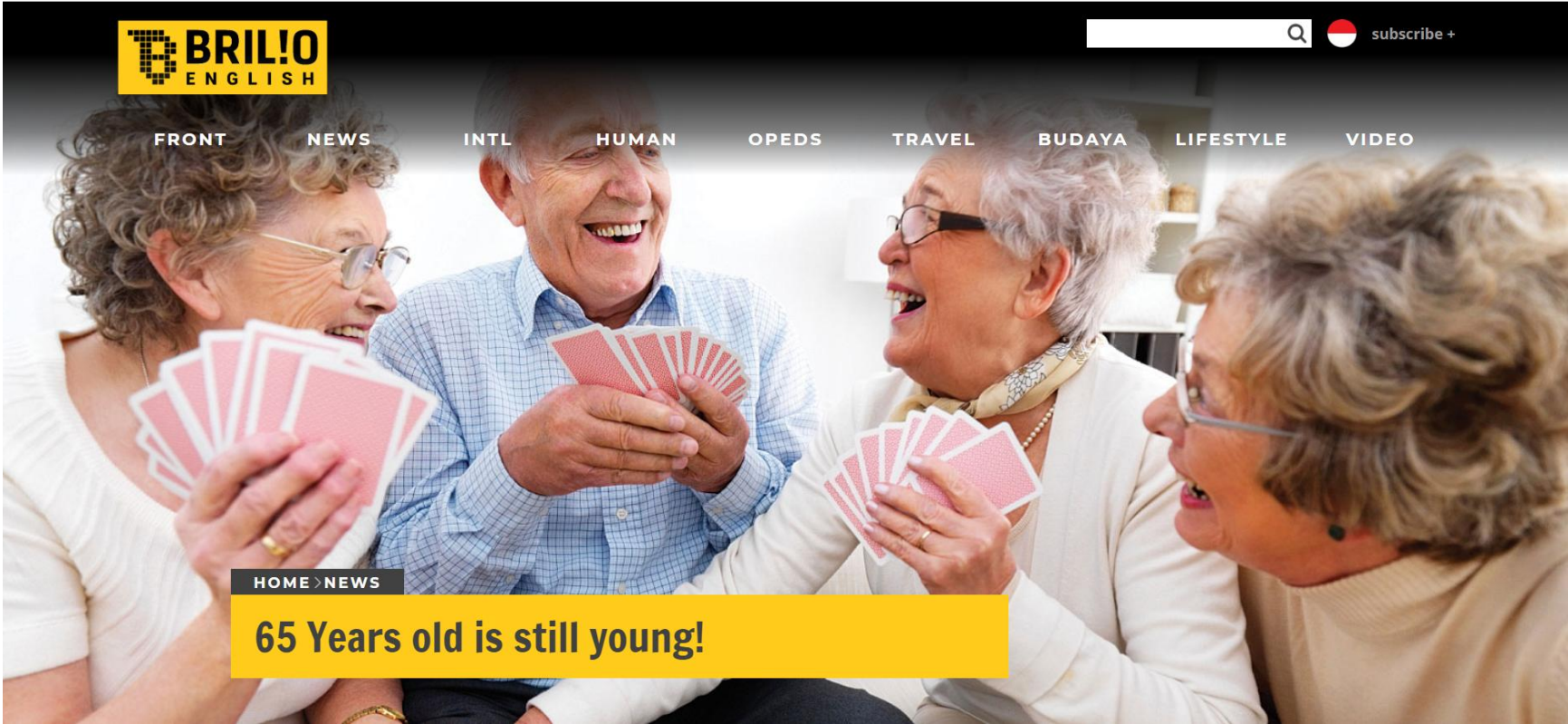
vaccinestoday.eu

Chinese courts call for death penalty for researchers who commit fraud

By IVAN ORANSKY @ivanoransky and ADAM MARCUS @armarcus / JUNE 23, 2017



<https://en.brilio.net/news/65-years-old-is-still-young-65-years-old-is-still-young-1601205.html>



How old is old?

<https://en.brilio.net/news/65-years-old-is-still-young-65-years-old-is-still-young-1601205.html>

20 January 2016 10:24



2K

SHARES

Brilio.net - World Health Organization (WHO) had declared that 65 years old is still considered young. Before, based on the Friendly Societies Act (1875) in Britain, old was defined by age of 50. The UN has not adopted a standard criterion but lately 60 years old was referred as the border age to the word "old". However the health organization had done a new research recently, according to average health quality and life expectancy, and defined a new criterion that divides human age as follows:

- 0-17 years old: underage
- 18-65 years old: youth/young people
- 66-79 years old: middle-aged
- 80-99 years old: elderly/senior
- 100+ years old: long-lived elderly

The anthropological study conducted in the late 1970s based the classification on three main categories, which are:

- 1) chronology;
- 2) change in social role (i.e. change in work patterns, adult status of children and menopause); and
- 3) change in capabilities (i.e. invalid status, senility and change in physical characteristics).

FIGURE 2.2 Executive decisions and the business costs of ethical failures



SOURCE: Thomas, T *et al* (2004) Strategic leadership of ethical behaviour in business, *Academy of Management Executive*, **18** (2). Reproduced with permission

Tracey Bretag
Editor

Handbook of Academic Integrity

 Springer Reference

Ide Bagus Siaputra and Dimas Armand Santosa

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Abstract

This chapter outlines the main forms of academic misconduct, the way that plagiarism is perceived and managed in Indonesia, provides details of the Ministry of National Education Regulation (MNER), Article 17 on plagiarism prevention and control in colleges, and details a new approach to developing academic integrity in the Indonesian higher education context called the AK.SA. RA campaign.

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T. Bretag (ed.), *Handbook of Academic Integrity*,
DOI 10.1007/978-981-287-098-8_4

Siaputra & Santosa(2016)

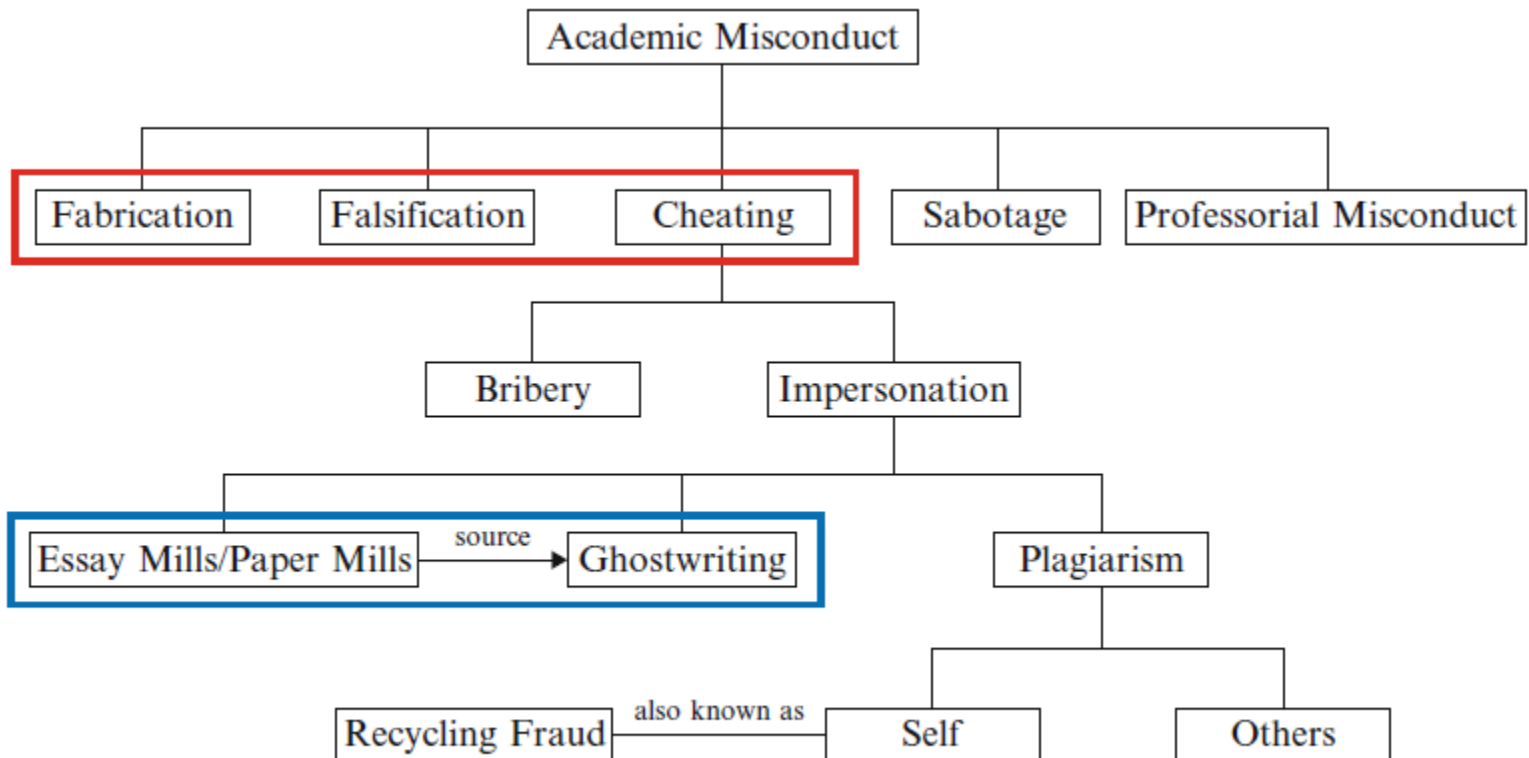


Fig. 1 Types of academic misconduct

Siaputra & Santosa (2016, P. 76)

Pelanggaran akademik atau ketidakjujuran akademik adalah

1. setiap **kegiatan** yang dilakukan oleh **anggota kelompok akademis**
2. ketika **mencoba mendapatkan manfaat** yang **bukan hak mereka**
3. untuk **mengklaim**, atau untuk **mengurangi manfaat anggota lain** (dari kelompok akademis yang sama atau yang lain),
4. dengan menggunakan **metode atau cara** yang **bertentangan** dengan aturan standar yang terintegrasi dalam komunitas akademis

(Berkeley University of California 2012; Florida State University 2012; University of Tasmania 2010).

Korban-korban dari Pelanggaran Etika Publikasi (Hall & Martin, 2018)

- Pelaku (Penulis, mitra bebestari, dll)
- Ilmuwan lain
- Lembaga asal
- Mahasiswa
- Masyarakat
- Editor/jurnal

Etika Publikasi

Kumpulan standar atau pedoman etis tentang (proses) publikasi demi tercapainya publikasi ilmiah yang berkualitas tinggi, kepercayaan publik pada temuan penelitian, dan memberikan penghargaan kepada pengarang sesuai dengan ide (gagasan) yang dihasilkan.

Biomedcentral (2019)

Etika Penelitian

- Etika penelitian lebih berfokus pada peneliti dan proses berlangsungnya penelitian
 - Hak asasi, privasi, dan kerahasiaan
 - Budaya dan warisan budaya
 - Pendaftaran uji klinis
 - Perlakuan terhadap hewan penelitian
 - Keamanan hayati (*biosecurity*)
 - Panduan baku pelaporan hasil penelitian (*reporting guideline*)

Etika Publikasi dan Etika Penelitian

- Etika publikasi lebih berfokus pada proses pelaporan hasil penelitian (pasca-penelitian)
- Etika penelitian lebih berfokus pada peneliti dan proses berlangsungnya penelitian

Etika Publikasi dan Integritas Ilmiah

- Etika publikasi berfokus pada proses tata kelola publikasi secara etis.
- Integritas ilmiah/akademik berfokus pengenalan dan penerapan nilai-nilai mendasar terkait perilaku berintegritas.
 - ***Honesty*** (kejujuran)
 - ***Trust*** (kepercayaan)
 - ***Fairness*** (keadilan/kesetaraan)
 - ***Respect*** (kehormatan/penghargaan)
 - ***Responsibility*** (tanggungjawab)
 - ***Courage*** (keberanian)

Exorcise citations to the ‘living dead’ from the literature

Sandra A. Binning✉, Fredrik Jutfelt & Josefin Sundin

The **continued citation** of retracted papers — or **‘zombie’ publications** — pollutes the scientific literature with fatally flawed studies. The problem is amplified by the common practice of accessing papers through third-party websites such as **Google Scholar, ResearchGate and Sci-Hub**, which **generally do not link to retraction notices**.

Publishers can ensure that **citations of zombie publications** are **caught before new papers go to press** by running **AUTOMATED CROSS-CHECKS** of manuscript reference lists against the **Retraction Watch database of retracted papers** (<http://retractiondatabase.org>).

Tambah Retraksi →

Cari

Pada laman ini (<http://anjani.ristekdikti.go.id/pelaporan/retraksi>) ditampilkan kumpulan artikel yang di retraksi dari berbagai sumber.

Apa, Bilamana dan Mengapa

Praktik menampilkan daftar retraksi adalah praktik yang sudah diinisiasi dan dipromosikan oleh beberapa lembaga misalnya Committe on Publication Ethics (COPE) dan The Center For Scientific Integrity (Retraction Watch/RW). Penyajian daftar retraksi merupakan bentuk koreksi dari beberapa kesalahan yang datang dari penulis, editor maupun reviewer jurnal. Retraksi merupakan bentuk pertanggungjawaban editor yang baik ketika ada kesalahan di jurnal bukan dengan menghapus atau mengganti dengan tulisan lain. Semua praktik baik ini dilakukan dalam rangka perbaikan dan pembelajaran bagi komunitas ilmiah untuk lebih berhati-hati.

Penampilan daftar ini sama sekali tidak dirancang dan tidak boleh digunakan sebagai bahan atau wahana untuk menghakimi penulis, jurnal maupun institusi.

Siapa, Di mana, dan Kapan

Retraksi yang dilaporkan pada laman ini adalah retraksi yang melibatkan penulis dari Indonesia atau terbitan yang diterbitkan oleh lembaga/penerbit Indonesia.

Dengan kata lain pada laman ini juga akan ditampilkan retraksi terhadap Karya Ilmiah yang dihasilkan oleh Warga Negara Indonesia yang menerbitkan Karya di jurnal internasional ataupun warga negara lain yang menerbitkan artikel di jurnal terbitan nasional.

Kumpulan retraksi meliputi segala macam terbitan dan tidak memiliki batasan dari segi waktu

ANJANI tidak pernah dan tidak bisa melakukan retraksi, namun hanya menjalankan peran sebagai penyaji daftar retraksi yang telah dilakukan oleh para penerbit masing-masing.

Sumber :

<https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines-new/guidelines-retracting-articles>

<https://retractionwatch.com/the-center-for-scientific-integrity/>

^ Tutup

Sumber:

<http://anjani.ristekdikti.go.id/pelaporan/retraksi>



Retraksi

Daftar Laporan Retraksi Terbaru

Ditemukan : 248 Dokumen

Halaman 1 dari 25

Retracted Web Application To Monitor Logistics Distribution of Disaster Relief Using the CodeIgniter Framework

Mohamad Jamil; Mohamad Ridwan Lessy;

International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, Volume 1 Nomor 2 Tahun 2017, Hal. 54-61

Penerbit : STMIK Dharma Wacana

Website

Alasan Penarikan (2018-03-05) :

Following a rigorous, carefully concerns and considered review of the article published in International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research to article entitled Web Application To Monitor Logistics Distribution of Disaster Relief Using the CodeIgniter Framework Vol 1, No 2, pp. 47-53, December 2017, DOI 10.29099ijair.v1i2.23 This paper has been found to be in violation of the International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research Publication principles and has been retracted. The article contained redundant material, the editor investigated and found that the paper published in IOP Conference Series Materials Science and Engineering Volume 325 on International Conference on Information Technology and Digital Applications ICITDA 2017, <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/325/10/12015/meta> The document and its content have been removed from International Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, and reasonable effort should be made to remove all references to this article

Study on Esterification Reaction of Starch Isolated from Cassava (Manihot Esculenta) with Acetic Acid and Isopropyl Myristate Using Ultrasonicator

Helda Wika Amini; Masruri Masruri; Siti Mariyah Ulfa;

The Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry Research, Volume 6 Nomor 2 Tahun 2017, Hal. 93-99

Penerbit : Universitas Brawijaya

Website

Alasan Penarikan (0000-00-00) :

One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that their work is original and has not prepared and/or appeared in any other publication elsewhere. As such this article represents a severe abuse of the sc

SUMBANGAN KOORDINASI MATA-KAKI, KELINCAHAN, KESEIMBANGAN DINAMIS DAN FLEKSIBILITAS TOGOK TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN MENGGIRING BOLA PADA PERMAINAN SEPAKBOLA

Andika Priya Pratama;

Efaktor, Volume 4 Nomor 1 Tahun 2017, Hal. 18-23

Penerbit : Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri

Website

Sumber:

<http://anjani.ristekdikti.go.id/pelaporan/retraksi>

What a massive database of retracted papers reveals about science publishing's 'death penalty'

By [Jeffrey Brainard](#), [Jia You](#) Oct. 25, 2018 , 2:00 PM



Much of the rise appears to reflect **IMPROVED OVERSIGHT** at a growing number of journals.

Taksonomi Pelanggaran dalam Riset

(Hall & Martin, 2018)

- ***Appropriate conduct* : Tepat (sesuai aturan)**
Diterima secara luas sebagai praktik ilmiah yang baik.
- ***Misconduct* (Pelanggaran)**
 - ***Questionable conduct* (diragukan/dipertanyakan)**
Tidak ada aturan yang jelas tapi pelaku biasanya malu mengakui atau enggan mengungkapkannya.
 - ***Inappropriate conduct* (tidak/kurang tepat)**
Aturan ada namun bervariasi antar disiplin ilmu, negara, lembaga, dan/atau jurnal.
 - ***Blatant misconduct* (pelanggaran secara terang-terangan)**
Pelanggaran terhadap aturan yang sudah jelas dan universal.

Drosophila Muller F Elements Maintain a Distinct Set of Genomic Properties Over 40 Million Years of Evolution

1.014 pengarang

Wilson Leung and Participating Students and Faculty of the Genomics Education Partnership¹

Wilson Leung^a, Christopher D. Shaffer^a, Laura K. Reed^b, Sheryl T. Smith^c, William Barshop^a, William Dirkes^a, Matthew Dotherage^a, Paul Lee^a, Jeannette Wong^a, David Xiong^a, Han Yuan^a, James E. J. Bedard^{d,1}, Joshua F. Machone^d, Seantay D. Patterson^d, Amber L. Price^d, Bryce A. Turner^d, Srebrenka Robic^e, Erin K. Luippold^e, Shannon R. McCartha^e, Tezin A. Walji^e, Chelsea A. Walker^e, Kenneth Saville^f, Marita K. Abrams^f, Andrew R. Armstrong^f, William Armstrong^f, Robert J. Bailey^f, Chelsea R. Barber^f, Lauren R. Beck^f, Amanda L. Blaker^f, Christopher E. Blunden^f, Jordan P. Brand^f, Ethan J. Brock^f, Dana W. Brooks^f, Marie Brown^f, Sarah C. Butzler^f, Eric M. Clark^f, Nicole B. Clark^f, Ashley A. Collins^f, Rebecca J. Cotteleer^f, Peterson R. Cullimore^f, Seth G. Dawson^f, Carter T. Docking^f, Sasha L. Dorsett^f, Grace A. Dougherty^f, Kaitlyn A. Downey^f, Andrew P. Drake^f, Erica K. Earl^f, Trevor G. Floyd^f, Joshua D. Forsyth^f, Jonathan D. Foust^f, Spencer L. Franchi^f, James F. Geary^f, Cynthia K. Hanson^f, Taylor S. Harding^f, Cameron B. Harris^f, Jonathan M. Heckman^f, Heather L. Holderness^f, Nicole A. Howey^f, Dontae A. Jacobs^f, Elizabeth S. Jewell^f, Maria Kaisler^f, Elizabeth A. Karaska^f, James L. Kehoe^f, Hannah C. Koaches^f, Jessica Koehler^f, Dana Koenig^f, Alexander J. Kujawski^f, Jordan E. Kus^f, Jennifer A. Lammers^f, Rachel R. Leads^f, Emily C. Leatherman^f, Rachel N. Lippert^f, Gregory S. Messenger^f, Adam T. Morrow^f, Haley J. NewcombVictoria^f, Plasman^f, Stephanie J. Potocny^f, Michelle K. Powers^f, Rachel M. Reem^f, Jonathan P. RENNhack^f, Katherine R. Reynolds^f, Lyndsey A. Reynolds^f, Dong K. Rhee^f, Allyson B. Rivard^f, Adam J. Ronk^f, Meghan B. Rooney^f, Lainey S. Rubin^f, Luke R. Salbert^f, Rasleen K. Saluja^f, Taylor Schauder^f, Allison R. Schneider^f, Robert W. Schulz^f, Karl E. Smith^f, Sarah Spencer^f, Bryant R. Swanson^f, Melissa A. Tache^f, Ashley A. Tewillager^f, Amanda K. Tilot^f, Eve VanEck^f, Matthew M. Villero^f, Megan B. Vlyonis^f, David T. Watson^f, Juliana A. Wurzel^f, Lauren M. Wysocki^f, Monica Yalamanchili^f, Matthew A. Zaborowicz^f, Julia A. Emerson^g, Carlos Ortiz^g, Frederic J. Deuschle^g, Lauren A. DiLorenzo^g, Katie L. Goeller^g, Christopher R. Macchiz^g, Sarah E. Muller^g, Brittany D. Pasierb^g, Joseph E. Sable^g, Jessica M. Tucci^g, Marykathryn Tynoz^g, David A. Dunbar^h, Levent H. Beken^h, Alaina C. Conturso^h, Benjamin L. Danner^h, Gabriella A. DeMichele^h, Justin A. Gonzales^h, Maureen S. Hammond^h, Colleen V. Kelley^h, Elisabeth A. Kelly^h, Danielle Kulich^h, Catherine M. Mageoney^h, Nikkie L. McCabe^h, Alyssa M. Newman^h, Lindsay A. Spaeder^h, Richard A. Tumminello^h, Dennis Revie^h, Jonathan M. Bensonⁱ, Michael C. Cristostomoⁱ, Paolo A. DaSilvaⁱ, Katherine S. Harkerⁱ, Jenifer N. Jarrellⁱ, Luis A. Jimenezⁱ, Brandon M. Katzⁱ, William R. Kennedyⁱ, Kimberly S. Kolibasⁱ, Mark T. LeBlancⁱ, Trung T. Nguyenⁱ, Daniel S. Nicolasⁱ, Melissa D. Pataoⁱ, Shane M. Pataoⁱ, Bryan J. Rupleyⁱ, Bridget J. Sessionsⁱ, Jennifer A. Weaverⁱ, Anya L. Goodmanⁱ, Erica L. Alvendiaⁱ, Shana M. Baldassari^j, Ashley S. Brown^j, Ian O. Chase^j, Maida Chen^j, Scott Chiang^j, Avery B. Cromwell^j, Ashley F. Custer^j, Tia M. DiTommaso^k, Jad El-Adami^k, Nora C. Goscinski^k, Ryan A. Grove^k, Nestor Gutierrez^k, Raechel S. Hamoto^k, Heather Heeden^k, Emily L. Hong^k, Barbara L. Hopkins^k, Vilma F. Huerta^k, Colin Khoshabian^k, Kristin M. LaForge^k, Cassidy T. Lee^k, Benjamin M. Lewis^k, Anniken M. Lydon^k, Brian J. Maniaci^k, Ryan D. Mitchell^k, Elaine V. Morlock^k, William M. Morris^k, Priyanka Naik^k, Nicole C. Olson^k, Jeannette M. Osterloh^k, Marcos A. Perez^k, Jonathan D. Presley^k, Matt J. Randazzo^k, Melanie K. Regan^k, Franca G. Rossi^k, Melanie A. Smith^k, Eugenia A. Soliterman^k, Ciani J. Sparks^k, Danny L. Tran^k, Tiffany Wan^k, Anne A. Welker^k, Jeremy N. Wong^k, Aparna Sreenivasan^l, Jim Youngblom^l, Andrew Adams^m, Justin Alldredge^m, Ashley Bryant^m, David Carranza^m, Alyssa Cifelli^m, Kevin Coulson^m, Calise Debow^m, Noelle Delacruz^m, Charlene Emerson^m, Cassandra Farrar^m, Don Foret^m, Edgar Garibay^m, John Gooch^m, Michelle Heslop^m, Sukhjit Kaur^m, Ambreen Khan^m, Van Kim^m, Travis Lamb^m, Peter Lindbeck^m, Gabi Lucas^m, Elizabeth Macias^m, Daniela Martiniuc^m, Lissett Mayorga^m, Joseph Medina^m, Nelson Membreno^m, Shady Messiah^m, Lacey Neufeld^m, San Francisco Nguyen^m, Zachary Nichols^m, George Odisho^m, Daymon Peterson^m, Laura Rodela^m, Priscilla Rodriguez^m, Vanessa Rodriguez^m, Jorge Ruiz^m, Will Sherrill^m, Valeria Silva^m, Jeri Sparks^m, Geeta Statton^m, Ashley Townsend^m, Isabel Valdez^m, Mary Westphal^m, Kyle Westphal^m, Stacey Winkler^m, Joannee Zumkehr^m, Randall J. DeJongⁿ, Arlene J. Hoogewerfⁿ, Cheri M. Ackermanⁿ, Isaac O. Armisteadⁿ, Lara Baatenburgⁿ, Matthew J. Borrⁿ, Lindsay K. Brouwerⁿ, Brandon J. Burkhardtⁿ, Kelsey T. Bushhouseⁿ, Lejla Ceskoⁿ, Tiffany Y. Y. Choiⁿ, Heather Cohenⁿ, Amanda M. Damsteegtⁿ,

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Combined Measurement of the Higgs Boson Mass in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments

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A measurement of the Higgs boson mass is presented based on the combined data samples of the ATLAS and CMS experiments at the CERN LHC in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$ decay channels. The results are obtained from a simultaneous fit to the reconstructed invariant mass peaks in the two channels and for the two experiments. The measured masses from the individual channels and the two experiments are found to be consistent among themselves. The combined measured mass of the Higgs boson is $m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21$ (stat) ± 0.11 (syst) GeV.

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PACS numbers: 14.80.Bn, 13.85.Qk

5,154 pengarang

Ragam Penyimpangan Karya Ilmiah

1 Fabrikasi

“Menyajikan hal yang tidak ada”

Tiga macam: data, gambar, referensi

2 Falsifikasi

“Mengubah untuk menipu”

3 Plagiat

“Menggunakan Karya yang sudah ada tanpa pengakuan secara memadai”

4 Kepengarangan tidak sah

“Menambah atau mengurangi nama pengarang secara tidak etis”

5 Konflik kepentingan

“Tidak mengakui adanya bantuan, keuntungan atau potensi keuntungan, dalam penelitian atau publikasi. “

6 Pengajuan jamak

“Publikasi berulang atas satu artikel yang sama”

Tingkat	Data	Gambar/ Referensi
Ringan (100 poin)	1- 10%	1
Contoh: Menghilangkan data 10 dari 100 responden (falsifikasi10%)		
Sedang (200 poin)	11–20%	2
Contoh: Memunculkan/mengubah informasi yang tidak pernah ada dalam bentuk gambar (fabrikasi/falsifikasi)		
Berat (300 poin)	21-30% >30%	3 >3
Contoh: Memunculkan 3 atau lebih referensi yang tidak pernah ada		

Tingkat	Plagiat
Ringan (0-10 poin)	<2 kalimat
Sedang (20-100 poin)	2-10 kalimat
110-250 poin	11-25 kalimat
Berat (260-300 poin)	≥ 26 kalimat
300	Karya dibeli

Tingkat	Kepengarangan tidak sah
Ringan (0 poin)	
Sedang (150 poin)	Menambahkan/ menghilangkan 1 orang
Berat (300 poin)	Menambahkan/ menghilangkan ≥ 2 orang

Tingkat	Konflik Kepentingan
Ringan (0 poin)	
Sedang (100 poin)	Tidak mengakui 1 sumber dana (publikasi, sitasi, atau riset)
Berat (200-300 poin)	Tidak mengakui 2-3 sumber dana (publikasi, sitasi, dan/atau riset)

Tingkat	Pengajuan jamak
Ringan (0 poin)	
Sedang (100 poin)	2
Berat (200-300 poin)	>3

D. Bentuk Penyimpangan Terhadap Integritas Akademik

a. Indikator dan Spesifikasi Penyimpangan Akademik

6 Ragam Penyimpangan Karya Ilmiah

No	Kategori	Definisi	Istilah singkat:
1	Fabrikasi	Fabrikasi merupakan perbuatan merekayasa secara tidak sah atau memanipulasi data hasil penelitian dan/atau informasi ke dalam karya ilmiah.	“Membuat untuk menipu
2	Falsifikasi	Falsifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf b angka 2 merupakan perbuatan memalsukan data penelitian dan/atau informasi ke dalam karya ilmiah.	“Mengubah untuk menipu”
3	Plagiat	Plagiat merupakan perbuatan: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. merujuk dan/atau mengutip frasa dan/atau kalimat yang bersifat tidak umum tanpa menyebutkan sumber karya sendiri atau orang lain dalam catatan kutipan dan/atau tanpa menyatakan sumber sesuai dengan pengacuan dan/atau pengutipan dalam tata tulis ilmiah;2. menggunakan sumber gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, data, dan/atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber karya sendiri atau orang lain sesuai dengan pengacuan dan/atau pengutipan dalam tata tulis ilmiah;3. merumuskan dengan kalimat sendiri dari sumber kalimat, data, atau teori tanpa menyatakan sumber karya sendiri atau orang lain sesuai dengan pengacuan dan/atau pengutipan tata tulis ilmiah;4. menerjemahkan tulisan dari suatu sumber karya sendiri atau orang lain secara keseluruhan atau sebagian yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya; dan/atau5. mengakui suatu karya yang dihasilkan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya.	“Menggunakan sumber acuan tanpa mengakui”

6 Ragam Penyimpangan Karya Ilmiah

No	Kategori	Definisi	Istilah singkat:
4	Kepengarangan tidak sah	<p>Kepengarangan yang tidak sah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf b angka 4 merupakan perbuatan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. menggabungkan diri secara sukarela atau dengan paksaan sebagai pengarang bersama tanpa berkontribusi dalam karya ilmiah yang dipublikasikan;2. menghilangkan nama seseorang yang berkontribusi dalam karya ilmiah yang dipublikasikan; dan/atau3. menyuruh orang lain untuk membuat karya ilmiah sebagai karya ilmiahnya tanpa ada kontribusi;4. Kontribusi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) berupa gagasan, pendapat, atau peran serta aktif yang berhubungan dengan bidang keilmuan dan tidak dapat dibuktikan.	“Menambah atau mengurangi nama pengarang secara tidak etis”
5	Konflik kepentingan	<p>Konflik kepentingan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf b angka 5 merupakan perbuatan menghasilkan karya ilmiah mengikuti keinginan pihak yang memberi atau mendapat keuntungan tanpa melakukan penelitian sesuai dengan kaidah dan etika ilmiah.</p>	“Kompromi atau penyimpangan dari netralitas”
6	Pengajuan jamak	<p>Pengajuan jamak sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf b angka 6 merupakan perbuatan mengajukan naskah karya ilmiah yang sama dan diterbitkan pada lebih dari satu jurnal dan/atau penerbit.</p>	“Publikasi berulang atas satu artikel yang sama” “Manipulasi agar jumlah artikel banyak”

1. Fabrikasi

2. Falsifikasi

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
		Fabrikasi & Falsifikasi		
		Data*	Gambar**	Referensi**
Ringan	10 -100	1- 10%	1	1
Sedang	110 – 200	11–20%	2-3	2-3
Berat	210 -300	21-30%	4-6	4-6
	300	>30%	>6	>6

Keterangan

* Poin penyimpangan untuk tiap 1% data yang difabrikasikan dan atau difalsifikasikan diganjar 10 poin.

** Poin penyimpangan untuk tiap 1 gambar atau referensi yang difabrikasikan dan atau difalsifikasikan diganjar 50 poin.

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
		Fabrikasi & Falsifikasi		
		Data*	Gambar**	Referensi**
Ringan	10 -100	1- 10%	1	1
Sedang	110 – 200	11–20%	2-3	2-3
Berat	210 -300 300	21-30% >30%	4-6 >6	4-6 >6

No	Nama	Tinggi badan	Berat badan
1	ADAM NUR	174	--> 65
2	SYHERIEN DIKA	167	--> 77
3	TAHUL ANNISSA	175	--> 76
4	OKARISTA ALPHA	175	--> 46
5	RACHMAWATI ARVIOLITA	172	--> 87
...
96	AURELLIA APRILIANSYAH	165	--> 56
97	ADILIANI ALFATHAN	175	--> 65
98	AFWAN ANISA	168	--> 45
99	ANITA ANGGITA	167	--> 65
100	ARDI ANUGRAH	168	--> 55

**Contoh
Fabrikasi Data**
Membuat data berupa **Berat Badan TANPA** melakukan pengukuran **100 dari 100 (100%)**

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
		Fabrikasi & Falsifikasi		
		Data*	Gambar**	Referensi**
Ringan	10 -100	1- 10%	1	1
Sedang	110 – 200	11–20%	2-3	2-3
Berat	210 -300	21-30%	4-6	4-6
	300	>30%	>6	>6

No	Nama	Tinggi badan		Tinggi badan
1	ADAM NUR	174	-->	165
2	SYHERIEN DIKA	167	-->	176
3	TAHUL ANNISSA	175	-->	157
4	OKARISTA ALPHA	165		165
5	RACHMAWATI ARVIOLITA	172		172
...
96	AURELLIA APRILIANSYAH	165	-->	175
97	ADILIANI ALFATHAN	175	-->	165
98	AFWAN ANISA	168		168
99	ANITA ANGGITA	167		167
100	ARDI ANUGRAH	168		168

Contoh Falsifikasi Data:
Mengganti 5 data agar lebih sesuai dengan harapan (hipotesis awal)
5 dari 100 (5%)

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
		Fabrikasi & Falsifikasi		
		Data*	Gambar**	Referensi**
Ringan	10 -100	1- 10%	1	1
Sedang	110 – 200	11–20%	2-3	2-3
Berat	210 -300	21-30%	4-6	4-6
	300	>30%	>6	>6

JBC WITHDRAWALS/RETRACTIONS

<http://www.jbc.org/content/294/33/12566.full.pdf>

VOLUME 279 (2004) PAGES 6171–6181
DOI 10.1074/jbc.W119.010305

Withdrawal: Maturation of hepatic lipase: Formation of functional enzyme in the endoplasmic reticulum is the rate-limiting step in its secretion.

Osnat Ben-Zeev and Mark H. Doolittle

This article has been withdrawn by the authors. Figs. 1, 3B, and 6A were inappropriately manipulated. Figs. 4C and 7 were spliced.

JBC WITHDRAWALS/RETRACTIONS

VOLUME 277 (2002) PAGES 10727–10738
DOI 10.1074/jbc.W119.010306

Withdrawal: Maturation of lipoprotein lipase in the endoplasmic reticulum: Concurrent formation of functional dimers and inactive aggregates.

Osnat Ben-Zeev, Hui Z. Mao, and Mark H. Doolittle

This article has been withdrawn by Osnat Ben-Zeev and Mark H. Doolittle. Hui Z. Mao could not be reached. Fig. 3A contained several duplicated regions. Figs. 3, B and C; 5B; 6, B and C; 7, A and B; and 8, A and B, were inappropriately manipulated.

Maturation of Hepatic Lipase

FORMATION OF FUNCTIONAL ENZYME IN THE ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM IS THE RATE-LIMITING STEP IN ITS SECRETION*

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Among three lipases in the lipase gene family, hepatic lipase (HL), lipoprotein lipase, and pancreatic lipase, HL exhibits the lowest intracellular specific activity (*i.e.* minimal amounts of catalytic activity accompanied by massive amounts of inactive lipase mass in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)). In addition, HL has a distinctive sedimentation profile, where the inactive mass overlaps the region containing active dimeric HL and trails into progressively larger molecular forms. Eventually, at least half of the HL inactive mass in the ER reaches an active, dimeric conformation ($t_{1/2} = 2$ h) and is rapidly secreted. The remaining inactive mass is degraded. HL maturation occurs in the ER and is strongly dependent on binding to calnexin in the early co-/post-translational stages. Later stages of HL maturation occur without calnexin assistance, although inactive HL at all stages appears to be associated in distinct complexes with other ER proteins. Thus, unlike other lipases in the gene family, HL maturation is the rate-limiting step in its secretion as a functional enzyme.

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FABRIKASI/FALSIFIKASI GAMBAR

Ada **LIMA** gambar bermasalah → Penyimpangan Berat (300 poin)

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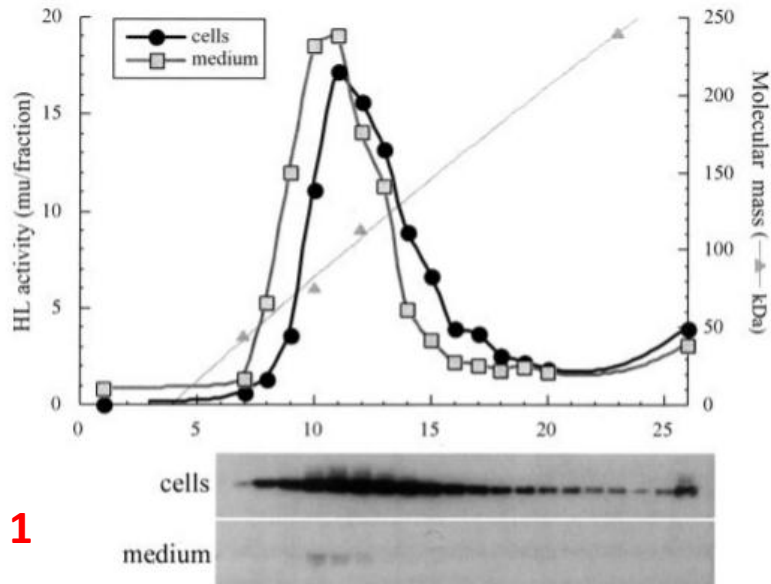


Fig. 1

FIG. 1. Rate zonal centrifugation of HL. Cells contain some active dimers and a majority of inactive, misassembled HL protein. Lysates obtained from one plate of HL-expressing CHO cells and a sample of medium containing an equivalent amount of lipase activity were subjected to sucrose gradient centrifugation. Analysis of HL activity (graphs above) and mass (Western blots below) revealed that the vast majority of HL mass in the cells was not functional and exhibited a diverse range of molecular weights. *mu*, milliunits.

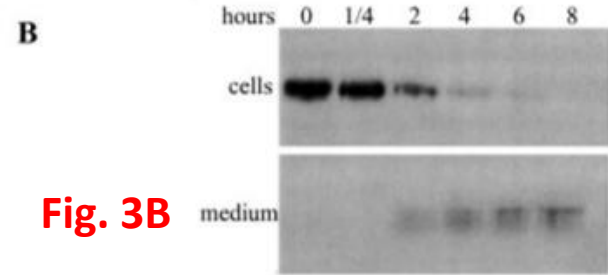


Fig. 3B

FIG. 3. Inactive HL is a precursor of the native enzyme. A, HL becomes active and is secreted in the absence of protein synthesis. CHO cells stably transfected with HL were incubated in the presence of Cx

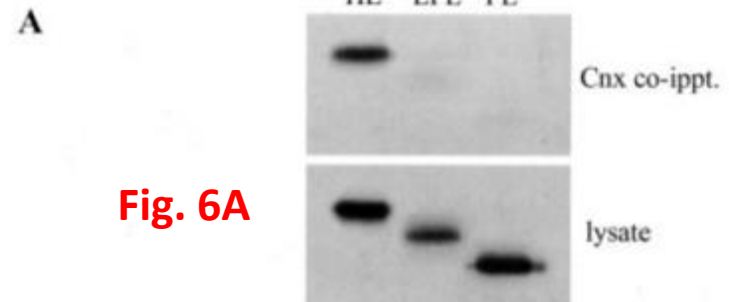


Fig. 6A

FIG. 6. HL co-immunoprecipitates with calnexin. A, among three lipases tested, HL interacts most robustly with calnexin. Cell lysates containing similar amounts of lipase protein were immunoprecipitated with anti-calnexin IgG, as described under "Experimental Procedures." Western blots of the proteins released from the immuno-

Withdrawal: Maturation of hepatic lipase: Formation of functional enzyme in the endoplasmic reticulum is the rate-limiting step in its secretion.

Osnat Ben-Zeev and Mark H. Doolittle

This article has been withdrawn by the authors. Figs. 1, 3B, and 6A were inappropriately manipulated. Figs. 4C and 7 were spliced.

C

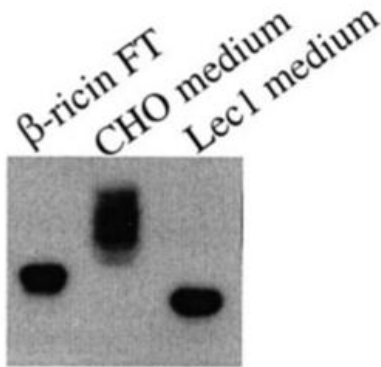


Fig. 4

Activity: 0.70 0.70 0.70

Relative mass: 0.83 0.70 0.81

Rel. specific activity: 0.84 1.00 0.86

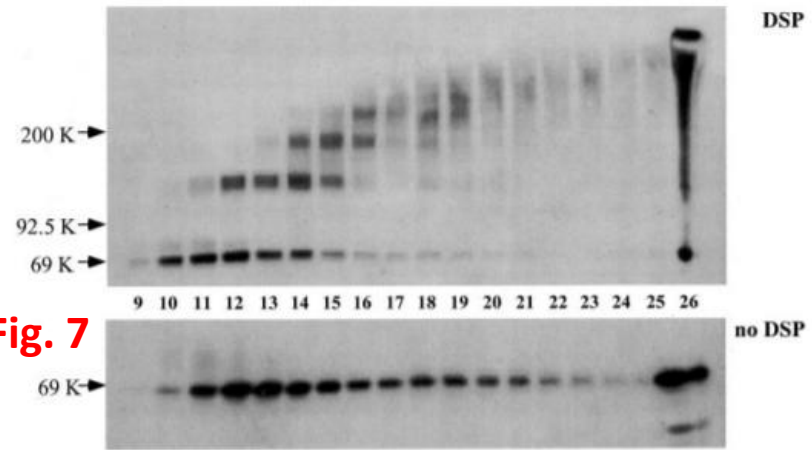


Fig. 7

FIG. 7. HL is a component of distinct heterogeneous complexes. CHO cells stably transfected with HL were suspended in PBS and incubated for 1 h on ice in the presence or absence of the thiolabile cross-linking reagent DSP (2 mM). The reaction was quenched with 50 mM glycine and 40 mM NEM, maintaining the cells on ice for an additional 15 min. Cells were lysed by sonication in the presence of 0.2% sodium deoxycholate, and the lysates were subjected to sucrose gradient centrifugation. The fractions obtained were analyzed by PAGE in the absence of reducer, using either 3–8% Tris acetate gradient gels (DSP-treated cells; *upper panel*) or 7% Tris-glycine gels (control cells; *lower panel*).

FIG. 4. Isolation of active HL in the ER. A, isolation of intracellular active HL by heparin-Sepharose chromatography. Cell lysates combined from six 100-mm plates were applied onto a heparin-Sepharose column. After collecting the flow-through, HL was sequentially eluted with 0.5 and 1.0 M NaCl. Fractions were analyzed for enzymatic activity (*gray triangles*), and HL mass was calculated by densitometric scanning of bands

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
		Fabrikasi & Falsifikasi		
		Data*	Gambar**	Referensi**
Ringan	10 -100	1- 10%	1	1
Sedang	110 – 200	11–20%	2-3	2-3
Berat	210 -300	21-30%	4-6	4-6
	300	>30%	>6	>6



Interpretation of the Meaning of Mosque Architecture : A Case Study Mosque 99 Cahaya in Lampung, Sumatera Island, Indonesia

It is believed that every form of architecture created is always born out of the need for space to accommodate specific activities[4], [5] Human as user, will always gave meaning to relation between activities[6], [7] with created space. Humans also al-

[5] B. Alsolami, M. R. Embi, and W. I. Enegbuma, "Structural equation modelling assessment of personal and social factors on Hajj crowding among African pilgrims in Mina," *Int. J. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 127–133, 2018.

[6] D. Napitupulu et al., "Analysis of Student Satisfaction Toward Quality of Service Facility," *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.*, vol. 954, no. 1, p. 12019, Jan. 2018.

[7] A. S. Ahmar et al., "Modeling Data Containing Outliers using ARIMA Additive Outlier (ARIMA-AO)," *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.*, vol. 954, no. 1, 2018.

[8] P. Salura, "The confusing language of building façades observed along ciumbuleuit road in Bandung," *J. Lang. Lit.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 101–105, Nov. 2013.

Pernyataan umum yang tidak perlu dukungan referensi, namun dipaksakan agar meningkatkan jumlah sitasi.

Tabel 7 Tingkat penyimpangan fabrikasi dan falsifikasi

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	Jenis penyimpangan 1 & 2		
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Berat	210 -300	21-30%	4-6	4-6
	300	>30%	>6	>6

Fabrikasi/falsifikasi referensi:

Keduanya tercantum di **pustaka acuan** tapi **TIDAK DIGUNAKAN** di badan tulisan

Fabrikasi referensi → bahan bacaan yang dicantumkan pada pustaka acuan sebenarnya tidak ada (fiktif)

Falsifikasi referensi → bahan bacaan yang dicantumkan pada pustaka acuan sebenarnya ada tapi tidak menyampaikan hal yang dilaporkan.

Pustaka Acuan (Asli)

Brown, S. & Taylor, K. (2011). *Household finances and the big five personality traits*. Discussion Paper No. 6191.

Klang, A. (2012). *The relationship between personality and job performance in sales: a replication of past research and an extension to a Swedish context*. Department of Psychology:Stockholm University.

Mastuti, E. (2005). Analisis faktor alat ukur kepribadian *Big Five* (adaptasi dari IPIP) pada mahasiswa Suku Jawa. *INSAN*, 7(2), 264-276 .

Pustaka Acuan (Fabrikasi dan Falsifikasi)

Amir, W. (2017). Hubungan antara prestasi akademik dan kepribadian mahasiswa milenial. *Jurnal INSANI*, 22(1), 10-25.

Brown, S. & Taylor, K. (2011). *Household finances and the big five personality traits*. Discussion Paper No. 6191.

Klang, A. (2012). *The relationship between personality and job performance in sales: a replication of past research and an extension to a Swedish context*. Department of Psychology:Stockholm University.

Mastuti, E. (2015). Analisis faktor alat ukur kepribadian *Big Five* (adaptasi dari IPIP) pada mahasiswa Suku Jawa. *INSAN*, 17(2), 264-276.

Sableng, W. (2017) merupakan contoh fabrikasi, karena artikel tersebut tidak pernah ada. Semua adalah hasil buatan penulis demi meningkatkan kredibilitas secara tidak berintegritas.

Mastuti, E. (2015) merupakan contoh falsifikasi karena artikel tersebut memang ada namun tahun dan juga volume dari artikel asli telah diganti menjadi lebih baru.

3. Plagiat

Tabel 8 Tingkat penyimpangan plagiat

Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	3
		Plagiat
Ringan	0	Memiliki kesamaan kurang dari 2 kalimat yang tidak umum (tidak generik) Istilah kesamaan dapat mengacu pada kesamaan kalimat yang persis sama atau kesamaan kalimat yang mengalami perubahan kata tanpa perubahan makna kalimat.
Sedang	20–100	Memiliki kesamaan 2 sampai 10 kalimat yang tidak umum (tidak generik)
	110–250	Memiliki kesamaan 11 sampai 25 kalimat yang tidak umum (tidak generik)
Berat	260–300	Memiliki kesamaan lebih dari 26 kalimat yang tidak umum (tidak generik)
Berat	300	Karya dibeli dari kumpulan tulisan atau layanan penulis hantu

Kasus Plagiat di Naskah Jurnal

ISSUE	TITLE
Vol 4, No 2 (2014): [REDACTED] JURNAL, VOL. 4, NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 2014	PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN PASIR PADA TANAH [REDACTED] TERHADAP KUAT GESER TANAH [REDACTED]
Vol 5, No 2 (2015) [REDACTED] JURNAL, Vol. 5, No 2, September 2015	PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN PASIR PADA TANAH [REDACTED] TERHADAP KUAT GESER TANAH [REDACTED]

0 of 2 Name

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN PASIR PADA TANAH LEMPUNG TERHADAP KUAT GESER TANAH [REDACTED]

Abstrak

Tanah berguna sebagai bahan bangunan pada berbagai macam pekerjaan teknik sipil. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan pasir yang dicampurkan pada tanah lempung dengan variasi 0%, 10%, 20%, dan 30% terhadap parameter kuat geser tanah. Tanah yang diuji pada penelitian ini berasal dari Desa Awe Bukit Rata kecamatan Muara Dua Kota Lhokseumawe. Pengujian kuat geser dilakukan dengan triaxial dan jumlah benda uji sebanyak 12 sampel. Berdasarkan klasifikasi *AASHTO* tanah tergolong A-7.6 dan berdasarkan klasifikasi *USCS* termasuk tanah lempung-lana. Tanah ini mempunyai spesifik gravity 2,59, Batas cair 40,51%, Batas Plastis 28,59% dan index plastisitas 12%. Tanah tersebut mempunyai density sebesar 1,58 gr/cm³ dengan kadar air optimum 17,809%, sehingga pada penambahan pasir 10% dengan density sebesar 1,58 gr/cm³ dengan w_{opt} 17,809% dapat meningkatkan kadar air optimum dan kepadatan keringnya. Parameter kuat geser tanah asli dengan sudut ϕ^0 = sebesar 6,4018 kg/cm², 10% sand sudut sebesar 22°, c sebesar 6,7923 kg/cm². Semakin ada penambahan pasir semakin meningkat kohesi tanah tersebut, dan sudut gesekan semakin menurun.

Kata Kunci: Tanah lempung, tanah pasir, kuat geser.

1. Pendahuluan

Nilai kuat geser tanah merupakan salah satu parameter penting yang di butuhkan dalam perencanaan sebuah struktur, hal ini di sebabkan karena parameter kuat geser tanah dapat memberikan informasi tentang kekuatan suatu masa tanah untuk melawan tegangan geser yang terjadi akibat adanya beban yang di letakan di atasnya misalnya seperti pada perkerasan jalan raya.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pengaruh parameter nilai kuat geser tanah lempung terhadap variasi campuran pasir berdasarkan pengujian triaksial UU. Manfaat penelitian ini adalah dapat menambah wawasan dan pengetahuan dalam upaya menanganai atau mengatasi permasalahan tanah seperti pada timbunan jalan.

2. Tinjauan Keputakaan 2.1 Umum

Kuat geser adalah kemampuan tanah melawan tegangan geser yang terjadi pada saat terbebani, keruntuhan geser (Shear failure) tanah terjadi bukan disebabkan karena hancurnya butir-butir tanah tersebut tetapi karena adanya gerak relative. Kekuatan geser tanah yang dimiliki oleh suatu tanah disebabkan oleh:

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN PASIR PADA TANAH LEMPUNG TERHADAP KUAT GESER TANAH [REDACTED]

Abstrak

Tanah berguna sebagai bahan bangunan pada berbagai macam pekerjaan teknik sipil. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan pasir yang dicampurkan pada tanah lempung dengan variasi 0%, 10%, 20%, dan 30% terhadap parameter kuat geser tanah. Tanah yang diuji pada penelitian ini berasal dari Desa Awe Bukit Rata kecamatan Muara Dua Kota Lhokseumawe. Pengujian kuat geser dilakukan dengan triaxial dan jumlah benda uji sebanyak 12 sampel. Berdasarkan klasifikasi *AASHTO* tanah tergolong A-7.6 dan berdasarkan klasifikasi *USCS* termasuk tanah lempung-lana. Tanah ini mempunyai spesifik gravity 2,59, Batas cair 40,51%, Batas Plastis 28,59% dan index plastisitas 12%. Tanah tersebut mempunyai density sebesar 1,58 gr/cm³ dengan kadar air optimum 17,809%, sehingga pada penambahan pasir 10% dengan density sebesar 1,58 gr/cm³ dengan w_{opt} 17,809% dapat meningkatkan kadar air optimum dan kepadatan keringnya. Parameter kuat geser tanah asli : ϕ^0 = 6,4018 kg/cm², 10% sand : ϕ^0 = 22°, c = 6,7923 kg/cm². Semakin ada penambahan pasir semakin meningkat kohesi tanah tersebut, dan sudut geser akan semakin menurun.

Kata Kunci: Tanah lempung, tanah pasir, density, kuat geser.

1. Pendahuluan

Tanah lempung pada umumnya mempunyai plastisitas yang tinggi, permeabilitas sangat rendah dan mempunyai daya dukung yang rendah, sehingga diperlukan stabilisasi tanah lempung dengan penambahan tanah pasir agar tanah benar-benar padat, kuat dan stabil terhadap beban struktur *in-situ* struktur. Teknik pemadatan merupakan cara perbaikan tanah relative mudah dan sederhana. Dengan pemadatan kuat geser tanah akan meningkat (*improvement*) sehingga meningkatkan daya dukung tanah. Pemadatan merupakan usaha untuk mempertinggi kerapatan tanah dengan pemakaian energi mekanis untuk menghasilkan pemampatan partikel dengan tujuan untuk memperbaiki sifat-sifat teknis massa tanah. Energi mekanis yang digunakan pemadatan tanah adalah mempertinggi kuat geser tanah, mengurangi sifat mudah mampat (*compressibility*), mengurangi permeabilitas, mengurangi perubahan volume sebagai akibat perubahan kadar air dan lain-lainnya. Nilai kuat geser tanah merupakan salah satu parameter penting yang dibutuhkan dalam perencanaan sebuah struktur, hal ini disebabkan karena parameter kuat geser tanah dapat memberikan informasi tentang kekuatan suatu masa tanah untuk melawan tegangan geser yang terjadi akibat adanya beban yang di letakan di atasnya misalnya seperti pada perkerasan jalan raya.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pengaruh parameter nilai kuat geser tanah lempung terhadap variasi campuran pasir berdasarkan pengujian triaksial UU. Manfaat penelitian ini adalah dapat

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RETRACTED: ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S A FAREWELL TO ARMS: A CRITICAL STUDY OF WAR AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACT FROM AN IRONIC PERSPECTIVE
 Muhammad Dera Farhan Al-Fahdawi

ABSTRACT

RETRACTED

Following a rigorous, carefully concerns and considered review of the article published in Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora to article entitled Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of War and its Negative Impact from An Ironic Perspective" Vol 5, No 3, pp. 40-144, September 2017.

his paper has been found to be in violation of the Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora Publication principles and has been retracted.

The article contained redundant material, the editor investigated and found that the paper published in International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS), Vol. 2, No. 4 (Jul-August 2017), pp. 111-115, 2017, DOI: 10.24001/ijels.2.4.13, URL: http://ijels.net/errest-hemingway-s-a-farewell-to-arms-a-critical-study-of-war-and-its-negative-impact-from-an-ironic-perspective/ entitled "Ernest

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Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of war and its negative impact From an Ironic Perspective

Author: Muhammad Dera Farhan Al-Fahdawi

Keyword: Ernest Hemingway, Irony, War, A Farewell to Arms.

Abstract: Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) is one of the many American writers who lived during the World War-I and was highly affected by it. He wrote a number of well-known war novels and the most famous of them is his war novel A Farewell to Arms (1929). Hemingway has adopted an ironic method to show the contrast between the ideal and the real of the world of war and its influence upon both the military and the civil people as well. Irony as used in this study involves the recognition of incongruities, the contrast between the appearance and reality. The role of irony in his fiction is to elucidate this attitude which affects his vision of the modern world and its horrible war. By analyzing the method of irony in A Farewell to Arms, this study aims at showing the writer's ironic point of view in treating the negative effects of the war and its atmosphere both physically and psychologically.

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- [1] Aichinger, Peter. The American Soldier in Fiction, 1880-1963: A History of Attitudes Towards Warfare and the Military Establishment. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1975.
- [2] Cooper, Stephen. The Politics of Ernest Hemingway. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1987.
- [3] Donaldson, Scott. By Force of Will : The Life and Art of Ernest Hemingway. New York : The Viking Press, 1981.
- [4] Garrety, Michael . "Love and War : R.H. Mottram, The Spanish Farm Trilogy and Ernest Hemingway A Farewell to Arms. Ed. Holger Klein. London: Macmillan, 1976. 10-22.

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The irony becomes more compelling when Henry himself deserts the army to escape the irrational death. He is interrogated by the Italian battle police, as he is charged with deserting the army. Later he is even suspected as a German in the Italian uniform only because he speaks Italian with an accent. After witnessing the tragic death of his comrades, Henry knows that death awaits him also. The absurd behavior of

CONCLUSION

To conclude, World War I darkened the vision of Hemingway. To express his hatred for war, he has adopted an ironic perspective to show the fear, agony, and chaos of the war. He has recorded objectively the atrocities committed during the war which killed not only human beings but also human values.

Hemingway resorts to the use of irony to show the devastating conditions and ugliness of war. The use of such this ironic perspective stresses the contrast between illusion and reality. Even the title of the novel carries an ironic intended meaning in it. Throughout the employment of irony, Hemingway has displayed the disintegrating and destructive nature of war. Despair and disillusionment became common features of Post -World War I novels. This mood of nihilism, despair, and disillusionment has been reflected in the major works of the time.

Gi: treating the theme of war in *A Farewell to Arms*, Hemingway maintains that there is nothing glamorous or heroic about war and thus exposes the hollowness and futility of war.

Gi: To conclude, world war-I darkened the vision of Hemingway. To express his hatred for war, he has adopted an ironic perspective to show the fear, agony and chaos of the war. He has recorded objectively the atrocities committed during the war which killed not only human beings but also human values.

Hk: Hemingway resorts to the use of irony to show the devastating conditions and ugliness of war. The use of such this ironic perspective stresses the contrast between illusion and reality. Even the title of the novel carries an ironic intended meaning in it.

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R:

Notes

¹ Surendra Singh Chandel, *violence in Hemingway*. (

¹² Michael S. Reynolds, *"A Farewell to Arms: Doctors in the House of Love"*, *Ernest Hemingway*, ed. Scott Donaldson (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1996)19.

¹⁴ Leo Gurko, *Ernest Hemingway and the Pursuit of Heroism* (New York York: (rowell, 1968) 82.

¹⁵ Gurko 100.

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- [1] Aichinger, Peter. *The American Soldier in Fiction, 1880-1963: A History of Attitudes Towards Warfare and the Military Establishment*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1975.
- [2] Cooper, Stephen. *The Politics of Ernest Hemingway*. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1987.
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Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of War and Its Negative Impact from An Ironic Perspective

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Dept. of English, College of Education for Humanities, University of Anbar
Al-Tameem Street Ramadi, Al Anbar, Baghdad, 55431. E-mail: muhammaddera1977@gmail.com

RETRACTED ON DECEMBER 7, 2017

Following a rigorous, carefully concerns and considered review of the article published in Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora to article entitled "Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of War and Its Negative Impact from An Ironic Perspective" Vol 5, No 3, pp. 140-144, September 2017.

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The irony is widely used in the post-world war fiction. It is very significant to show the mood of dissatisfaction and disillusionment of society which saw the disaster caused by the World War I. The writer, through the use of the method of irony, brought both the discrepancy between the ideal and reality. The First World War was projected as a golden opportunity for youths to achieve glory and process. The Americans, after removing the illusioned idealization of war, despises the war for its inhuman violence and irrational deaths. In order to express this disillusionment and despair, many writers opted for the use of irony. They adopted an ironic method to reflect their vision of the life after World War I. *A Farewell to Arms* displays a remarkable use of irony.

Ernest Hemingway, through the use Irony, expresses his disillusionment and disenchantment with the war. He has bitterly denounced war and attacked the romantic notions associated with it and has revealed the misery and horror of it. *A Farewell to Arms* was published in 1929 after the First World War. Hemingway suffered the traumatic shock of the First World War like his countrymen. War jolted him entirely and this resulted in a change in his outlook on life. With all his hopes shattered, Hemingway saw "a world of corrupt civilization, decadent institutions, victimized human beings, and a universal meaninglessness and purposelessness of modern existence (Chandel, 1994)." War severely affected the sensitivity of Hemingway. Disillusioned and depressed, he ventured to unmask the ugly face of war.

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Article received 8/7/2017; Approved 27/8/2017

International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences (IJELS)
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Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of war and its negative impact From an Ironic Perspective.

Muhammad Dera Farhan Al-Fahdawi

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Abstract— Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) is one of the many American writers who lived during the World War-I and was highly affected by it. He wrote a number of well-known war novels and the most famous of them is his war novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). Hemingway has adopted an ironic method to show the contrast between the ideal and the real of the world of war and its influence upon both the military and the civil people as well. Irony as used in this study involves the recognition of incongruities, the contrast between the appearance and reality. The role of irony in his fiction is to elucidate this attitude which affects his vision of the modern world and its horrible war. By analyzing the method of irony in *A Farewell to Arms*, this study aims at showing the writer's ironic point of view in treating the negative effects of the war and its atmosphere both physically and psychologically. **Keywords**—Ernest Hemingway, Irony, War, *A Farewell to Arms*.

Irony is widely used in the post-world war fiction. It is very significant to show the mood of dissatisfaction and disillusionment of society which saw the disaster caused by the World-War I. The writer, through the use of the method of irony, brought both the discrepancy between the ideal and reality. The First World War was projected as a golden opportunity for youths to achieve glory and process. The Americans, after removing the illusioned idealization of war, condemned the war for its inhuman violence and irrational deaths. In order to express this disillusionment and despair, many writers opted for the use of irony. They adopted an ironic method to reflect their vision of the life after World War I. *A Farewell to Arms* displays a remarkable use of irony. Ernest Hemingway, through the use Irony, expresses his disillusionment and disenchantment with the war. He has bitterly denounced war and attacked the romantic notions associated with it and has revealed the misery and horror of it. *A Farewell to Arms* was published in 1929 after the First World War. Hemingway suffered the traumatic shock of the First World War like his countrymen. War

jolted him entirely and this resulted in a change in his outlook on life. With all his hopes shattered, Hemingway saw "a world of corrupt civilization, decadent institutions, victimized human beings, and a universal meaninglessness and purposelessness of modern existence."¹ War severely affected the sensitivity of Hemingway. Disillusioned and depressed, he ventured to unmask the ugly face of war. Hemingway's novel *A Farewell to Arms* is based on Hemingway's own experience as a participant in World War I. This novel remarkably reflects his attitudes towards war. In this novel, Hemingway shows the world of war with all its ugliness, violence, insanity, and irrationality. Besides giving an accurate account of the war, Hemingway has given an insightful description of the psychology of the soldiers. Being tired with war and its irrational pogrom, the soldiers started to look for peace. Hemingway got himself recruited as ambulance driver in the Italian army. He joined the army not because of any dire need or pressure but because of his own romantic notions about war. In his book *The Critical Reception of Ernest Hemingway*, Frank L. Rayon mentioned the views of ambulance drivers who developed the "spectatorial attitudes"² towards the war in the First World War. According to him these ambulance drivers became "watchers of war"³ because they were not combating but only travelling. Hemingway opted for war for satisfying his restless, adventurous spirit but he was horrified by what he saw on the battle field and returned with permanent wounds on his body and his memory. Hemingway's experience with war changes his outlook on life completely. He was very enthusiastic before being enlisted for war but he was highly depressed and pessimistic when he returned from the war. He was seriously wounded in 1918 at the Italian front when a large number of Austrian mortar shell fell nearby. One of his comrades died instantaneously and another one lost his legs. Hemingway lost consciousness as a result of the shock. After regaining his consciousness, he tried to rescue one of his injured comrades by carrying him to a nearby first aid dugout. During this course, he was shot in

Carok berasal dari bahasa Kawi kuno yang artinya perkelahian. Munculnya Carok di pulau Madura bermula pada zaman penjajahan Belanda, yaitu pada abad ke-18 M. Ketika terjadi Carok mereka tidak menggunakan senjata pedang atau keris sebagaimana yang dilakukan masyarakat Madura zaman dahulu, akan tetapi menggunakan celurit sebagai senjata andalannya. Senjata celurit ini sengaja diberikan Belanda kepada kaum Blater (rakyat biasa) dengan tujuan merusak citra Sakera sebagai pemilik sah senjata tersebut (Wiyata, 2002).

Pada alinea di atas terdapat kemiripan yang **berpotensi** plagiat sebanyak 3 kalimat. Hal ini terjadi berdasarkan beberapa pertimbangan sebagai berikut.

1. Adanya sumber yaitu (Wiyata,2012) tidak membebaskan penulis dari dugaan plagiat karena kemiripan kata yang terdeteksi terlalu banyak (kurang lebih 3 kalimat)
2. Penulis tidak menggunakan tanda petik ataupun penyajian secara menjorok ke kanan ketika kata-kata yang digunakan hampir sama persis dengan sumber yang diacu.
3. Kemiripan yang terdeteksi dikelompokkan menjadi 3 kalimat karena hampir seluruh kata dalam ketiga kalimat tersebut terdeteksi sama ketika diperiksa menggunakan software pendeteksi kemiripan naskah.
4. Kemiripan sejumlah tiga kalimat tersebut diduga mengacu pada sumber yang sama karena diberi warna serta kode yang sama.

Keberhasilan pelaku carok dapat menimbulkan perasaan puas dan lega, serta menjadi salah satu manifestasi kebanggaan kepada anak cucu atas dasar keturunan jagoan (status sosial sebagai *oreng jago*). *Oreng lake' mate acarok, oreng bine mate arambi* : laki-laki mati karena carok dan perempuan mati karena melahirkan. Bagi orang Madura, laki-laki yang mati dalam pertempuran carok, dianggap mati mulia seperti seorang perempuan yang mati melahirkan (Hidayat, 2003). Lelaki yang tidak berani membalas pelecehan harga diri melalui carok, akan mendapatkan status sebagai "*tada' ajina*" atau bukan laki-laki. Bahkan lelaki tersebut akan dianggap sebagai bukan bagian dari warga Madura, "*mon lok bangal acarok, jha' ngako oreng Madura*" (Jufri, 2017).

Masyarakat Madura sangat menjunjung tinggi persatuan dalam keluarga. Rusaknya harga diri keluarga juga dianggap sebagai rusaknya harga diri pribadi (Ali, 2010). Hal tersebut membuat setiap peristiwa carok sangat potensial bagi terjadinya carok lanjutan. Keluarga pelaku carok yang menang, akan menyimpan celurit berdarah yang akan diberikan kepada anak-cucunya sebagai simbol kejayaan. Sebaliknya, keluarga pelaku carok yang kalah akan menyimpan baju berdarah milik korban, kemudian akan ditunjukkan kepada anak-cucunya sebagai simbol dendam yang harus di balas (Jufri, 2017).

Pada alinea di atas terdapat kemiripan yang berpotensi plagiat sebanyak 2 kalimat. Hal ini terjadi berdasarkan beberapa pertimbangan sebagai berikut.

1. Tidak adanya sumber yang dicantumkan sehingga membuat penulis berpotensi plagiat karena kemiripan kata yang terdeteksi sejumlah 14 kata untuk alinea pertama dan 9 kata untuk alinea kedua
2. Kemiripan yang terdeteksi untuk 14 kata pada alinea pertama dapat dihitung sebagai 1 kalimat karena sebagian besar kata yang digunakan terdeteksi sama ketika diperiksa menggunakan software pendeteksi kemiripan naskah.
3. Kemiripan yang terdeteksi untuk 9 kata pada alinea kedua dapat dihitung sebagai 1 kalimat karena sebagian besar kata yang digunakan terdeteksi sama ketika diperiksa menggunakan software pendeteksi kemiripan naskah.
4. Kemiripan sejumlah 2 kalimat tersebut diduga mengacu pada sumber yang berbeda karena diberi warna serta kode yang berbeda.

Kelima rangkaian kata berikut ini adalah sejumlah contoh **kumpulan frasa/kalimat** yang tergolong sebagai kalimat umum.

Kalimat umum tersebut dikenal dengan istilah Academic Phrasebank.

Kita perlu mengidentifikasi dan menyepakati frasa-frasa apa saja yang dapat diabaikan dalam deteksi kemiripan naskah.

DESCRIBING PREVIOUSLY USED METHODS (ACADEMIC PHRASEBANK, 2017)

1. MANY RESEARCHERS HAVE UTILISED X TO MEASURE ...
2. A NUMBER OF TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED TO ...
3. DIFFERENT METHODS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO CLASSIFY ...
4. THERE ARE THREE MAIN TYPES OF STUDY DESIGN USED TO IDENTIFY ...
5. THE USE OF LIFE STORY DATA HAS A RELATIVELY LONG TRADITION WITHIN X

Contoh kalimat yang umum digunakan pada karya ilmiah

Bagian	Kalimat Umum
I (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Penelitian ini dilakukan dalam rangka mengetahui....”• “Latar belakang dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah...”• “Pertanyaan penelitian yang ingin dijawab adalah...”
M (Method)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Partisipan dalam penelitian kali ini adalah...”• “Sampel penelitian dipilih menggunakan metode sampling berupa...”• “Data pada penelitian ini diambil menggunakan instrumen...”• “Secara statistik data dianalisis dengan <i>software</i>...”
R (Result)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Secara kuantitatif data menunjukkan bahwa...”• “Wawancara yang dilakukan terhadap partisipan memberikan hasil...”• “Selama pengambilan data ada sejumlah ... partisipan yang dilibatkan.”
D (Discussion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Apabila dibandingkan dengan penelitian sebelumnya, dapat dilihat bahwa penelitian kali ini memberikan hasil yang sama, yaitu...”• “Perbedaan hasil penelitian kali ini dengan penelitian sebelumnya menyarankan bahwa...”• “Hasil penelitian yang tidak sesuai dengan hipotesis menyarankan bahwa...”

BUKAN PLAGIAT

**KALIMAT,
FRASA,
DAN/ATAU
KATA YANG
BERSIFAT
UMUM**

The Academic Phrasebank is a general resource for academic writers. It makes explicit the more common phraseological 'nuts and bolts' of academic writing.

Academic Phrasebank

A compendium of commonly used phrasal elements in academic English in PDF format

2015 enhanced edition

Personal Copy

Dr John Morley

KALIMAT, FRASA, DAN/ATAU KATA YANG BERSIFAT UMUM

Writing Introductions

There are many ways to introduce an academic essay or short paper. Most academic writers, however, appear to do one or more of the following in their introductions:

- establish the context, background and/or importance of the topic
- indicate an issue, problem, or controversy in the field of study
- define the topic or key terms
- state of the purpose of the essay or piece of writing
- provide an overview of the coverage and/or structure of the writing

Introductions to research articles and dissertations tend to be relatively short but quite complex. Some of the more common moves include:

- establishing the context, background and/or importance of the topic
- giving a brief synopsis of the relevant literature
- indicating a problem, controversy or a knowledge gap in the field of study
- establishing the desirability of the research
- listing the research questions or hypotheses
- providing a synopsis of the research method(s)
- explaining the significance or value of the study
- defining certain key terms
- providing an overview of the dissertation or report structure
- explaining reasons for the writer's personal interest in the topic

Examples of phrases which are commonly employed to realise these functions are listed below. Note that there may be a certain amount of overlap between some of the categories under which the phrases are listed.

Kalimat, frasa, dan/atau kata yang bersifat UMUM

Writing Introductions

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Examples of phrases which are commonly employed to realise these functions are listed below. Note that there may be a certain amount of overlap between some of the categories under which the phrases are listed.

Kalimat, frasa, dan/atau kata yang bersifat UMUM

Establishing the importance of the topic for the discipline

A key aspect of X is ...

X is of interest because ...

X is a classic problem in ...

A primary concern of X is ...

X is a dominant feature of ...

X is an important aspect of ...

X is a fundamental property of ...

The concepts of X and Y are central to ...

X is at the heart of our understanding of ...

Investigating X is a continuing concern within ...

X is a major area of interest within the field of ...

X has been studied by many researchers using ...

X has been an object of research since the 1960s.

X has been the subject of many classic studies in ...

X has been instrumental in our understanding of ...

The theory of X provides a useful account of how ...

Central to the entire discipline of X is the concept of ...

X is an increasingly important area in applied linguistics.

The issue of X has received considerable critical attention.

X has long been a question of great interest in a wide range of fields.

One of the most significant current discussions in legal and moral philosophy is ...

The discovery of X in 1986 triggered a huge amount of innovative scientific inquiry.

BUKAN PLAGIAT

Kalimat, frasa, dan/atau kata yang bersifat UMUM

Stating the purpose of research

The specific objective of this study was to ...

An objective of this study was to investigate ...

This thesis will examine the way in which the ...

This study set out to investigate the usefulness of ...

This dissertation seeks to explain the development of ...

This case study seeks to examine the changing nature of ...

The objectives of this research are to determine whether ...

This prospective study was designed to investigate the use of ...

This research examines the emerging role of X in the context of ...

This study systematically reviews the data for..., aiming to provide ...

Drawing upon two stands of research into X, this study attempts to ...

This thesis intends to determine the extent to which ... and whether ...

This dissertation aims to unravel some of the mysteries surrounding ...

This study therefore set out to assess the effect of X ..., and the effect of ...

The main aim of this study is to investigate the differences between X and Y.

Part of the aim of this project is to develop software that is compatible with ...

There are two primary aims of this study: 1. To investigate ... 2. To ascertain ...

This study seeks to obtain data which will help to address these research gaps.

One purpose of this study was to assess the extent to which these factors were ...

The purpose of this investigation is to explore the relationship between X and Y.

The aim of this research project has therefore been to assess the doses and risks associated with ...

Kalimat, frasa, dan/atau kata yang bersifat UMUM

Describing Methods

In the Methods section of a dissertation or research article, writers give an account of how they carried out their research. The Methods section should be clear and detailed enough for another experienced person to repeat the research and reproduce the results. Where the methods chosen are new, unfamiliar or perhaps even controversial, or where the intended audience is from many disciplines, the Methods section will tend to be much more extensive. Typical stretches of text found in this section of a research article or dissertation along with examples of the kind of language used for these are listed below. Note that for many of the functional categories in this section, the verbs are written in the simple past tense. Most of the verbs are also in the passive form.

Describing previously used methods

Many historians have utilized X to measure ...

Traditionally, X has been assessed by measuring ...

X is the main non-invasive method used to determine ...

Different authors have measured X in a variety of ways.

Previous studies have based their criteria for selection on ...

Recent advances in X methods have facilitated investigation of ...

Recently, simpler and more rapid tests of X have been developed.

In most recent studies, X has been measured in four different ways.

The use of qualitative case studies is a well-established approach in ...

Case studies have been long established in X to present detailed analysis of ...

This test is widely available and has been used in many investigational studies.

To date, various methods have been developed and introduced to measure X.

In recent years, two different approaches have attempted to account for the ...

A variety of methods are used to assess X. Each has its advantages and drawbacks.

KEMIRIPAN VS PLAGIARISME

Ragam Kemiripan Naskah

Perlu Pengakuan?	Ada Kesamaan tekstual	Tidak Ada Kesamaan Tekstual
Perlu Diakui	1. Diakui-Benar: AKRA (FP)	7. Diakui-Benar: AKSA (Non-Plag)
	2. Diakui-Keliru: PAKRA (Plag)	8. Diakui-Keliru: PAKSA (FN)
	3. Tidak diakui: PRA (Plag)	9. Tidak diakui: PSA (FN)
Tidak Perlu Diakui	4. Informasi umum (FP)	10. Karya orisinal atau asli. (Ori)
	5. Dokumen sama (FP)	
	6. Dokumen versi berbeda (FP)	

Keterangan

FP : *False positive* (1,4,5,& 6)

FN : *False negative* (8 & 9)

Plag : Plagiarisme (2 & 3)

Ori : Orisinal (10)

Non-Plag : Non Plagiarisme (7)

AKRA : AKui-integRasi

PAKRA : Plagiarisme-AKui-integRasi

PRA : Plagiarisme-integRasi

AKSA : AKui-parafrasa

PAKSA : Plagiarisme-AKui-parafrasa

PSA : Plagiarisme-parafrasa

Diakui-Benar: AKRA (FP)

FP : *False positive* (1)

Kecurangan akademik merupakan hal yang penting untuk dipahami agar bisa dihindari. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk memahami definisi kecurangan akademik secara luas dan mendalam. Siaputra dan Santosa (2016, p. 76) menyatakan bahwa:

1 Academic misconduct or academic dishonesty is every activity conducted by members of an academic group who try to obtain benefits which are not rightfully theirs to claim, or to reduce the benefits of other members of the same or another academic group, by using methods or ways that are against the standard integrated rules in the academic community (Berkeley University of California 2012; Florida State University 2012; University of Tasmania 2010). There are generally five identified types of academic misconduct: fabrication, falsification, cheating, sabotage, and professorial misconduct.

1

Kecurangan akademik merupakan hal yang penting untuk dipahami agar bisa dihindari. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk memahami definisi kecurangan akademik secara luas dan mendalam. Siaputra dan Santosa (2016, p. 76) menyatakan bahwa "... There are generally five identified types of academic misconduct: fabrication, falsification, cheating, sabotage, and professorial misconduct."

Contoh AK-RA (kutipan langsung lebih dari 40 kata dan kurang dari 40 kata)

3.4.2 Diakui-Keliru: PAKRA

Plag : Plagiarisme (2)

adapt the design from Chen, Jiang, Villeval (2016), whom investigate corruption as a social dilemma by means of a bribery game in which a risk of collective sanction of the public officials is introduced when the number of officials accepting a bribe from firms reaches a certain threshold. The collective sanction means that all the participants in the group lose most of their payoffs in the period, regardless of whether they are corrupt or not. In Chen Jiang, Villeval (2016) game, firms are not sanctioned for bribing because our mechanism

1 An efficient way to promote cooperation in social dilemmas is to sanction (i.e., penalize) defection (Caldwell, 1976; Eek, Loukopoulos, Fujii, & Gärling, 2002; Fehr & Gächter, 2002; McCusker & Carnevale, 1995; Van Vugt & De Cremer, 1999; Wit & Wilke, 1990; Yamagishi, 1986, 1992). In numerous social dilemmas in our society, sanctioning systems are

Contoh PAKRA (Plagiarisme, AKui & integRASi).

Tidak diakui: PRA (Plag)

Plag : Plagiarisme (3)

52 ar tercipta keadilan dan kepastian hukum. Keberadaan hierarki peraturan perundang-undangan dalam kehidupan ketatanegaraan Indonesia merupakan sebuah sistem untuk 5 menjaga adanya konsistensi dan ketaatan asas

Contoh PRA (Plagiarisme-integRasi).

Informasi umum (FP)

FP : *False positive* (4)

PROGRAM GELAR JENJANG SARJANA STRATA 1

Telah dipertahankan di depan tim penguji skripsi pada tanggal 26 Januari 2017 dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat untuk diterima sebagai salah satu syarat

Pada penelitian ini, pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuisioner yang dibagikan pada subjek. Pengumpulan data penelitian ini juga

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN	ii
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN.....	iii
MOTTO DAN PERSEMBAHAN.....	iv
ABSTRAK	v
KATA PENGANTAR.....	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	ix
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	x

Contoh informasi umum

Dokumen sama (FP)

FP : *False positive* (5)

Jurnal Psikologi Sosial
2018, Vol. 16, No. 01, 34-44
doi: 10.7454/jps.2018.4

PERAN INTENSITAS KOMUNIKASI, KEPERCAYAAN, DAN DUKUNGAN SOSIAL TERHADAP KEBAHAGIAAN PERKAWINAN PADA ISTRI TENTARA SAAT MENJALANI *LONG DISTANCE MARRIAGE* (LDM) DI BATALYON INFANTERI 407/PADMAKUSUMA KABUPATEN TEGAL


Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran intensitas komunikasi, kepercayaan dan dukungan sosial terhadap kebahagiaan perkawinan pada istri tentara saat menjalani long distance marriage. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner berisi skala kebahagiaan perkawinan, skala intensitas perkawinan, skala kepercayaan perkawinan serta skala dukungan sosial. Jumlah subjek dalam penelitian ini 80 orang istri tentara yang

Jurnal Psikologi Sosial, Vol 16, No 1 (2018)

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TEAM SUBMISSIONS (NEW WEBSITE) FOCUS AND SCOPE CONTACT

Home > Vol 16, No 1 (2018) > **Muhardeni**

Font Size: 

Peran Intensitas Komunikasi, Kepercayaan, dan Dukungan Sosial terhadap Kebahagiaan Perkawinan pada Istri Tentara Saat Menjalani Long Distance Marriage (LDM) di Batalyon Infanteri 407/Padmakusuma Kabupaten Tegal

Riza Muhardeni

Contoh dokumen yang sama dengan informasi pada website resmi

Dokumen versi berbeda (FP)

FP : *False positive* (6)

This is an author-created, un-copyedited version of an article accepted for publication in Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology. Wolters Kluwer is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this version of the manuscript or any version derived from it. The definitive publisher-authenticated version is available online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/WNP.000000000000295>

Abstract

It is now generally accepted that EEG is the only reliable way to accurately detect newborn seizures and as such, prolonged EEG monitoring is increasingly being adopted in neonatal intensive care units. Long EEG recordings may last from several hours to a few days. With neurophysiologists not always available to review the EEG during unsociable hours, there is a pressing need to develop a reliable and robust

The screenshot shows the PubMed interface for the article 'Detecting Neonatal Seizures With Computer Algorithms'. The page includes the PubMed logo, search bar, and article details. The abstract text is highlighted in pink, matching the text in the preprint version above.

PubMed
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Advanced

Format Abstract - Send to -

J Clin Neurophysiol. 2016 Oct 33(5):394-402.

Detecting Neonatal Seizures With Computer Algorithms.

Temko A¹, Lightbody G.

Author information

Abstract

It is now generally accepted that EEG is the only reliable way to accurately detect newborn seizures and, as such, prolonged EEG monitoring is increasingly being adopted in neonatal intensive care units. Long EEG recordings may last from several hours to a few days. With neurophysiologists not always available to review the EEG during unsociable hours, there is a pressing need to develop a reliable and robust automatic seizure detection method—a computer algorithm that can take the EEG signal, process it, and output information that supports clinical decision making. In this study, we review existing algorithms based on how the relevant seizure information is exploited. We start with commonly used methods to extract signatures from seizure signals that range from those that mimic the clinical neurophysiologist to those that exploit mathematical models of neonatal EEG generation. Commonly used classification methods are reviewed that are based on a set of rules and thresholds that are either heuristically tuned or automatically derived from the data. These are followed by techniques to use information about spatiotemporal seizure context. The usual errors in system design and validation are discussed. Current clinical decision support tools that have met regulatory requirements and are available to detect neonatal seizures are reviewed with progress and the outstanding challenges are outlined. This review discusses the current state of the art regarding automatic detection of neonatal seizures.

Contoh dokumen yang sama dengan versi preprint

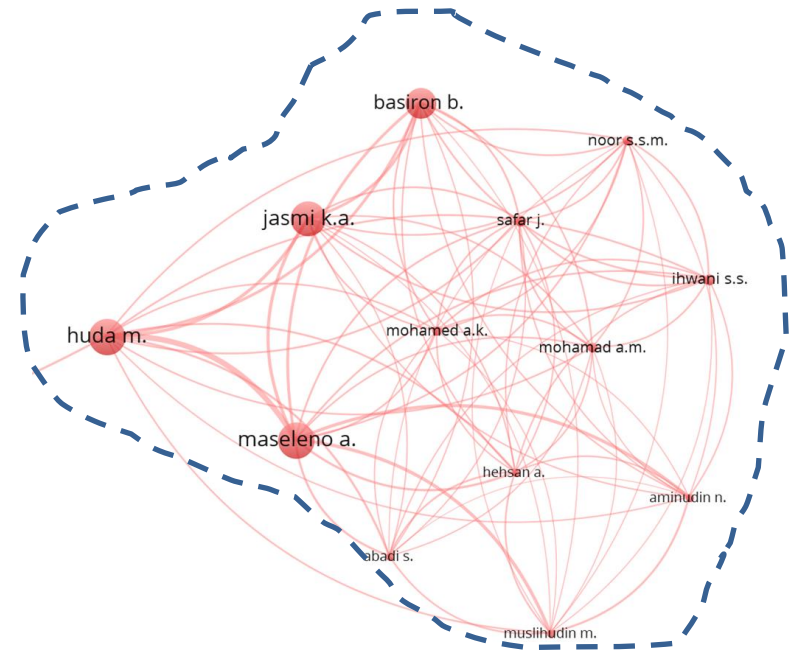
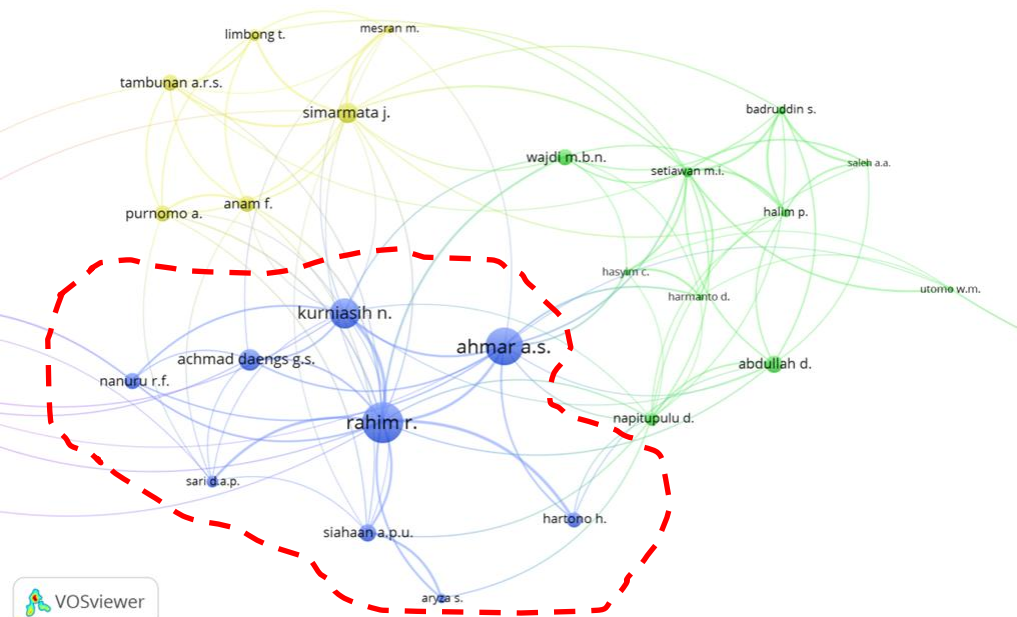
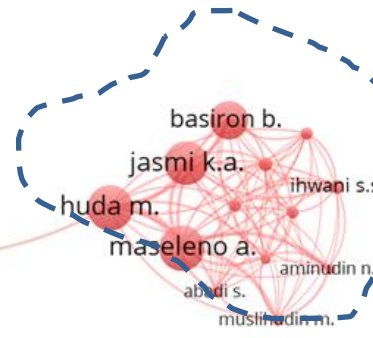
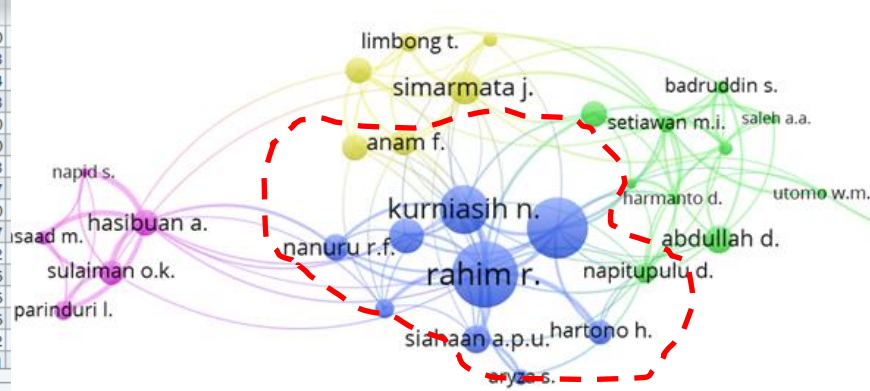
4. Kepengarangan Tidak Sah

Tabel 9 Tingkat penyimpangan kepengarangan tidak sah

Tingkat Poin penyimpangan		4
Kepengarangan tidak sah		
Ringan	0	
Sedang	100	
	150	1 orang
Berat	250	≥ 2 orang
	300	(150–300 poin)

Kepengarangaran Tidak Sah

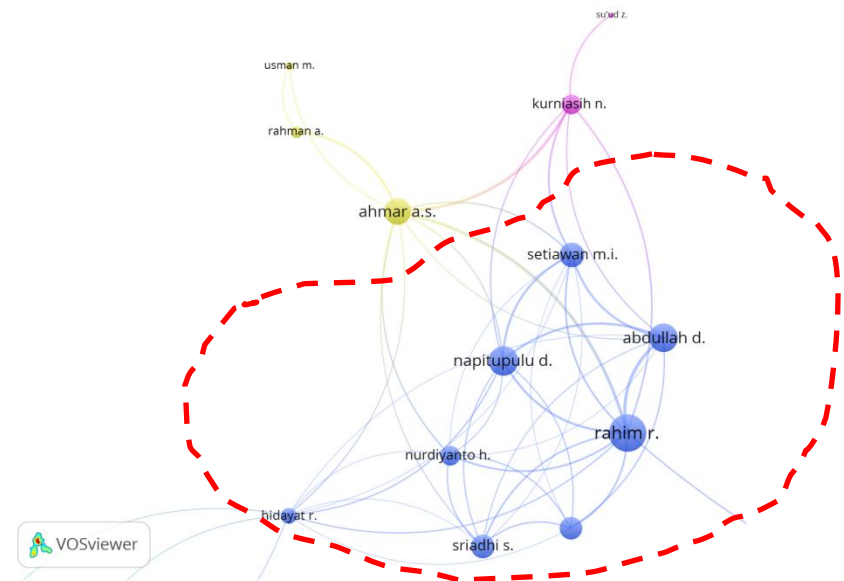
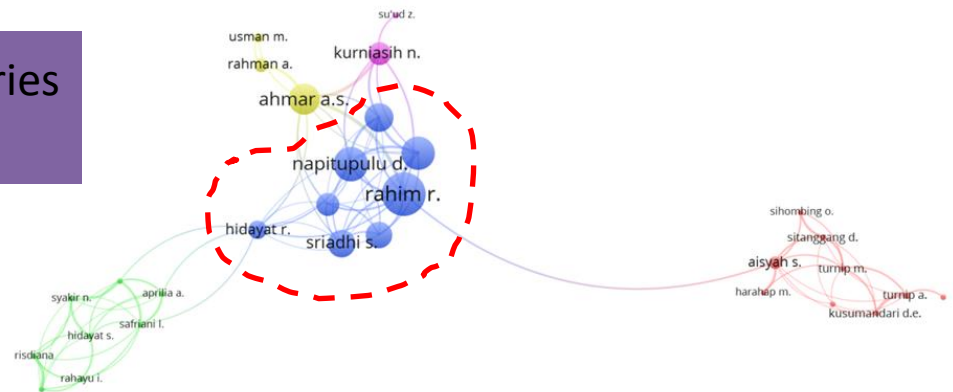
Author	Documents	Citations
rahim r.	30	170
maseleno a.	22	73
hasibuan a.	24	24
huda m.	18	73
setiawan m.i.	15	10
simarmata j.	12	40
ahmar a.s.	22	143
kurniasih n.	14	87
sulaiman o.k.	10	20
jasmi k.a.	10	67
basiron b.	9	52
asaad m.	8	6
badruddin s.	8	6
halim p.	7	6
napid s.	7	2
parinduri l.	7	11



Kasus: Journal of Physics Conference Series tahun 2018

- terlihat ada indikasi sitasi kelompok secara masif
- Ada 3 kluster kolaborasi co-authorship. Salah satunya mencurigakan
- Semakin besar node semakin banyak

Selected	Author	Documents	Citations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	irawan b.	24	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rahim r.	27	208
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ahmar a.s.	30	102
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	abdullah d.	14	115
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	srilestari a.	15	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	napitupulu d.	13	122
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	damiyanti m.	12	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	soufyan a.	12	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	kusmayadi t.a.	15	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pramudya i.	11	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	hestiantoro a.	10	0
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	herda e.	10	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	kurniasih n.	10	53
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	setiawan m.i.	10	83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	iffanolida p.a.	9	0





Kasus 3: International Journal of Engineering and Technology(UAE)
tahun 2018

- Jumlah paper dari di jurnal ini meningkat tajam pada tahun 2018
- Ada beberapa cluster kolaborasi co-authorship
- Namun di 2 cluster nampak secara mencolok sitasi ke sejumlah nama yang cukup besar secara relatif dibandingkan dengan anggota kelompok lainnya.
- Perlu pendalaman terhadap artikel pada sejumlah author dengan sitasi tinggi untuk mengidentifikasi perilaku sitasi, etika penulisan ilmiah dan integritas ilmiah.

Kasus: Pemaksaan Sitasi Karya Ilmiah Dosen

Dalam setiap tugas akhir, skripsi/proyek akhir, tesis, dan disertasi harus terdapat sitasi (mengutip) karya ilmiah dosen [redacted] minimal sebagai berikut:

Karya Ilmiah	Jumlah Referensi
Tugas Akhir	5 sitasi dari karya ilmiah dosen/jurnal [redacted]
Skripsi/Proyek Akhir	10 sitasi dari karya ilmiah dosen/jurnal [redacted]
Tesis	15 sitasi dari karya ilmiah dosen/jurnal [redacted]
Disertasi	20 sitasi dari karya ilmiah dosen/jurnal [redacted]

Pasal 5

Tugas akhir, skripsi/proyek akhir, tesis, dan disertasi yang disusun wajib merujuk pada jurnal ilmiah dengan jumlah minimal sebagai berikut:

Karya Ilmiah	Jumlah Referensi
Tugas Akhir	2 artikel dari jurnal internasional, 5 artikel dari jurnal terakreditasi nasional, 15 artikel dari jurnal nasional

Skripsi/Proyek Akhir	5 artikel dari jurnal internasional, 10 artikel dari jurnal terakreditasi nasional, 20 artikel dari jurnal nasional
Tesis	10 artikel dari jurnal internasional, 20 artikel dari jurnal terakreditasi nasional, 30 artikel dari jurnal nasional
Disertasi	25 artikel dari jurnal internasional, 25 artikel dari dari jurnal terakreditasi nasional, 50 artikel dari jurnal nasional

Penting!!!!

Pustaka yang dicitasi minimal 7 buah, dan 80% nya atau 5 buah harus dari paper yang terbaru (5 tahun terakhir), dan minimal 1 paper yang dicitasi berasal dari [redacted]

2018

the most cited Indonesian article in Scopus??

Analysis of Student Satisfaction Toward Quality of Service Facility

D Napitupulu¹, R Rahim², D Abdullah³, M Setiawan⁴, BA Abdillah⁵, AS Ahmar⁶, J Simarmata⁷, R Hidayat⁸, H Nurdianto⁹, A Pranoto¹⁰

- ¹Research Center for Quality System & Testing Technology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Tangerang Selatan, Banten, Indonesia
- ²School of Computer and Communication Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia
- ³Department of Informatics, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, Indonesia
- ⁴Department of Civil Engineering, Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia
- ⁵Department of Information System, Universitas Bina Darma, Palembang, Indonesia
- ⁶Department of Statistics, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
- ⁷Department of Informatics, Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, Indonesia
- ⁸Department of Information Technology, Politeknika Negeri, Indonesia
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*darwan.na70@gmail.com

Interpretation of the Meaning of Mosque Architecture : A Case Study Mosque 99 Cahaya in Lampung, Sumatera Island, Indonesia

It is believed that every form of architecture created is always born out of the need for space to accommodate specific activities[4], [5] Human as user, will always gave meaning to relation between activities[6], [7] with created space. Humans also al-

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Inflated Portable Cold Storage House with Solar Cells as facilities to support the fisheries production and marketing

M Ikhsan Setiawan¹, Iwacchy Dhanar², Cholli Hayati³, Yuninggal⁴, Dahlan Abdillah⁵, Veronika Nugrahani Sri Lestari⁶, Wahyu Mulyo Utomo⁷, Agus Sukoco⁸, Sri Wihsha Madjanarka⁹, Aray Alimudin¹⁰, Dani Harwan¹¹ and Anasri Sabah Ahmar¹²

prices. Thus, fishermen need fish cold storage that keeps fish fresh. Cold Storage can be a solution in maintaining the quality of fish or other marine products. In other hand, cold storage needs cost and there are limited energy resources, then the many fishing shelters does not have Cold Storage. The solution offered to fishermen is Cold Storage Technology at a low cost, namely Inflated Portable Cold Storage House with Solar Cell. Inflated Portable Cold Storage Houses with Solar Cells must meet the requirements of convenience and duration of Cold Storage placement in shelters, removable, folded and moved to other locations only by truck or pickup [4]-[12].

[4] J. Suyono, A. Sukoco, M. I. Setiawan, Suhermin, and R. Rahim, "Impact of GDP Information Technology in Developing of Regional Central Business (Case 50 Airports IT City Development in Indonesia)," *IOP Conf. Ser. J. Phys. Conf. Ser.*, vol. 930, p. 11002, 2017.

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active or passive consumers of digital technology. Greenfield et al. [4] had done a research that the study shows the impact of contemporary technology culture and ICT [5]-[7] on the dynamics of socialization and the process of interacting with the reality of 2-4 year olds who are active or passive consumers of digital technology. The phenomenon that occurs in the midst of society at this

Revitalization Model The Role of Tigo Tungku Sajarangan in Fostering Character of Children in Minangkabau Family and Its Socialization Through Website

Rovetta Stompof¹, A. Aleyanz², H. Harwan³, Anasri Sabah Ahmar⁴

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²Department of Criminal Law Faculty of Law Science, Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
³Department of Computer Science, STIE ZEE, Medan, Indonesia
⁴Department of Statistics, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
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Terindikasi Calo Akademik??



Physical environment of home affecting the infection of helminthiasis among toddlers in rural areas
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 12 | 2018-12-01 | Journal

Balanced nutrition menu intervention for toddlers in children daycare center
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 11 | 2018-11-01 | Journal

The behavior of fertile women in rural areas toward the acetic acid visual inspection
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 10 | 2018-10-01 | Journal

The effect of oxytocin massage on changing of symphysis-fundal height (Sfh) in post normal and post
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Polish Journal of Management Studies | vol: 18 | issue : 2 | 2018-12-30 | Journal

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Analysis of factors associated with blood sugar levels in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 12 | 2018-12-01 | Journal

The effect of nutrition counseling on intake of energy, protein, and nutritional status of chronic k
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 12 | 2018-12-01 | Journal

Physical environment of houses as determinants of pneumonia among children in country sides
Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development | vol: 9 | issue : 12 | 2018-12-01 | Journal

5. Konflik Kepentingan

Tabel 10 Tingkat penyimpangan konflik kepentingan


Tingkat	Poin penyimpangan	5 Konflik kepentingan
Ringan	0	
Sedang	100	
Berat	150	Tidak mengakui sumber dana publikasi, sitasi, dan/atau riset (125—300 poin)
	250	
	300	



Jose Luis Perez Velazquez

The Rise of the Scientist- Bureaucrat

Survival Guide for Researchers
in the 21st Century

 Springer

“Dear xxxxx (we have deleted the name of our colleague)”
How are you?

My name is Zhang, I am from China. I am a businessman, my business is about Citing for Money.

Please let me introduce the nature of this business:

As you know, the **IF (Impact Factor) of a journal is very important**, if a journal has a high Impact Factor, the journal will be very significant and famous.

So many journals published in English ask my company to improve their Impact Factors. And the only way to improve the Impact Factors is **to cite papers from the journals**.

So now I invite you to cooperate into this business, the cooperation method is as follows:

Your RefWorks group code was not recognized. x

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Blood

Volume 133, Issue 16, 18 April 2019, Page 1790

Retraction: Implementation of a sickle cell disease screening initiative in Uganda with HemoTypeSC™
[abstract] (Blood (2018) 132 DOI: 10.1182/blood-2018-120839) (Erratum) ([Open Access](#))

Nankanja, R., Kiyaga, C., Geisberg, M., Serrao, E., Balyegyusa, S.

Abstract

The Editors retract the 2018 American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting abstract cited above. The second listed author, Charles Kiyaga, has stated that the abstract was submitted without his consent or approval, which is a violation of American Society of Hematology abstract and Blood authorship policies. In addition, the abstract does not include disclosures for relevant conflicts of **interest**. The third and fourth authors, Mark Geisberg and Erik Serrao, are employees of Silver Lake Research Corporation, which produces HemoTypeSC, funded the study, and donated HemoTypeSC testing kits. This information was disclosed in the presentation for the abstract but is not disclosed in the abstract text. This **retraction** makes no statement on the underlying science of this study. Charles Kiyaga approves the **retraction**. Ruth Nankanja, Mark Geisberg, and Erik Serrao do not agree with or approve the **retraction**. Stephen Balyegyusa could not be reached for a response.

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Retraction of: "Long-Term Outcomes of Hepatectomy for Bilateral Hepatolithiasis with Three-Dimensional Reconstruction: A Propensity Score Matching Analysis" J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A. 2016;26:9;680-688. DOI: 10.1089/lap.2016.0165 (Erratum) ([Open Access](#))

[No author name available]

Abstract

Several months after the publication of the article entitled, "Long-Term Outcomes of Hepatectomy for Bilateral Hepatolithiasis with Three-Dimensional Reconstruction: A Propensity Score Matching Analysis" by Guan T, Fang C, Mo Z, Xiang N, Yang J, Zeng N. (J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A. 2016;26(9):680-688. DOI: 10.1089/lap.2016.0165; PMID: 27420918), the lead author of the paper, Tianpei Guan, contacted the Editor of the Journal and requested a formal **retraction** of the article as the authors now believe that they used the wrong statistical methods and are concerned that the results might be inconclusive or wrong. Dr. Guan also stated- post-publication-that some of the patients underwent conventional hepatectomy in a different department than their own, and therefore, could present a potential **conflict of interest**. After careful consideration of Dr. Guan's request, the Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Laparoscopic and Advanced Surgical Techniques agreed to officially retract the article from the literature based on these concerns. © Copyright 2017, Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

6. Pengajuan Jamak

Tabel 11 Tingkat penyimpangan pengajuan jamak

Tingkat.	Poin penyimpangan	6
		Pengajuan jamak (<i>outlet</i> publikasi, jurnal, konferensi, buku)
Ringan	0	
Sedang	100	
Sedang	150	2
Berat	250	3
Berat	300	>3

Kasus Pengajuan Jamak

Wacana Politik

Beranda > Vol 1, No 2 (2016) > Nugraha

MARITIME DIPLOMACY SEBAGAI STRATEGI PEMBANGUNAN KEAMANAN MARITIM INDONESIA

Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha, Arfin Sudirman

Abstrak

Indonesia's geographical conditions that surrounded by ocean should be considered as an added value for maritime diplomacy for the sake of the development of Indonesia. Therefore, in terms of geoculture, Maritime Diplomacy should be taken into account as one of the main pillars to build maritim security in Indonesia including the use of maritime diplomacy in response to security threats, so that the defense capabilities will be gradually improved. This article will examine the importance of organizing Indonesia's maritime sector regarding the vision of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) in order to see the strengths and weaknesses of Indonesian Navy's capabilities as an instrument of Indonesia's Maritime diplomacy to support the development of maritim security. This article also argued that the most important in Indonesia's Maritime Diplomacy is that Indonesia is capable to guarantee maritime security for stakeholders regionally and globally. Indonesia needs to improve management and expand promotion for all trading ports available, namely Jakarta or Surabaya as well as other ports as a hub of global maritime prospects. By enhancing maritime safety and security, various international cooperation will be maintained and pro table for Indonesia.

Kata Kunci

Maritime Diplomacy, Maritime Security, Maritime Fulcrum Global (GMF), Indonesian Navy

Teks Lengkap:

PDF

Gema Keadilan

Home > Vol 4, No 1 (2017) > Nugraha

Maritime Diplomacy Sebagai Strategi Pembangunan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia

✎ **Muhammad Harry Riana Nugraha** - Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia, Indonesia [✉](#)

✎ **Arfin Sudirman** - Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

🕒 **Published:** 1 Oct 2017.



Abstract

Kondisi alamiah geografis Indonesia yang dikategorikan sebagai maritim seharusnya menjadi nilai tambah bagi diplomasi Indonesia terutama untuk kepentingan pembangunan Indonesia. Sehingga secara geokultur, seharusnya Diplomasi Maritim menjadi salah satu pilar utama dalam pembangunan keamanan maritim di Indonesia termasuk penggunaan diplomasi maritim dalam merespon terhadap gangguan keamanan, sehingga secara berangsur kapabilitas pertahanan akan terbangun. Artikel ini akan mengulas pentingnya menata sektor maritim Indonesia pada visi Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) dengan melihat kekuatan dan kelemahan kapabilitas TNI AL sebagai salah satu instrumen diplomasi Maritim menuju pembangunan keamanan maritim Indonesia. Artikel ini juga berargumen bahwasanya hal terpenting yang perlu menjadi prioritas Diplomasi Maritim Indonesia adalah mampu menjamin keamanan maritim bagi stakeholders di kawasan regional dan global. Indonesia perlu melakukan penataan dan promosi terhadap pelabuhan perdagangan yang sudah dimiliki, yaitu di Jakarta dan Surabaya serta pelabuhan lainnya sebagai salah satu simpul maritim global yang prospek. Meningkatkan pengamanan dan keamanan sehingga berbagai kerja sama akan terus berlangsung dan bisa mendatangkan keuntungan bagi Indonesia.

How to cite (IEEE): M. Nugraha, and A. Sudirman, "Maritime Diplomacy Sebagai Strategi Pembangunan Keamanan Maritim Indonesia," *Gema Keadilan*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 211-221, Oct. 2017. [Online].
##plugins.citationFormats.ieee.retrieved##

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Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms: A Critical Study of War and Its Negative Impact from An Ironic Perspective

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Keyword: Ernest Hemingway, Irony, War, A Farewell to Arms.

Abstract: Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) is one of the many American writers who lived during the World War-I and was highly affected by it. He wrote a number of well-known war novels and the most famous of them is his war novel A Farewell to Arms (1929). Hemingway has adopted an ironic method to show the contrast between the ideal and the real of the world of war and its influence upon both the military and the civil people as well. Irony as used in this study involves the recognition of incongruities, the contrast between the appearance and reality. The role of irony in his fiction is to elucidate this attitude which affects his vision of the modern world and its horrible war. By analyzing the method of irony in A Farewell to Arms, this study aims at showing the writer's ironic point of view in treating the negative effects of the war and its atmosphere both physically and psychologically.

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