



An Assistance of Academic Writing and the Utilization of Online Libraries for Teachers at SMP Negeri 4 Metro City


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Abstract

The aim of this study gave an assistance to increase the teachers' skill in academic writing and knowing the many source of online library. The researchers used ABCD (Asset Based Community Development). The sample was teachers The steps in giving assistance involve *inkulturasi*, discovery, Design, and Define. The result showed that there were an impact on the understanding of teachers are well acquainted with article writing techniques, reputable international journal indexation, accredited national indexation (SINTA), and national journals (having ISSN). Besides that, the teachers could find out the various resources references by utilizing online libraries such as digilib or repository that available at every Perguruan PTKIN, PTKIS or PTU universities, the utilization of National Library membership, Google Scholar, etc. With a complex understanding, teachers can find out the steps in preparing a good manuscript.

Keywords: Assistance Academic Writing, Online Library, Scientific Writing Journal

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received

June 01, 2021

Revised

January 08, 2022

Accepted

January 28, 2022

Published by
ISSN

CV. Creative Tugu Pena
2774-7077

Website

<https://attractivejournal.com/index.php/bce/>

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INTRODUCTION

Teachers are positions or professions that require special skills. This job as a teacher cannot be done by someone without having the expertise as a teacher. Becoming a teacher requires special conditions. What's more, if you become a professional teacher, you must master the ins and outs of education and teach with various other sciences that must be developed through a certain period of education. The notion and definition of a teacher is an important element in the entire education system. Therefore, the role and position of the teacher in order to improve the quality and quality of students must be taken seriously. The understanding and definition of the teacher is not only limited to employees who only carry out their duties without any sense of responsibility for the discipline they carry (Rochmawati, 2016). The problem of teacher promotion. Existing regulations regarding promotions and teacher positions will create new problems (Oktafiani, 2019). The teacher's rank can be held up in a certain class of space due to the non-fulfillment of the requirements for promotion to a level above it. This will have an

impact on the decline in the performance of teachers. Unlike the previous few years. Teachers can be promoted at least once every 2 years after fulfilling the required number of teacher credits (Mukhatar, 2019). Teachers who have high dedication and creativity will be able to reach the maximum rank level. In fact, it is not impossible for teachers to reach the rank of IV/b or IV/c before retirement. PAN Ministerial Regulation and Bureaucratic Reform No. 16 of 2009 which regulates the Functional Positions of Teachers and their Credit Scores become a stumbling block for teachers. Apart from the main elements of teaching activities, teachers must also fulfill the elements of professional development through the publication of scientific activities or innovative works. As is well known, the implementation of the above-mentioned teacher promotion regulations came into effect for the period of October 2013 (Emda, 2016; Prabowo 20 Teachers who will be promoted must collect credit points from scientific publications or innovative works as follows: To be promoted from III/b to III/c 4 points, III /c dke III/d 6 points, III/d to IV/a 8 points (Reni,et al., 2009). Meanwhile, teachers who are promoted from IV/a to IV/b must collect 10 credit points. Writing scientific papers and scientific publications is a common problem faced by teachers and students. Based on the results of the interviews found, it was stated that some teachers had problems in writing scientific articles and lacked information about the journals to be addressed. In addition, the teacher's lack of knowledge and understanding in writing articles that can be published in scientific journals. There is no training on writing scientific journals for educators (teachers) (Wawancara, ibu Rahma, Guru SMP N 3 Metro), pada tgl 1 September 2021) In addition to limited ability, it is also caused by time constraints. Certified teachers are required to teach 24 hours per week. While writing research results (Wawancara, Neti Herawati, Guru SMPN 4 Metro, 1 September 2021), such as classroom action research (CAR), it takes time. The consequence of the requirements for promotion of teachers as above allows the rank of teachers to be stuck in certain groups because they are unable to meet the credit points for publishing scientific papers. Furthermore, the teacher's performance will decrease because they feel it is no longer possible to have a career. The relevance of scientific publications today must also be demanded by students as a prerequisite for the munaqosah exam in every higher education institution (Ismail, I., & Elihami, E. 2019) Those who will take the Munaqosah exam are required to disseminate research results in several journals in Indonesia. With limited knowledge and experience in writing and scientific publications, teachers and students have to be extra in understanding the dynamics of academia.

This is what is faced by the community of young teachers and students in the metro city. The community is a place for interaction and self-development for writers. This community explores the latest information about the world of writing, looking for space to publish the results of writing, or even looking for opportunities to meet potential prospective clients in order to develop themselves and upgrade their ability to write scientific articles. Because writing is an activity that cannot be separated from the profession of teachers and students. Teachers as educators in schools certainly have data and problems that can be sources and writing materials. With that writing, the teacher can analyze the root of the problem and ideas to solve the problem. The writing that will be produced by the teacher is an effort to develop the teaching profession in understanding learning and school activities (Gunawan. 2014) And being a problem faced, writing activities also develop knowledge is not complete if you only think, it is necessary to write down these ideas, ideas, and thoughts. So there is a need for assistance to hone writing skills professionally and provide the widest possible opportunities in the use of online libraries.

After conducting in-depth observations, several problems were found, including problems in writing scientific journal articles. In addition, the second problem is not understanding the quality of editing *home style* and formatting, scientific journal

management and resuming research results in the form of scientific journals, even though some teachers in the community actually already have written material to make scientific articles, namely from the results of the research. Classroom Action Research (CAR) conducted by the teacher. The third problem is the lack of information about the journal to be addressed and the lack of use of the '*online library*', which is referred by the teachers. The obligation to disseminate research results in the form of scientific journals is also an obstacle for students in this community. In addition, therefore, there is a need for assistance in writing scientific articles so that the existing materials can be followed up to be written in the format of scientific articles. In addition, there is also a need for information on accessible journals to submit articles, both national and international journals

This mentoring activity focus on strategies for writing scientific articles in accordance with scientific journal standards and will also provide information on accessible journals, the use of 'online libraries' both for reference and/or for submitting scientific articles to be published in journals. the. Article writing mentoring activities are very effective in increasing teachers' understanding of types of scientific work, such as journal articles and proceedings. Assistance activities in writing scientific articles can equip community members who have the will and skills to write scientific papers, so that they can increase their knowledge and increase their income as a consequence of their promotion.

The purpose of this mentoring activity is to improve skills and understanding of writing scientific journal articles. In addition, to improve understanding of the procedures for writing good scientific papers, which will later be journalized, in addition to providing the broadest knowledge to teachers and students in the use of online libraries as materials primary resource, such as digilib, repository, google scholar, sciendirect , etc. So that the output that will be obtained is the publication of their research results in online journals, then it is expected to be able to equip teachers who have the will and skills to write scientific papers, so that they can increase their knowledge and increase their income as a consequence of promotion. This mentoring activity would focus on strategies for writing scientific articles in accordance with scientific journal standards and will provide information on accessible journals, either reference or submitting scientific articles to be published in the journal.

METHOD

The researchers used ABCD (asset based community development). It give prioritizes the utilization of potential and assets that already exist in the community (Harrison, et al., 2019; Blickem, et al., 2018). In implementing the community assistance program, the researchers invite multi stake holders in implementing the programs, namely; Teachers, students and students; to support mentoring activities and as objects of assistance, especially teachers and students in Metro City. Inviting an expert Publication of Scientific journal articles that is Suhono, M.Pd as speaker and student Enumerators (research assistants). In collecting the data the researchers used observation, documentation and implementing of Forum Group Discussion. The researchers used Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities, lectures, and implementation practices. The sample in this activity consisted of 30 teachers at SMP Negeri 4 Metro.

To be able to carry out the mentoring program, the steps used in this mentoring activity are ABCD (asset based community development), including the following;

1. Inculturation

- There is aprocess activity *meeting* with the subject directly assisted, namely
- habituation of short story writing activities that have been carried out, consisting of teachers, students, and students.
 - There are discussion activities and book reviews which are held 2 times in 1 month.
 - There is the participation and activity of students and students

- There are mutual cooperation activities that involve the local community
2. Discovery
The enthusiasm and consistency in the community fosters innovation and creativity in carrying out its activities
 3. Design
This planning stage has the aim of understanding in improving academic writing skills and independence in carrying out the research process based on proper procedures. The outputs in this assistance are an increase in academic writing knowledge and skills, ease of use of various types of online libraries that can be downloaded for free, independence in conducting research processes to publishing scientific journal articles, as well as the habit of looking for scientific references and understanding synopsis.content *skimming*.
 4. Define
Supervision and evaluation carried out by the community by utilizing existing activities in the community, including short story writing activities, habituation of scientific article writing, weekly meetings on activities carried out by students, and mutual cooperation activities involving the local community.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Writing an article for a researcher is a demand. Meanwhile, part of the current trend of publication demands for publications that are accessible to all parties. However, a researcher has not paid attention to the signs that have been determined by the journal managers. As a result, articles have not been accepted for inclusion in journal publications. This is because a writer sometimes neglects to pay attention to the writing guidelines that have been submitted by the editorial team (Machmud, 2016) By adhering to these guidelines, then articles guided by these guidelines will be easier to accept than if you only pay a glance at the writing guidelines. Understanding the guidelines when starting to write is the first step towards meeting the criteria that editors want (Penyusun, Tim, 2013; Bahtiar, 2015) Messages organized in an article should meet globally agreed academic requirements. It is necessary from the outset to distinguish the pattern of writing in journals from publications in the mass media (Pribadi, 2015). Each has its own criteria and conditions. So when writing for a journal, it is necessary to pay attention to the provisions in the field of scientific writing (Wekke, 2015). Even though the mass media also uses scientific criteria, it is related to popular style because it is intended to be read by many people. While journals are only read by the scientific community. Writing articles is actually part of the skill. There is no scientist who suddenly at birth has mastered this skill. On the other hand, it is always related to the willingness to hone skills. So that in the end, they are able to develop these skills in scientific communication. To sharpen them, continuous practice is needed. At the same time, this is a place to get reviews from colleagues in the same field of knowledge. There is no longer a place to study if you have completed formal education to the highest stage. When you are willing to accept comments from colleagues, this means always being open to continuing to learn. Furthermore, the process to fulfill these skills is carried out in stages. This article introduces a 4-8-4 technique that can be used to check an article so that it meets the criteria before submitting it to a journal. This will assist an author in identifying that the article to be submitted meets the minimum requirements. So that the opportunity to be accepted can be opened wider. Reputable journals always look forward to receiving articles that are quality articles. Therefore, it is the editor's responsibility to ensure that the articles that are accepted are articles that are written very carefully.

After writing, three checking steps are needed which are then briefly referred to as the 4-8-4 technique. This technique is formulated based on three components. The first component relates to the quality of an article. While the second number indicates the

choice of the journal's editor. While the last component comes from the provisions for checking an article so that it can be submitted for publication to a journal. The first step there are four things that must be considered regarding the quality of an article (Duncombe, 2015). First, the contribution to science. Journals are published with the aim of developing knowledge. For this reason, articles as part of research need to make a contribution to science. Without it, it will be tantamount to publishing articles that have existed before. Second, the abstract has been written briefly and clearly, not a repetition of the article. Abstract is the first part to be read. This will be a "teaser" for the reader to continue reading or just stop at the abstract. So with a quality abstract will provide a brief overview of the contents of an article. The quality of the article is in accordance with the aim and scope of the journal to be addressed. The more specific the aim and scope of the journal, the more it maintains the provisions regarding this provision for selecting an article. It will be a matter of question if a legal journal contains educational articles. Unless the educational article is written with a legal perspective. So, it deserves to be submitted to a journal with a focus on legal studies. Finally, the legibility of the article. An article must be readable. There is a message contained in it. Four criteria in this technique are quality requirements of an article submitted to Scopus. Editors of a journal need to pay attention to each article to be published so that it meets the conditions required by Scopus. Therefore, every journal that remains in the Scopus index meets at least these four criteria. When a journal is indexed by Scopus, it doesn't mean it's finished. Every time the Scopus team re-examines the quality of articles published in a journal. Thus, the index status can be maintained if it meets the elements required by Scopus itself. The second step, eight things are checked by a journal editor. Pieper (2013) suggests eight things so that a journal editor accepts the article he receives. First, there is a view of an important issue. The trend in recent discussions is to consider an important issue. When this tendency is the material of an article, it will be the attention of the editor. Second, the view is useful for decision makers. The decisions of leaders and politicians are always influenced by their social environment. If, an article provides a view that is free from political interests and fully devoted to science, it will certainly be used as a material for discussion in determining an important decision related to the lives of many people. Third, the views are useful for building a theory. The clichéd views put forward by the article will not be useful. While general information such as the number of islands in Indonesia or the variety of tribes and ethnicities has also been published in encyclopedias, it can even be found on Wikipedia. So, a journal article is to contribute to the building of theory in science. Without it, it will be a pointless article. Fourth, this view can raise a new question. This relates to research that can be carried out as part of being inspired by previously published articles. Fifth, the method used is correct. There is no right method unless it is used in accordance with the research problem. For that, it is necessary to synchronize so that the problem is answered with the right method. A research question cannot be answered only by classifying qualitative or quantitative approaches, therefore, the suitability of the research question and the method to answer it needs to be done and stated in the article. Sixth, the method used is appropriate and carried out to support the conclusion. Seventh, there is an explanation that connects with previous research. "There is nothing entirely new under the sun", this adage deserves attention so a "good" article is one that explains its position on pre-existing research. If different, then what is the difference. Meanwhile, if there are similarities, then the same parts need to be explained. Finally, the article is described in a good story. These eight criteria meet the criteria proposed by the editor. A journal also needs readers and scientists to refer to the published articles. However, if the published article does not provide a different content from other journals, it will slowly be abandoned. It is a difficult task for the editor to always only accept an article that is interesting and makes a real contribution to the scientific field. So, with the eight criteria presented by the journal manager published by

Elsevier, it means that the contents of the kitchen of a journal have been disclosed. Of course, this is not a secret so the editor publishes the criteria used so far in selecting an article in the first stage.

Finally, the third step is to re-check four things. First, research findings (novelty). In this article, it is necessary to review the findings or research results. Do not let, in the article there is nothing new. Just a repetition of previous studies; Second, English. As a medium of communication, language is directly related to logical abilities. Therefore, it needs to be checked again if the language used is correct, it can be understood by the reader. Third, the format is in accordance with the writing guidelines desired by the Journal (In House Style). Each journal adheres to the writing guidelines it uses. Each journal uses a different writing pattern according to the madzhab it adheres to. For that, only one thing is to follow what the editor suggests. If you don't pay attention to that, then at the first opportunity, the submitted article will be immediately rejected. Finally, references can be searched online (online). An article will be sent to a Scopus indexed journal, it would be better if the referenced article is already located. in a journal that is also indexed by Scopus. Don't let an article not be found through digital media, be it a book or a journal article. At least, the book can be searched on the Google Books portal and an article will be found on Google Scholar. Without it, the existence of the book or article will be questioned. Sometimes an explanation is added, that articles submitted to a journal also refer to the journal article in question. The English language requirement is not the only measure. International journals may be written in other United Nations languages such as Arabic and Russian. Meanwhile, the Indonesian scientific community is not English speakers. So the possibility of being wrong is always open. Thus, as a foreign language user, it is necessary to consult with language experts so that the linguistic quality of the articles that have been written has been verified and can be understood by English speakers. So that the vocabulary used is in accordance with the context of using scientific language (Coxhead, 2012).

DISCUSSION

In the mentoring activity for writing scientific journal articles, the facilitator together with stake holders carried out activities by presenting resource person Suhono, M.Pd (Editor in Chief Jurnal Iqra, SINTA 2. He is a very active and productive writer of scientific journal articles.

Figure 1. Giving Assistance of Academic Writing for Teachers



This mentoring conducted on September 25, 2021 at meeting Room 2nd Floor of State Junior High School (SMPN) 2 Metro. This workshop was attended by MGMP teachers and several students. The number of participants who took part in the activity was 40 people. Initial activity what is discussed is about developing ideas in writing scientific articles ready to publish. This discusses how to convey ideas or ideas in scientific writing, namely making an outline of a frame of mind as a reference for developing an idea. Because research articles must go through a series of processes from *retrieve knowledge* that the author has understood. Young u explained that there are three important things about the quality of scientific articles, namely content, systematics and language. The content relates to the content or understanding of the knowledge covered in the article, Systematics, which is related to the environmental style that is adhered to in the writing of the article, the sequence, and the consistency of the ideas conveyed from the beginning to the end. Meanwhile, language related to the language used is logical, clear, straightforward, objective and uses a consistent choice of words or language patterns. In addition, he explains the stages in scientific writing, which includes pre-writing, writing, revision, editing and publication. Pre-writing stage determines ideas and themes, which are obtained from journals, research reports, internet, etc. Scientific discussion forums can also be developed to determine ideas or themes. At the writing stage, the activities carried out are describing ideas that are written freely and exploratory (explaining findings or allegations) according to what the author thinks. It is at this stage that ideas are written freely and there is no need to focus on using proper reference citations. Because when the author is exploring, he must focus on what the author will put into the ideas that have been determined. The next stage is revision, which is re-reading the explorative writings compiled at the writing stage. Then revise the results of the writing according to the limitations of the theme and style of the environment. There are several possibilities for responding to written ideas, which can be improved, moved, or enriched with ideas. There are several stages in the preparation of quality scientific writing publications, starting with research and research results. In the category of research results can be;

1. Thesis / Dissertation
2. Journal publication
3. Scientific books, monographs and chapters
4. Conference papers
5. Creative and literary works, consultation reports and case studies

Figure 2. Giving Assistance of Technique of Writing Scientific Articles for Teachers



In the second activity conducted on October 08, 2021 at meeting Room 2nd Floor of State Junior High School (SMPN) 2 Metro. This activity focuses more on the technique of writing scientific articles. There are several tricks that can be done by a writer to enrich

the dissemination of research including; The form and title of the article are planned before the research begins and Writing a good article begins with reading a lot of good articles. At this stage a writer must know the problems / problems the author is facing. In addition, you have to be observant in looking for clues to themes that are still popular in the study, which are still controversial. To enrich ideas or ideas, a researcher must often conduct discussions, or attend national or international conferences.

He also explained the problems of scientific writing and their solutions. Because actually the process of writing scientific papers is required to carry out two stages of the process, the first is that the author processes the ideas in his mind by searching and reading various types of reference books, even having discussions to find a clear form of the idea. And the second is the stage when the writer ponders the idea or ideas in his writing. Various obstacles commonly faced by the author are problem formulation, literature review, hypothesis formulation and data analysis. The author in this case must be able to answer and solve certain problems that he poses. It often happens that novice writers propose a problem formulation that is less or even irrelevant to the title of the scientific work they make. The problem to be studied is of course not going to come by itself, but the problem must be searched for, identified and finally formulated in a clear, firm and specific manner. By seeing, studying theory, reading, it will obtain problems that are worthy of study with mastery of various theories in their respective fields of expertise. In addition, he often reviews previous research and observes various problems that arise, thereby increasing the author's ability to see the gaps between what should be and what is now. In addition, the obstacles faced by the author are not understanding the ins and outs and the lack of experience in writing scientific papers. To handle it, the writer must be diligent in reading and diligently practicing writing scientific papers, participating in competition events. Thus, the obstacles in writing this scientific paper will be overcome.

Figure 3, Giving Assistance of Indexing Journals and Library Online for Teachers



In the third activity conducted at meeting Room 2nd Floor of State Junior High School (SMPN) 2 Metro on October 22, 2021. The facilitator also participated in explaining about the types of journals and patterns of scientific publications. Based on the credit score guidelines announced by the Higher Education there is a classification of journals, including International Reputable Journals and National Journals. International Reputable Journals are journals that are indexed to highly reputable indexers such as Thomson, Scopus and Microsoft Academic Search and have an impact factor, so they have a maximum legal value of 40, while for journals that do not have an impact factor the maximum value is 30. There are also types of journals that are indexed on DOAJ and Dimension, it has a cumulative value of 20. National Journals have criteria for Journals accredited by Dikti, a maximum value of 25, national journals indexed in DOAJ in English, a maximum value of 20 while Indonesian is a maximum of 15. A scientific paper will be even more valuable when published in international journals. International publications are one of the selling points or prestige of a nation. The criteria for international journals issued by Dikti are to use the UN language (English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Chinese), the editorial team from within and outside the country has wide circulation or has many citations, has a manuscript bank and considers impact factors. Impact Factor is a measure of citations to natural science and social science journals. Now part of Thomson Scientific] in 1960 by calculating the citation index of the journals indexed by the Thomson ISI and reported annually in the JCR [*Journal Citation Report*]. Quality scientific journals are of course published by certain scientific professional associations whose membership is international and well-known publishers or higher education institutions or research institutions that have been proven to be committed to quality. So that the process of acceptance, review and publication is professional and really pays attention to the rules that apply strictly. In international journals that are open access are paid articles.

The fourth mentoring activity explains the characteristics of the envelope style that every journal publication publishing institution must have. The envelope style is a guideline or a way of writing scientific papers. This is one of the personality traits and identity of a periodical. Circumstances style as a distinctive physical appearance in journal publication publishing institutions, such as the form of writing format, writing pattern, journal appearance and periodic facial stability (size, color, decoration, content, and cover layout). Format, page layout, type, font size, content setting / content of the manuscript, paper type is a measure of the accuracy of the editors of the editor team in maintaining the style of the environment. The details of the information data, style of language, nuances implied, the order of presentation of facts and arguments are aspects of the contextual style that guarantee the identity and at the same time the quality of a scientific journal. Thus, the envelope style is a large mirror of the personality and identity of a period. Authors or contributors to manuscripts in journals must pay attention to the environmental style of each online journal publisher.

Stakeholders and facilitators also explained the importance of indexation in online journals. Indexation is used to find scientific journal content. Quality journals must have accredited national and international indexing institutions such as SINTA, DOAJ (Directory Open Access), Dimension, Proquest, Google Scholar, Elsevier Scopus and Thomson Reuter. Every published article should have a unique URL address, such as a DOI (digital object identifier). He also explained the Global Parameters for International Journal Reputation including Impact Factor (Thomson Reuters), SJR and SNIP (Scimag, Scopus), H-index (Google Scholar). We also introduced DOI (digital object identifier). DOI or in Indonesian language digital object identifier is a permanent identifier used on an electronic document in an electronic document, which is not related to the allocation of the object in question. To access the address and subscribe, you can go through the website: <https://www.crossref.org/>, via VIA RJL. Other activities also discussed the use of

online libraries, such as the use of National Library membership, which can access various reputable international journals for free. This assistance also introduces online libraries such as digilib or the repositories that are available at every *Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam Negeri* (PTKIN) or *Perguruan Tinggi Umum* (PTU) institution. This finding also shows that the teachers have willingness of participants in writing articles or scientific papers is quite high. Hence drilling learning that have done by the teachers can engage of teachers understanding. Hence, they know the pattern of scientific writing which consists of Introduction, Method, Result, Discussion and Conclusion.

The finding was a line with Sagala, et al., (2019), mentoring or mentoring really helps participants to better understand scientific article writing. Participants know the weaknesses and strengths that they already have in the written draft/manuscript. The facilitator/resource person dissects the manuscript after it has been read by the companion. Participants can immediately improve the manuscripts that still need improvement. This is an advantage of the mentoring method versus just training. Aisyah and Mahanani (2017) stated that it is necessary to have a sustainable program in train teachers to be able to write scientific articles for publication in journals. Mentoring or mentoring is one form of the sustainable program.

Furthermore, the finding Noorjannah (2014) show that age affects the teacher's ability to scientific writing. This study classifies the age of teachers 39-47 years and 51-58 years. Teacher with 51-58 years old have more difficulty writing scientific articles than 39-47 years old. While teacher at a younger age or at the initial promotion (IIIA to IVA) is not required to be require produce scientific article publications (Simon et al., 2016). The weak scientific writing ability of teachers is partly the result of limited access to information and also limited mastery of the teacher's scientific method (Cargill, M., & O'Connor, 2021). The results of Bazerman (2019) also show that the inhibiting factors for writing teacher scientific papers are: (1) limited time caused by the administrative demands of the teacher, the burden of teaching assignments, and personal busyness; (2) the idea of writing scientific papers did not develop, due to the absence of a supervisor and limited references; and (3) the factor of limited insight into writing scientific papers, because the socialization by related parties has not been optimal. Weak writing skills of teachers will have an impact on the poor quality of learning carried out by teachers, because learning activities are scientific activities that must be based on scientific principles as well (Gunawan, I., Triwiyanto, T., & Kusumaningrum, 2018; Prabawati, & Muslim, 2020). If referring to the teacher's problems in writing scientific papers, the key to solving these problems is from the teacher himself. Weak writing culture is also linear with weak reading culture. Therefore, to write scientific papers, a teacher must also have a high reading culture as well. The teacher's low reading interest is one of the main problems in the aspect of teacher pedagogical competence (Hakim, 2015; Almerich, et al., 2016). Reading is a way to incorporate and enrich vocabulary guides into a teacher, so that by reading many diverse references, people will have an increasingly diverse vocabulary wealth (Hassinger-Dass, 2016). It will be even more supportive in writing, especially if after reading, make notes that are the result of reading, so that writing activities will feel smooth and the notes that are owned over time can be as complete as documents. In order to solve the solution to the limitation of references, teachers can take advantage of the references available online.

The contribution of this assistance showed that the teachers can write manuscripts from research reports into journal articles, taking into account the scientific writing pattern in the introduction, method, result and discussion sections. In addition, they also know various kinds of indexation of accredited national journals such as SINTA, and access reputable international journals from Scimago JR, Scindirect, etc. The teachers were very enthusiastic and willing to transform the results of the research reports in the form of a manuscript. In addition, several research reports that have become manuscripts

have been submitted to national journals by taking into account the suitability of the template, focus and scope, the style of the journal's environment and the feasibility of the issuing institution (ISSN).

CONLUSSION

This assistance had an impact on improving the skills of writing journal articles by teachers and the use of online libraries that can be accessed for free. The teachers have willingness of participants in writing articles or scientific papers is quite high and know the pattern of scientific writing which consists of Introduction, Method, Result, Discussion and Conclusion. In addition, they can also look for various credible reference resources such as Google Scholar, utilization of National Library membership. The facilitator also provides an understanding of several accredited national indexing institutions, moderately reputable indexes, and reputable international indexes/scopus.

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