

Online Literacy Class Oktober: Plagiarisme dan Etika Publikasi Ilmiah untuk Dosen dan Mahasiswa

Oleh:

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Plagiasi

- perbuatan secara **sengaja** atau **tidak sengaja** dalam memperoleh atau mencoba memperoleh kredit atau nilai untuk suatu karya ilmiah, dengan **mengutip sebagian** atau **seluruh karya ilmiah pihak lain** yang diakui sebagai karya ilmiahnya, **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara tepat dan memadai**.

“Permendiknas Nomor 17 Tahun 2010. Pasal 1”

Jenis Plagiasi (Permendiknas)

- a. **mengutip** istilah, **kata-kata** dan/atau **kalimat**, **data** dan/atau **informasi tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai**;
- b. mengutip **secara acak** istilah, kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, data dan/atau informasi dari suatu sumber tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai;
- c. **menggunakan** sumber **gagasan**, **pendapat**, **pandangan**, atau **teori tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai**;
- d. **merumuskan** dengan kata-kata dan/atau kalimat sendiri dari sumber kata-kata dan/atau kalimat, gagasan, pendapat, pandangan, atau teori **tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai**; (<<< **parafrase tanpa penyebutan sumber**)
- e. **menyerahkan** suatu karya ilmiah yang dihasilkan dan/atau telah dipublikasikan oleh pihak lain sebagai karya ilmiahnya tanpa menyatakan sumber secara memadai. (<<< **merubah nama author atau ghost author**)

SUMBER

- karya dan/atau karya ilmiah yang dibuat, diterbitkan, dipresentasikan, atau dimuat dalam bentuk tertulis baik cetak maupun elektronik.
- yang dimaksud dengan yang **dibuat** dapat berupa:
 - 1.komposisi musik;
 - 2.perangkat lunak komputer;
 - 3.fotografi;
 - 4.lukisan;
 - 5.sketsa;
 - 6.patung; atau
 - 7.karya dan atau karya ilmiah sejenis yang tidak termasuk kategori angka 1 s.d 6.

Yang dimaksud dengan **diterbitkan** menurut PERMENDIKNAS 17/2010 dapat berupa :

1. buku yang dicetak dan diedarkan oleh penerbit atau perguruan tinggi;
2. artikel yang dimuat dalam berkala ilmiah, majalah, atau surat kabar;
3. kertas kerja atau makalah profesional dari organisasi tertentu;
4. isi laman elektronik; atau
5. hasil karya dan/atau karya ilmiah yang tidak termasuk pada angka 1 s.d 4.

Yang dimaksud dengan **dipresentasikan** PERMENDIKNAS 17/2010 dapat berupa :

1. presentasi di depan khalayak umum atau terbatas;
2. presentasi melalui radio/televisi/video/cakram padat/ cakram video digital; atau
3. bentuk atau cara lain sejenis yang tidak termasuk pada angka 1 dan 2.

Jenis Plagiasi (COPE)

- Auto Plagiarism/Self Plagiarism
- Plagiarism

Auto Plagiarism/Redundant/duplicate

COPE. (2015a). redundant publication. Retrieved October 31, 2016, from http://publicationethics.org/files/redundant_publication_A_0.pdf

- Major overlap/redundancy (i.e. based on same dataset with identical findings and/or evidence that authors have sought to hide redundancy, e.g. by changing title or author order or not referring to previous papers)
- Minor overlap ("salami publishing" with some element of redundancy) or legitimate repetition or re-analysis (e.g. sub-group/extended follow-up/ repeated methods)

Plagiarism

COPE. (2015b). Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript. Retrieved October 31, 2016, from [http://publicationethics.org/files/Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript %281%29.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/Suspected%20plagiarism%20in%20a%20submitted%20manuscript%20%281%29.pdf)

- Clear plagiarism (unattributed use of large portions of text and/or data, presented as if they were by the plagiarist)
- Minor copying of short phrases only (e.g. in discussion of research paper from non-native language speaker) No misattribution of data



CHECK FOR PLAGIARISM

< BACK PROPOSAL Bina 1r Checked on 06/20/16, 5:10:35 PM

1.Latar Belakang

Perusahaan yang memproduksi barang atau jasa untuk memajukan usahanya menggunakan banyak strategi salah satunya dengan menggunakan merek. Merek digunakan untuk memberikan identitas terhadap barang dagangan atau produksi satu perusahaan atau jasa dengan barang atau produksi perusahaan atau jasa lain yang sejenis. Tidak dapat dibayangkan apabila suatu produk barang atau jasa dipasarkan tanpa menggunakan merek. Tentu konsumen sulit untuk membedakan barang atau jasa dari pruduk suatu badan usaha yang satu dengan badan usaha yang lain, disamping itu konsumen juga akan kesulitan untuk memperoleh produk tersebut di pasaran, kecuali diperoleh melalui pembelian langsung di tempat produksinya atau dijajakan langsung oleh produsen kepada konsumen. Karenanya merek merupakan tanda pengenal asal barang dan jasa sekaligus mempunyai fungsi menghubungkan barang dan jasa yang bersangkutan dengan produsennya. Hal itu menggambarkan jaminan kepribadian (*individuality*), dan reputasi barang dan jasa hasil usahanya tersebut sewaktu diperdagangkan.

Merek dapat pula menjadi asset perusahaan apabila produk barang atau jasa yang dihasilkan dengan menggunakan merek tersebut berhasil menjadi barang atau jasa yang banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat. Maka dari itu merek yang bersangkutan akan menjadi "kata kunci" bagi masyarakat yang akan membeli suatu barang atau jasa.¹

Merek merupakan satu-satunya cara untuk menciptakan dan mempertahankan *goodwill* di mata konsumen di pasaran luar negeri. Merek merupakan simbol bagi pihak pedagang untuk memperluas dan mempertahankan pasarnya di luar negeri. *Goodwill* dari suatu produk barang

Words: 2967 | Pages: 11

LEGEND

Internet History Exclude

0.0% / 99.97% 72 / 72
Originality / Similarity (%) Used Sources / Total

SOURCES EXCLUDED

- 0 Manually
- 0 By system similarity settings
- 0 / 0 References / citations

SIMILARITY SOURCES

Internet (72 sources)

| | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 1. ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p... | 99.97% | |
| 2. ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p... | 99.97% | |
| 3. ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.p... | 17.61% | |
| 4. www.e-jurnal.com/2014/12/perlindu... | 17.11% | |

Prosentase plagiat

Sumber yang paling banyak di contek dan prosentasenya

Contoh report mahasiswa hampir 100% plagiat !!

Contoh report mahasiswa cuman 7% Mirip (terkait bunyi pasal UU)

The screenshot shows a plagiarism report on the Unplag website. The browser address bar displays <https://unplag.com/library/viewer/report/84124>. The user's name is Mochammad Tanzil Mul... with a remaining annual plan of 1737 pages. The document being checked is 'Proposal Stevia', checked on 06/20/16 at 4:02:09 PM. The main text area contains a paragraph about labor laws, with several phrases highlighted in yellow to indicate similarity. On the right, a legend shows the similarity score is 92.91 / 7.09, with 144 / 144 sources used. The report also indicates that references and citations are excluded from the similarity calculation.

Words: 2324 | Pages: 16

Penanggulangan Plagiasi

6 Ways to Avoid Plagiarism in Research Papers. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <http://en.writecheck.com/ways-to-avoid-plagiarism/>

- **Paraphrase**
- **Cite**
- **Quoting**
- **Citing Quotes**
- **Citing Your Own Material**
- **Referencing**

Quoting

2.1. *The World Court and legal scholarship on the requirement of armed attack*

In what is considered to be its seminal opinion on the international law of force, the World Court found that the exercise of the right of individual self-defence is ‘subject to the State concerned having been the victim of an armed attack.’¹⁵ In that instance, it was added that reliance on collective self-defence would not dispose of the need to prove that an armed attack had occurred.¹⁶ Likewise, in the case of *Oil Platforms*, the Court held that

‘(...) in order to establish that it was legally justified in attacking the Iranian platforms in exercise of the right of individual self-defence, the United States ha[d] to show that attacks had been made upon it for which Iran was responsible; and that those attacks were of such a nature as to be qualified as “armed attacks” within the meaning of that expression in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and as understood in customary law on the use of force.’¹⁷

In even more decisive terms, in *Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, the Court ruled that ‘Article 51 of the Charter (...) recognizes the existence of an inherent right of self-defence in the case of armed attack by one State against another State.’¹⁸ In none of these instances, however, was it really explained why the need to prove the occurrence of an armed attack cannot be dispensed with.

¹⁷ *Oil Platforms*, [2003] ICJ Reports, pp. 186-187.

Contoh Paraphrase

(Paraphrase: Write It in Your Own Words. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/>)

The original passage:

- Students frequently overuse direct quotation in taking notes, and as a result they overuse quotations in the final [research] paper. Probably only about 10% of your final manuscript should appear as directly quoted matter. Therefore, you should strive to limit the amount of exact transcribing of source materials while taking notes. Lester, James D. Writing Research Papers. 2nd ed. (1976): 46-47.

A plagiarized version:

- Students often use too many direct quotations when they take notes, resulting in too many of them in the final research paper. In fact, probably only about 10% of the final copy should consist of directly quoted material. So it is important to limit the amount of source material copied while taking notes.

Contoh Paraphrase

(Paraphrase: Write It in Your Own Words. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/619/1/>)

An acceptable summary:

- Students should take just a few notes in direct quotation from sources to help minimize the amount of quoted material in a research paper (Lester 46-47).

A legitimate paraphrase:

- In research papers students often quote excessively, failing to keep quoted material down to a desirable level. Since the problem usually originates during note taking, it is essential to minimize the material recorded verbatim (Lester 46-47).

Soal?

Sosialisasi SE Dikti No 153/2012 Serta PENCEGAHAN & PENANGGULANGAN PLAGIASI DI PERGURUAN TINGGI Berdasarkan (PERMENDIKNAS NOMOR 17 TAHUN 2010. (n.d).

1. *Mungkinkah 20 atau 30 tahun kedepan nanti akan terwujud? Barangkali, ini memang mimpi di siang bolong! Sama dengan mimpi besarnya PSSI merencanakan menggelar Piala Dunia 2022 di Indonesia. Wah, tentu ini mimpi besar. Tetapi apakah lembaga kita yang sudah berumur 28 tahun dan baru 8 tahun sebagai PTN perlu bermimpi ke mana arah ke depan.*
2. *Mungkinkah di tahun 2025 nanti? Barangkali, ini memang mimpi di siang bolong! Sama dengan mimpi besarnya PSSI merencanakan menggelar Piala Dunia 2022 di Indonesia. Wah, tentu ini mimpi besar. Tetapi bukankah Instansi kita sudah berumur 28 tahun dan perlu ber "mimpi" ke mana arah Instansi ini akan dibawa ke depan.*

Points

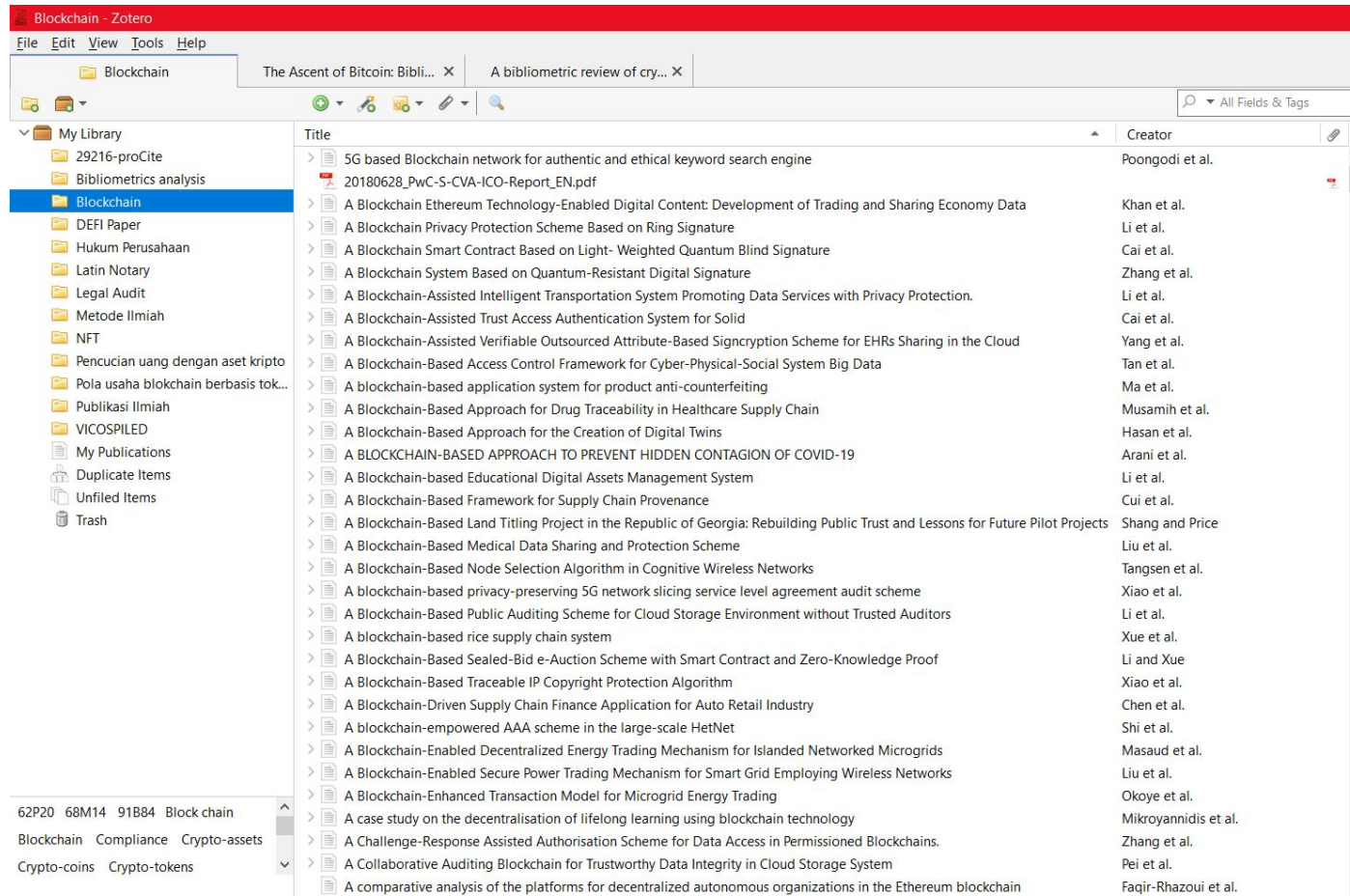
1. Paraphrase ≠ summarize
2. Never copy more than two words in a row, use quotation if you do that.
3. Use proper citation.

Tips Menghindari Plagiasi

How to Avoid Plagiarism. (2016). Retrieved October 31, 2016, from <http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342057>

- Keep track of your sources; print electronic sources (Use reference manager, e.g. Zotero)
- Keep sources in correct context
- Plan ahead (save your time and use current research as source, find on DOAJ, portalgaruda.org, or other indexer)
- Don't cut and paste: File and label your sources
- Keep your own writing and your sources separate
- Keep your notes and your draft separate
- Paraphrase carefully in your notes; acknowledge your sources explicitly when paraphrasing
- Avoid reading a classmate's paper for inspiration.
- Don't save your citations for later. (always cite immediately after you wrote)
- Quote your sources properly
- Keep a source trail . (keep your source, even after you finish your work)

Zotero



Indexing and Abstract Service, e.g. DOAJ and Garuda



The image shows two overlapping web browser screenshots. The top screenshot is of the Garuda website (https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id), featuring a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Publisher', and 'Journal / Conference' links. A large banner for 'Dingahayu Republik Indonesia Hari Kemerdekaan Indonesia KE 77' is visible. Below the banner is a search bar and a statistics section showing 2,187,866 articles, 2,960 publishers, 15,954 journals, 205 conferences, and 40 subjects. The bottom screenshot is of the DOAJ website (doaj.org), showing a search bar, a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Browse Subjects', 'Apply', 'News', 'About', 'For Publishers', and 'API', and a 'SUPPORT DOAJ' button. The main content area includes a search bar, a statistics box with 9,159 journals, 6,406 searchable articles, 128 countries, and 2,323,986 articles, and a 'Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)' description.

Garuda Website Statistics:

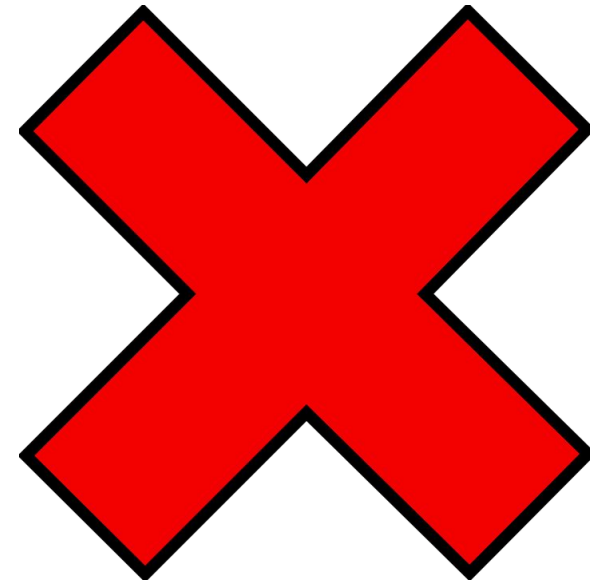
- 2,187,866 Articles
- 2,960 Publishers
- 15,954 Journals
- 205 Conferences
- 40 Subject

DOAJ Website Statistics:

- 9,159 Journals
- 6,406 searchable at Article level
- 128 Countries
- 2,323,986 Articles

Manipulasi yang biasa dilakukan

1. Memasukkan karakter diantara dua kata, kemudian diubah warna font menjadi putih.
2. Mengubah tampilan text menjadi gambar
3. Edit pdf hasil cek similarity



Sanksi Plagiarisme

UU 20/2003 Pasal 70

- ***Lulusan yang karya ilmiah yang digunakannya untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik, profesi, atau vokasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 25 Ayat (2) terbukti merupakan jiplakan dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama dua tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp 200.000.000,00 (dua ratus juta rupiah).***

Peraturan Menteri Nomor 17 Tahun 2010

sanksi:

- Teguran
- Peringatan tertulis
- Penundaan pemberian sebagian hak mahasiswa
- Pembatalan nilai
- Pemberhentian dengan hormat dari status sebagai mahasiswa
- Pemberhentian tidak dengan hormat dari status sebagai mahasiswa
- Pembatalan ijazah apabila telah lulus dari proses pendidikan.

PERTANYAAN YANG SERING MUNCUL (2)

1. Bolehkah menerbitkan artikel yang sudah muncul online (bukan jurnal/prosiding/buku)?
2. Bolehkah withdrawn artikel ilmiah sebelum diterbitkan?
3. Bolehkah menerapkan withdrawal fee?
4. Bolehkah membuat daftar hitam penulis?
5. Bolehkah meminta penulis mensitasi artikel tertentu?
6. Bolehkah editor terbit di jurnal sendiri?

BOLEHKAH MENERBITKAN ARTIKEL YANG SUDAH MUNCUL ONLINE (BUKAN JURNAL/PROSIDING/BUKU) DENGAN PENULIS YANG SAMA?

•<https://publicationethics.org/case/possible-self-plagiarism-and-or-prior-publication>

- 1. Prior publication list adalah ranah kebijakan jurnal ilmiah masing–masing.
- 2. Tidak ada petunjuk standar sumber mana saja yang dianggap sebagai prior publication.
- 3. Dikarenakan, hal itu sangat dinamis.
- 4. Perkembangan saat ini academician blogger, pre-print server, atau yang lain sudah berkembang dan diakui.
- 5. Kebijakan membolehkan preprint misalnya, kontradiktif dengan kebijakan double blind review.
- 6. Karena reviewer pastinya akan mengetahui nama penulis artikel itu jika artikel itu sudah live di pre print server. Atau bahkan menyebabkan reviewer salah paham dan menganggap author telah melakukan plagiasi, dikarenakan reviewer tidak mengetahui siapa penulis naskah yang di review.
- Result: Boleh, jika memang sudah ditentukan boleh oleh policy jurnal tersebut.

CONTOH PRIOR PUBLICATION POLICY

AHA/ASA Journal Policies

- [Submission Requirements](#)
- [Research Guidelines](#)
- [Figure Guidelines](#)
- [TOP Guidelines](#)
- [Prior Publication Policy](#)
- [Open Access Information](#)
- [Public Access Policy](#)
- [Permissions and Rights](#)
- [Embargo Policy](#)
- [Conflict of Interest Procedures](#)
- [Ethical Conduct Policy](#)

Prior Publication Policy

Manuscripts are considered on the understanding that they contain original material, that the manuscript and material within the manuscript have not been published and are not being considered for publication elsewhere in whole or in part in any language, except as an abstract. The authors also certify that any and all other work in preparation, submitted, in press, or published that is potentially overlapping either in the actual data presented or in the conceptual approach is enclosed along with the original submission. Any material within the manuscript that has appeared elsewhere must be cross-referenced and permission to use or adapt the material must be received, in writing from the copyright holder.

Preprint Servers: Posting of un-refereed manuscripts to a community preprint server by the author will not be considered prior publication, provided that the following conditions are met: 1) During submission, authors must acknowledge preprint server deposition and provide any associated accession numbers or DOIs; 2) Versions of a manuscript that have been altered as a result of the peer review process may not be deposited; 3) The preprint version cannot itself have been indexed in MEDLINE or PubMed; 4) Upon publication, authors are responsible for updating the archived preprint with a DOI and link to the published version of the article.

Abstracts/Webcasts: If some or all of the work in the manuscript has been published or submitted in abstract form, and/or overlapping data exists, the following rules apply: 1) The published or submitted abstract must accompany the submitted manuscript; 2) The abstract cannot itself have been referenced in MEDLINE or PubMed; 3) The potentially overlapping work and a separate explanation of the nature of any possible overlap with the submitted manuscript must accompany the submitted manuscript.

These restrictions generally do not apply to presentations or press reports published in connection with scientific meetings, or to poster presentations at scientific meetings that are recorded, provided that the material has not been widely circulated. Posting an audio recording, video recording, or short summary of a presentation made at a professional meeting on the Internet would be considered as a meeting presentation by the American Heart Association and would not compromise consideration of a submission. Direct release of information through press releases or media briefings may preclude publication.

The [AHA Scientific Publishing Ethical Conduct Policy](#) (PDF) contains the full ethical conduct policy.

CONTOH 2 PRIOR PUBLICATION POLICY

■ DUAL AND PRIOR PUBLICATION POLICY

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In order to preserve the integrity of AGU publications with respect to publishing original investigations, AGU prohibits the submission of material for publication that has been previously published in any form that constitutes public distribution. Specifically, any document that is accessible to a library user, who does not have special access or privileges, directly or indirectly in paper or electronic form is considered published, except as noted below.

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Publication in *Eos* does not constitute dual publication if an author submits a manuscript on the same research to one of the AGU journals. *Eos* articles present material in a completely different manner from the archival publication.

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Other exceptions of postings or publications required for legal or other reasons may be considered at the discretion of the editors.

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Specific questions with respect to this policy should be directed to the editor in chief of the relevant journal.

CONTOH 3 PRIOR PUBLICATION POLICY



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[Prior Publication](#)

[Impact Factor & Ranking Results](#)

[SAGE Chinese Author Gateway 中国作者资源](#)

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Following are examples of prior distribution that may be acceptable:

Working papers or versions of the paper posted on a preprint server or a scholarly collaboration network (SCN)

Please consult the journal's submission guidelines to determine whether the journal will consider submissions that have been previously shared as a pre-print. While SAGE generally supports the early dissemination of research through preprints (the pre-peer review version of the paper, also referenced as a "working paper"), including through SAGE's own preprint platform, [Advance](#), and other preprint platforms and SCNs, such as bioRxiv, preprints.org, ResearchGate and Academia.edu, some journals will not consider submissions that have been shared as a preprint prior to submission.

Most dissertations and theses posted in institutional archives

Excerpts or material from your dissertation that have not been through peer review will generally be eligible for publication. However, if the excerpt from the dissertation included in your manuscript is the same or substantially the same as any previously published work, the editor may determine that it is not suitable for publication in the journal.

Conference abstracts, posters and presentations

Subject to the journal's policy, manuscripts based on papers that have been presented at conferences may be considered for publication as long as they have not been published and provided that you still retain the rights to the manuscript. The journal editor may review whether the version of your article considered for publication is materially different from the work you presented at a conference and/or whether publication in the journal will enable your article to reach an audience that the conference paper did not previously reach. Prior publication of an abstract or poster presented at a conference will generally not impact the manuscript's eligibility for publication.

Raw data and clinical trials registries

New papers based on data that have been previously referenced in other works may be acceptable. However, please note that permission may be required to re-use collections of data, and any prior works by you based on the same data collection as that used in the manuscript should be identified by you when submitting the manuscript to the journal. If you are reproducing data that was arranged, organized or compiled by someone else (such as in a table or appendix), you should check whether permission is needed to reproduce the table, appendix, or other collection of data within your manuscript.

CONTOH 4 PRIOR PUBLICATION POLICY



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Summary

Elsevier

Elsevier Policy on prior publication

Elsevier welcomes submissions from authors and will consider these for publication where work has not previously been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. Elsevier does not view the following prior uses of a work as prior publication:

- Publication in the form of an abstract
- Publication as an academic thesis
- Publication as an electronic preprint

Some journals may also consider for publication works that have been previously published as part of a published lecture. Further information on each journal's prior publication policies is included within the journal's Guide for Authors.

Please note:

[Cell Press](#) ↗ , [The Lancet](#) ↗ , and some society-owned titles have different policies on prior publication. Information on these is available on the journal homepage.

BOLEHKAH WITHDRAWN ARTIKEL ILMIAH YANG BELUM DITERBITKAN?

• <https://publicationethics.org/case/withdrawal-paper-proof-stage>

• <https://www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/3-5-correcting-the-literature/#353>

1. Author wajib mendapatkan notifikasi accepted.
2. Sebelum di layout editing, hendaknya author dikonfirmasi ulang dan meminta persetujuan ulang untuk artikel diterbitkan. Disclaimer perlu di sampaikan, bahwa setelah terbit, artikel hanya bisa ditarik dengan mekanisme retraction atau removal.
3. Editor jurnal harus menyadari bahwa jika penulis tidak menghendaki artikelnya diterbitkan, maka itu harus dilakukan. Meskipun editor sudah bekerja keras untuk melakukan proses terhadap artikel tersebut.
4. Penulis wajib menyampaikan alasan penarikan artikel ilmiah.

Result: Boleh.

BOLEHKAH MENERAPKAN WITHDRAWAL FEE?

• <https://publicationethics.org/taxonomy/term/779>

• <https://publicationethics.org/case/unethical-withdrawal-after-acceptance-maximize-impact-factor>

1. Penarikan sebelum terbit adalah hak author (meski sudah accept).
2. Untuk melakukan penarikan, hendaknya author menginformasikan ke jurnal ilmiah untuk notifikasi.
3. Tidak etis jika ada fee withdraw.
4. Namun diperbolehkan jika ada submission fee.
5. Submission fee lazimnya dengan prosentase lebih kecil 1-10% dari biaya penerbitan artikel.

Result: tidak boleh. (unusual activity)

BOLEHKAH MEMBUAT DAFTAR HITAM PENULIS?

•<https://publicationethics.org/case/duplicate-publication-6>

•<https://publicationethics.org/taxonomy/term/2296>

1. Daftar hitam biasanya dibuat jurnal untuk penulis yang melakukan multiple submission.
2. Multiple submission oleh penulis itu tidak beretika.
3. tidak ada anjuran untuk membuat daftar hitam penulis.
4. Karena itu bisa menimbulkan dampak hukum yang serius pada jurnal ilmiah atau institusi manapun yang mengeluarkannya.
5. Edukasi adalah yang diutamakan.
6. Jalan tengahnya adalah membuat "grey list".

Result: Tidak boleh.

BOLEHKAH MEMINTA PENULIS MENSITASI ARTIKEL TERTENTU?

- <https://publicationethics.org/case/editor-manipulation-impact-factor>
- <https://www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/2-1-editor-roles-and-responsibilities/#215>

1. Termasuk kategori manipulasi sitasi (kategori: **Coercion**)
 2. "you are strongly recommended" versus "you could consider"
- Result: Tidak boleh jika sifatnya wajib.

BOLEHKAH EDITOR TERBIT DI JURNAL SENDIRI?

• <https://publicationethics.org/case/submissions-members-editorial-board>

• <https://publicationethics.org/case/editor-author-own-journal>

1. Proses sama seperti penulis pada umumnya.
2. Yang melakukan proses adalah editor lainnya.
3. Setelah terbit, dalam editorial note disampaikan bahwa proses terbit artikel dari editor x di jurnal tersebut dilakukan dengan transparan (lebih bagus lagi jika proses review di jurnal adalah open review atau blind review, sehingga nama reviewer dan editor dituliskan juga dalam paper. Sehingga lebih transparan.

Result: Boleh dengan kondisi tertentu.

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