SEMINAR-ONLINE-NASIONAL

MANAJEMEN REFERENSI DAN SITASI BERBASIS ENDNOTE V.7 UNTUK INTERNATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS

BY: Dr Wilhelmus Hary Susilo







Dr Wilhelmus Hary Susilo- WORKSHOP NASIONAL 2020



CV

- LECTURE-CERTIFICATE.11103102004428.
- AMS(ACADEMY OF MARKETING SCIENCE) MEMBERS ID: 50672345)- IMARC.ID:
 20150122- ID ercicrssh 1804140- member of
 Social science & Humanities Research
 Association (SSHRA).
- Assoc. Professor (Head Lector) of Marketing Management

Ka-Prodi MM FEB UPI YAI,

23 buku (1 International Book-LATVIA European), 27 Internasional Journal Manuscripts (5 scopus- Q3, 1 Elsevier, Index copernicus), Presenter-International conference (Finland (Aalto University), Tokyo, Singapore (NUSS), Bali, Batam, Manado, Makasar, Jakarta (INA), etc), Int. Reviewer (Italy dan Yunani), Int. Pilot Survey; Beijing, Hanoi Vietnam, Singapore. Thw International-Symposium Judge, Korea, DOSEN S3 FEB UPI YAI, UI, DOSEN S2 MM FEB UPI YAI, UMB, PAKUAN, STIK SC, DOSEN S1 ARS TEKNIK UPI YAI.



Pertain

Tulisan ilmiah
& Brief Guide
to using
EndNote X7

Penelitian
Businessilmu
Manajemen
yang baik &
How finding

Praktek membuat-Data base

Fenomena manuscripts

Kum (indexes)- desiminasi- REVIEW PROCESS

Kesadaran diri

budget

Gap penelitian

Data base referensigrand theory MANAJEMEN- jurnal terkait- novelty

Tata-bahasa

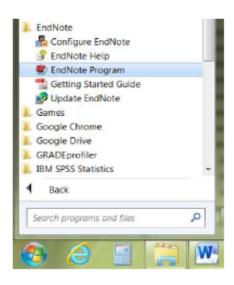
EndNote is a bibliographic software

- EndNote is a bibliographic software that is used to store and manage all your references. It is actually a databaseas Endnote Libraries. It allows you to import and organize references into groups to easily manage many projects using the same library.
- The references could then be use as you write your paper or thesis, and create your bibliography in the style of your choice.
- References can be imported from databases such as ScienceDirect. EndNote works with Microsoft Word, OpenOffice.org Writer, Wolfram Mathmaticva, and Apple Pages.

1. Navigating the Library Window

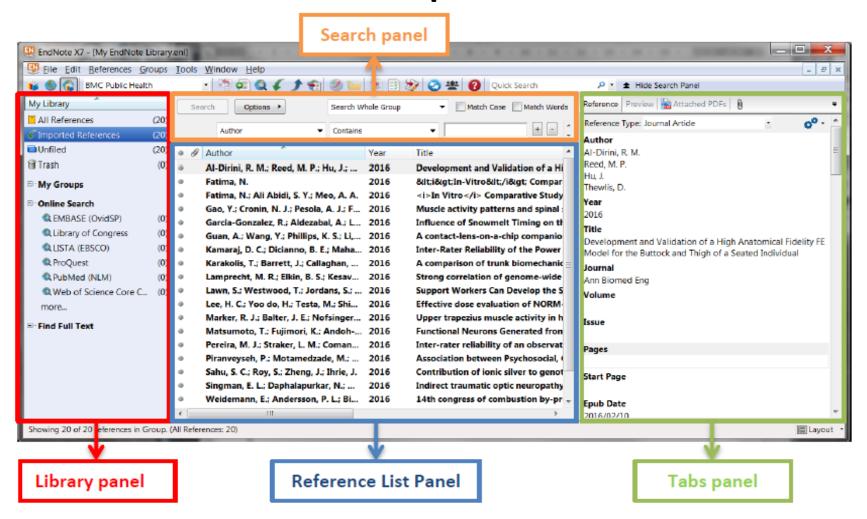
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Click on the Start button → All Programs → EndNote → EndNote Program



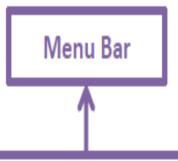
This is the main EndNote X7 windows

The panels



The menu bar

Brief Guide to using EndNote X7





Membuat data base

- 1. Insert individual.
- 2. Insert dari data base Jurnal tertentu

3. Cite from google

Google Scholar Citation

- Search the articles in Google Scholar, http://scholar.google.com/
- Select Cite at the bottom of the article you like to export.



- A pop-up window appear
- Select EndNote

Perhatikan Index Journal

- SCOPUS- CEK SJR
- INDEX COPERNICUS

Bagaimana konteks manage referensi dengan keilmuan manajemen?

Bidang ilmu manajemen sesuai konsentrasinya

Memahami penelitian yang baik

Memahami kesenjangan penelitian

Memahami isi Jurnal dengan baik

Yang terpenting juga memahami Teori Ilmu Manajemen dengan baik

Penelitian yang baik

What is good research (Cooper dan Schindler, 2014)

Good research

Follow the standards >
scientific method

systematic

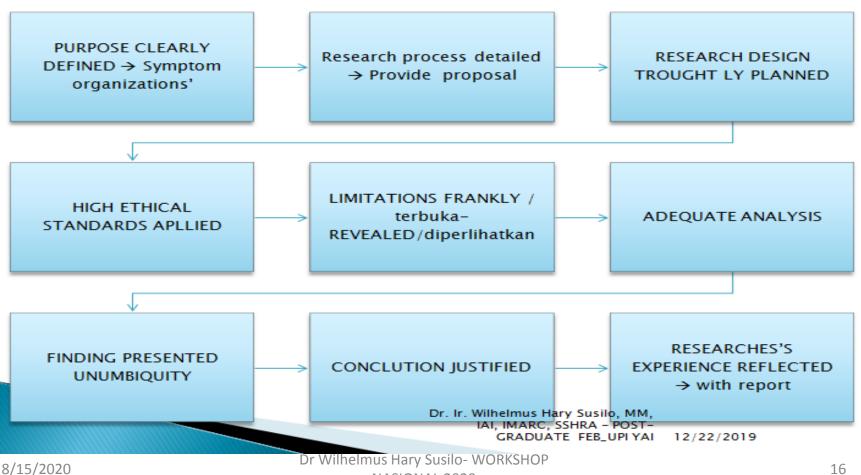
Empirically base on procedure

The ethic clearance



Sembilan dimensi

The 9-DIMENSIONS of the CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH SCIENTIFIC METHOD



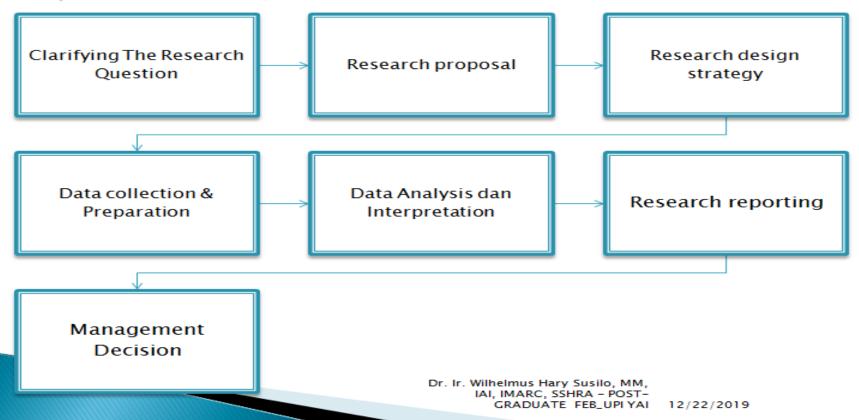
LOGIKA PENELITIAN

TUJUAN PENELITIAN: Kajian theory dan mengisi gaps riset RESearch GAP sebagai suatu penelitian terkait **KEBAHARUAN-NOVELTY** JUSTIFIKASI: Grand Metode: analisis dan Theory, Midle range MASALAH BISNIS: terjadi sintesis data (Lisrel, theory and practice eviews etc.), hasil dan penurunan penjualan pembahasan theory Temuan penelitian, kesimpulan, saran, MASALAH PENELITIAN: **PERTANYAAN** kontribusi dan statement PENELITIAN: how, what keterbatasan penelitian, acknolgement

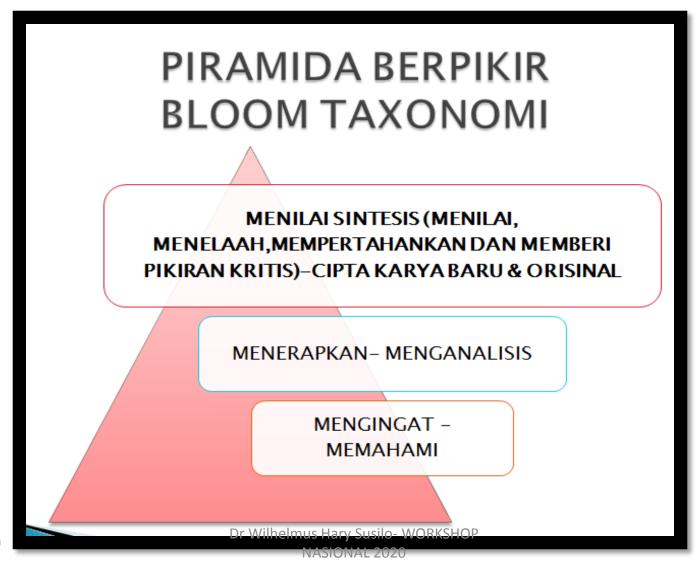
Proses penelitian bisnis

THE RESEARCH PROCESS,

Cooper dan Schindler, 2014)



RESEARCH GAP- AN IDEA FOR MANUSCRIPTS



The 5 research gap-generating for an idea of manuscripts (Prof. Augusty)

Kesenjangan penelitian merupakan hal yang dianggap celah yang harus digali dan dikembangkan menjadi suatu penelitian bisnis

1. Tatanan konseptual baik tetapi teori tidak ada (open- ended) 2. Masalah penelitian yang belum selesai (hipotesis utama di tolak) → digunakan konsep mediasi) 3. Hasil penelitian yang memberikan konklusi yang tidak kuat. → paradigma dan solusi 4. Hasil penelitian baik tetapi terdapat banyak ketidak jelasan proses atau peran. → input-proses-output dengan mengisi Intervining yg dikembangkan dari Grand Theory secara ONTOLOGI pemikiran bebas- hakekat

5. Gap- dgn Masalah yang dikembangkan dari KELEMAHAN penelitian sebelumnya.

Dr Wilhelmus Hary Susilo- WORKSHOF

KOMBINASI- THEORITIKAL GAPS-RESEARCH GAPS DENGAN BISNIS- GAP

- 1. PREPARING AN APPROPRIATE MODEL.
- 2. WHAT KINS OF COMBINATION OF VARAIBLES TO EXPLAIN THE PARADIGMN?

3. WHAT KIND OF RELATION IS ASSUMED AND ANALYZED BETWEEN VARIABLES?

4. IS YOUR MODEL TO ANALYZED THE REVIEW PARADIGMN BASE ON THE PREVIOUS STUDIES?

5. IS AN APPROPRIATE HYPHOTHESIS PROPOSED?

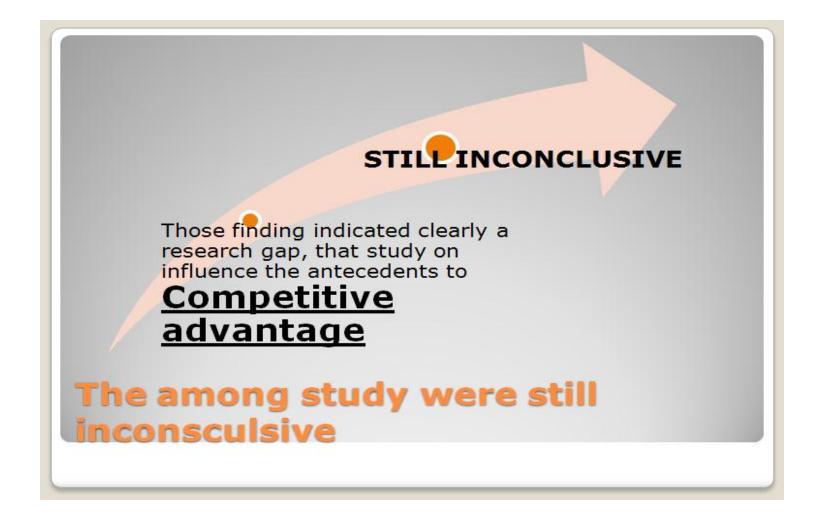
6. IS THE METHOD FOR MEASUREMENT OF A VARIABLES DECIDED?

7. CAN MEASURING VARIABLES BE CERTAINLY CONTROLLED?

2 APPROACH

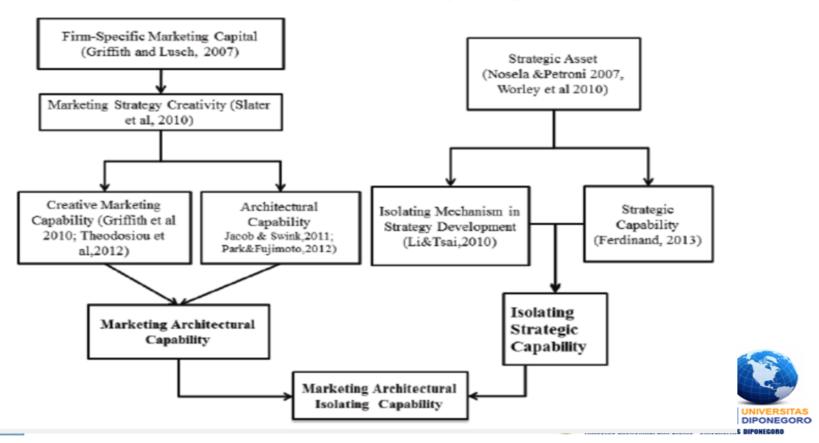


GAPS NO 4



PROSES SINTESIS MENGISI GAP PENELITIAN

Figure 1 Sythesis Process of MAIsCap Concept



CONTOH MENULISKAN TUJUAN PENELITIAN YANG MEMILIKI NOVELTY

TUJUAN PENELITIAN

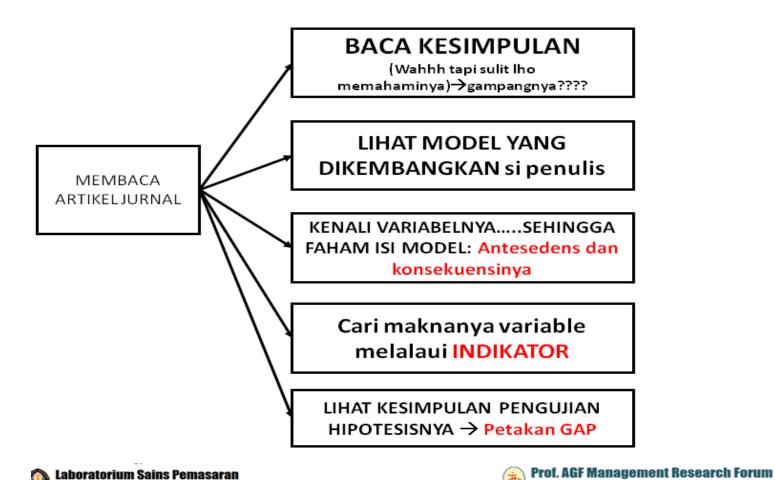
Penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi hubungan antara orientasi pelanggan terhadap kinerja tenaga penjualan serta mengeksploitasikannya ke dalam model konseptual baru yang berpijak pada dua teori utama yaitu Resource Advantage theory of competion and Service Dominant Logic.

Sumber: Disertasi Hidayat, 2018 Lab Sains Pemasaran DIM PSDIE FEB Undip





TEKNIK MEMAHAMI ARTIKEL JURNAL





Training, Research Modeling & Supervision Services

THEORY- ORGANIZATIONAL

THEORY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE & ORGANIZATION

12/6/2019

THE ORGANIZATIOAL THEORY

THEORY

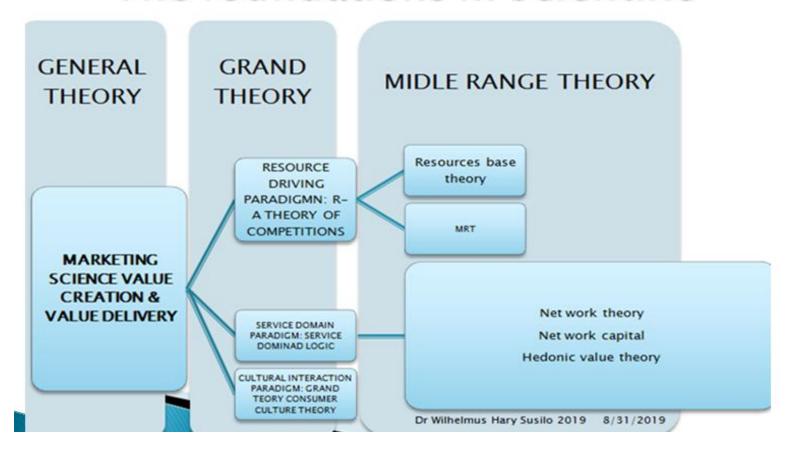
1. ADJUSTMENT-COST THEORY
OF THE FIRM, 2. AGENCY, 3.
BEHAVIORAL THEORY OF FIRM,
4. BOUNDED RATIONALITY
THEORY, 5. COMPETENCE BASED
THEORY, 6. CONTINGECY
THEORY, 7. ECLECTIC THEORY OF
INTERNATIONALA PRODUCTIONS,
8. GAME THEORY, 9. INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATION, 10.
INFORMATION ECONOMICS
THEORY, 11. INSTITUTIONAL
THEORY.

12. KNOWLEDGE-BASED VIEW
OF THE FIRM, 13. NETWORK
THEORY, 14. ORGANIZATIONAL
ECOLOGY, 15. PROSPECT
THEORY, 16. REAL OPTIONS
THEORY, 17. RESOURCEADVANTAGE THEORY, 18.
RESOURCE-BASED VIEW OF THE
FIRM, 19. RESORCE
DEPENDENCE THEORY, 20.
SERVICE- DOMINANT LOGIC, 21.
SIGNALING THEORY.

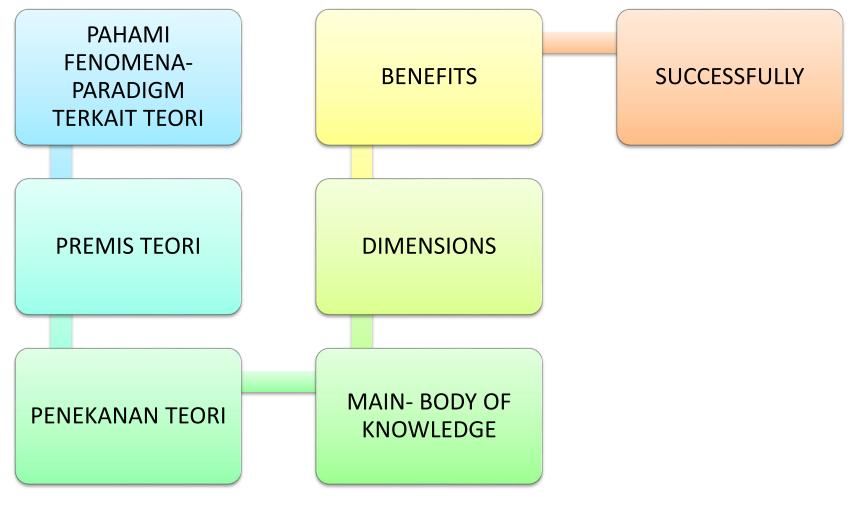
22.SOCIAL CAPITAL THEORY, 23.
STAKEHOLDER THEORY, 24.
STRATEGIC CHOICE THEORY, 25.
SYSTEM THEORY, 26. THEORY OF
COMPETITIVE RATIONALITY, 27.
THEORY OF MULTIMARKET
COMPETITIONS, 28. THEORY OF
THE GROWTH OF THE FIRM, 29.
THEORY OF THE MULTINATIONAL
ENTREPRISE, 30. TRANSACTION
COST ECONOMICS, 31. UPPER
ECHELONS THEORY.

HINDARI "ISTANA PASIR"

The foundations in scientific



TAHAP MELAKUKAN LITERATURE REVIEW PADA SUATU TEORI



THE R-A THEORY

BACK GROUND ON RESOURCES-ADVANTAGE THEORY (Hunt, 2011,pp73)

REVIEWING in strategic managemen, concerning: resourcesbased strategy.

Misguided pada indudtrial startegy development.

Heterogeneus demand theory

Should be able to explain the reason of exsitence of firm and what limit of size and scopes

Evolutionary Process
Theory of competition

PREMISES

THE FOUNDATION 9 PREMISES OF R-A THEORY

1. Demand is heterogeneous across industries, within industries and dynamic

2. Consumer information is imperfect/tidak sempurna and costly

Human motivation is constrained selfinterest seeking.

4. The firm's objective is superior financial performance

5. The Firm's informations is imperfect/tidak sempurna and costly

NEXT

 The Firm's resources are financial, physical, legal, human, organizational, informational and relational.

7. Resources characteristic are heterogeneous and imperfectly mobile.

8. The role of management is to recognize, understand, create, select, implement and modify strategies.

Competitive dinamics are disequilibrium-provoking, with innovation endogeneus.

THE STRESSES

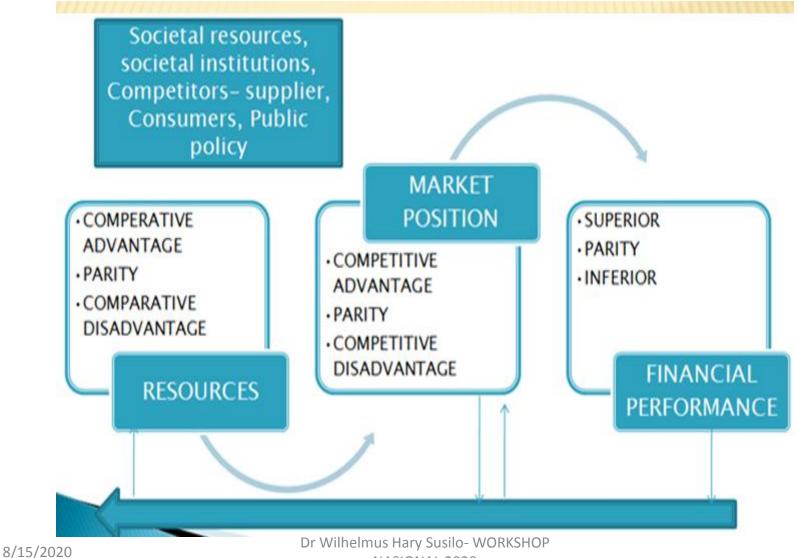
R-A THEORY STRESSES THE IMPORTANT OF

1. MARKET SEGMENTS

2. HETEROGENEOUS FIRM RESOURCES

3. COMPARATE ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE IN RESOURCES 4. MARKETPLACE
POSISITIONS OF
COMPETITIVE
ADVANTAGE/
DISADVANTAGE

MAIN-BODY OF KNOWLEDGE



THE BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

THE CATEGORY AS THE VARIABLES FOR RESEARCH

1. FINANCIAL: CASH RESOURCES, ACCES TO FINANCIAL MARKET

2. PHYSICAL: PLANT, EQUIPMENT

3. LEGAL: TRADEMARKS, LICENCES

3. HUMAN: SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE OF INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYEE

4.
ORGANIZATIONAL:
COMPETENCES,
CONTROLS, POLICY,
CULTURE

5. INFORMATIONAL: KNODLEDGE FROM CONSUMERS AND COMPETITIVE INTELLEGENT

6. RELATIONAL: RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPLIERS AND CUSTOMERS

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KEBERHASILAN

FIVE FACTORS SUBSTANTIALLY EXPLAIN R-A THEORY'S SUCCESS

1. ADRESSES IMPORTANT
ISSUES IN BOTH
MACROMARKETING AND
MICROMARKETING

2. EXHIBITS HIGH EXPLAINATORY AND PREDICTIVE POWER

3. RESPECT OTHER DISCIPLINE' LITERATURES

4. HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN NON MARKETING JOURNALS 5. HAS NORMATIVE IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING

DESIGN RISET DAN HIPOTESIS

UJI HIPOTESIS sesuai dengan klasifikasi penelitian



The EndNote

Input and recall- mempercepat referensi dan teknik penulisan sintesis- APA STANDARD

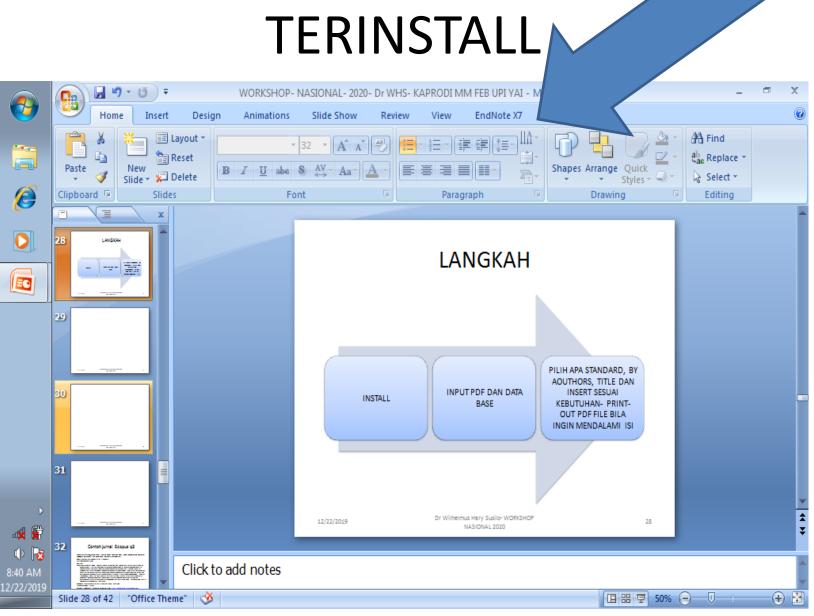
Pdf file- pahami dan kuasai model riset, teori, methods dll

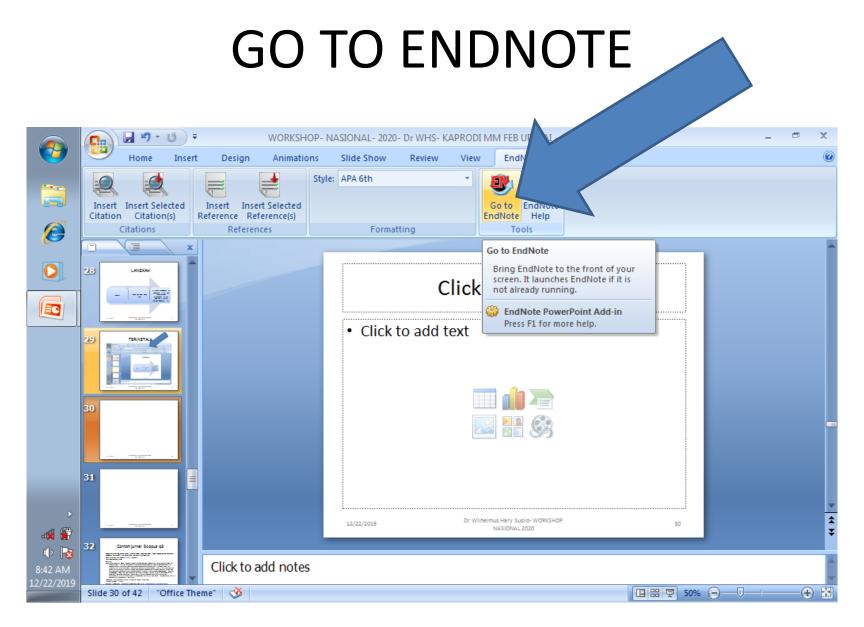
Data base- ilmiah dan bereputasi

LANGKAH

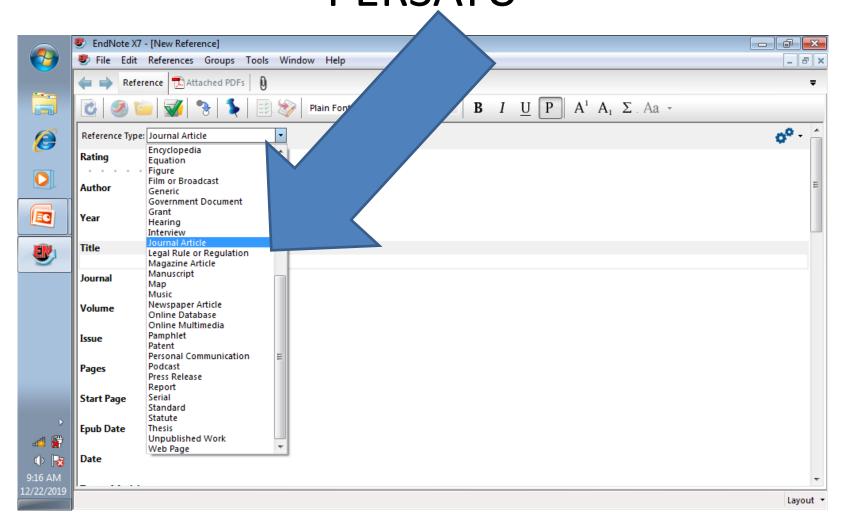
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INGIN MENDALAMI ISI



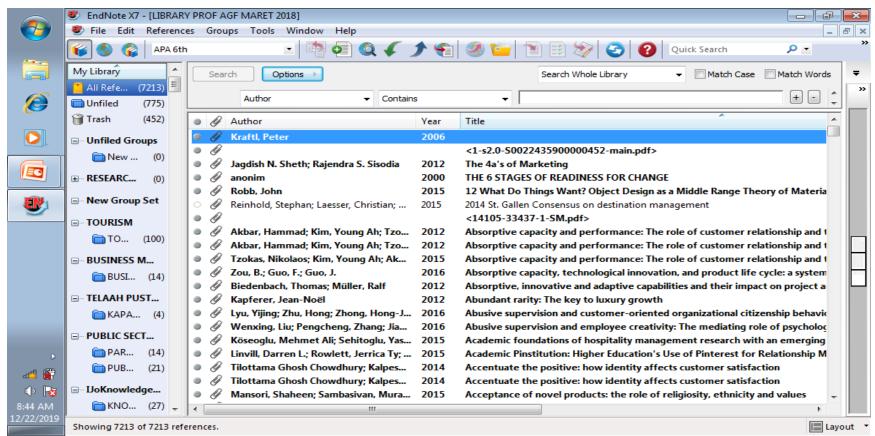


INSERT NEW REFERENCE- SATU PERSATU

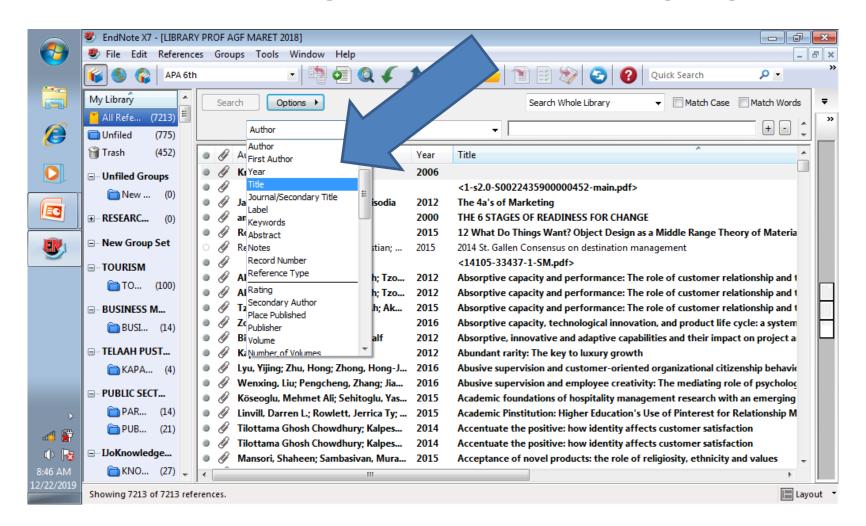


MUNCUL 8200- DATA BASE BERDASARKAN AUTHORS

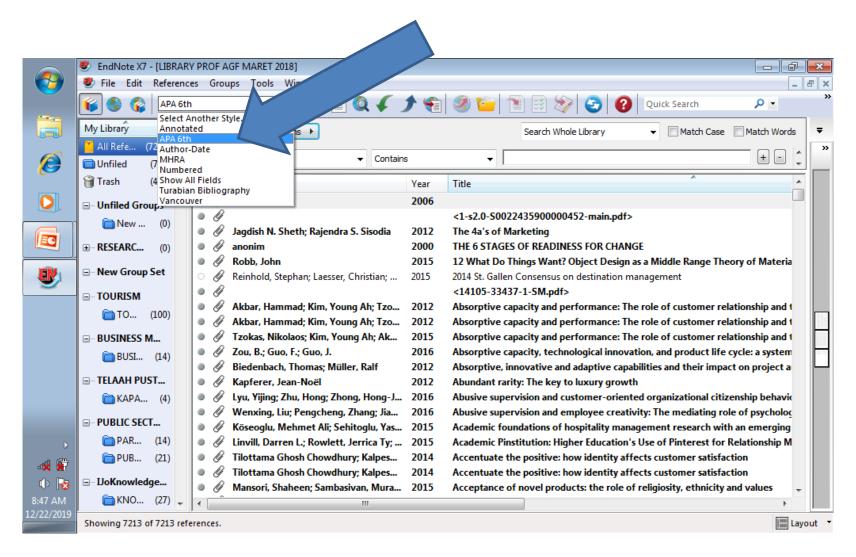
INSIDE THE ENDNOTE



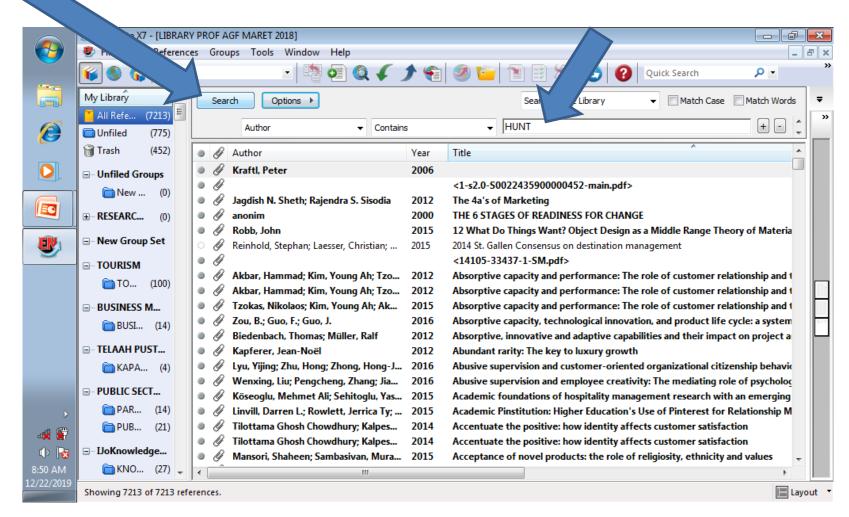
BISA PILIH BERDASAR TITLE APABILA TIDAK INGAT NAMA PENULIS



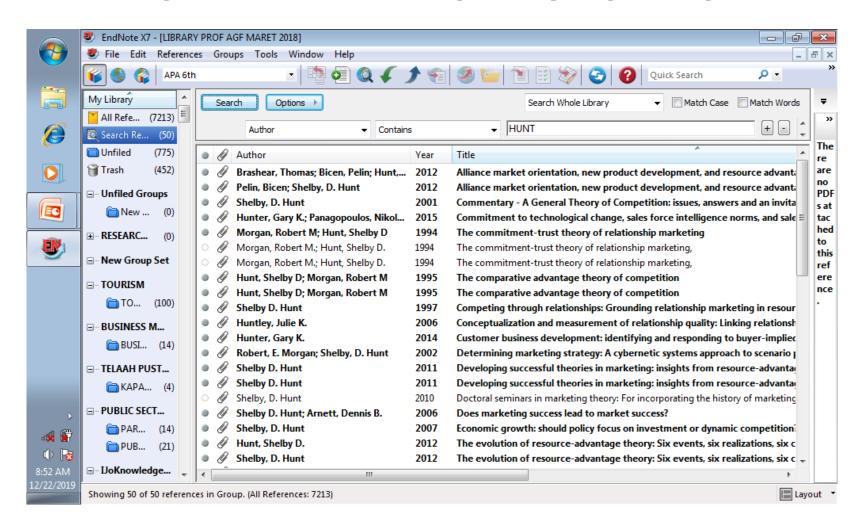
SELECT STYLE – APA 6TH



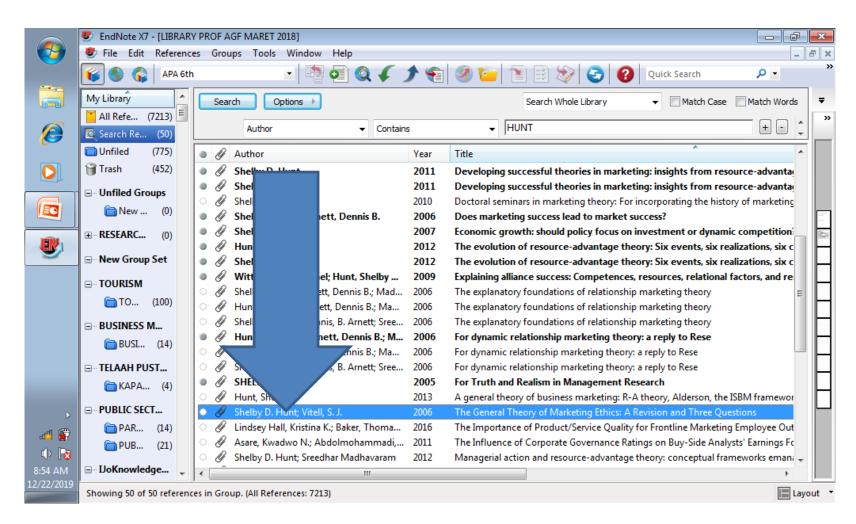
KETIK NAMA AUTHOR"HUNT" DAN KLIK "SEARCH"



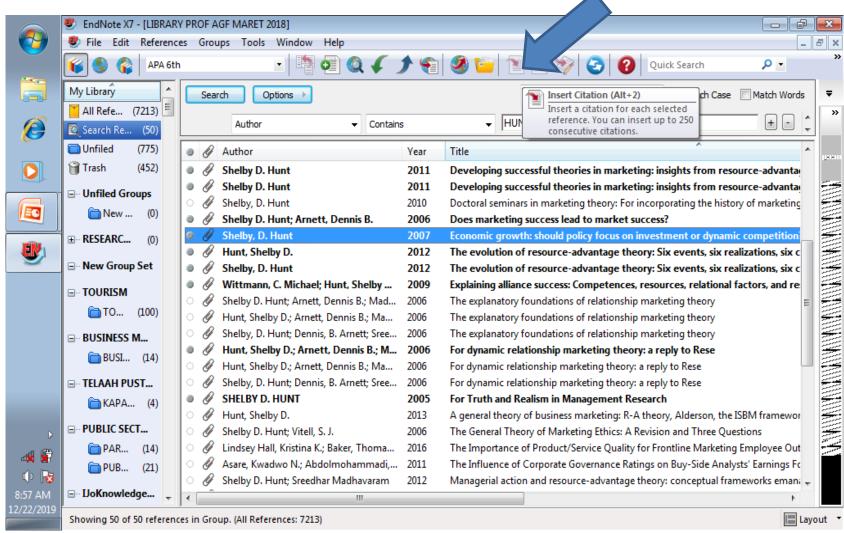
MUNCUL SEMUA- 50 MANUSCRIPT DENGAN NAMA AUTHORS "HUNT"



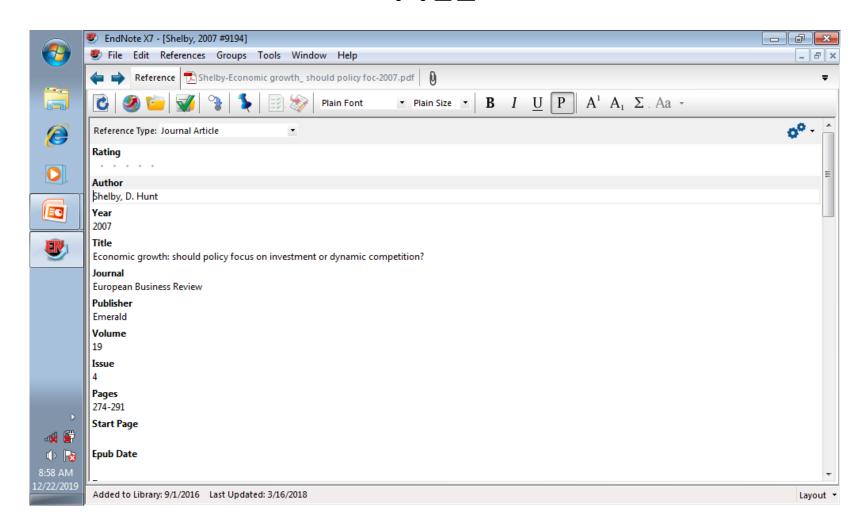
PILIH SATU PERSATU YANG RELEVAN AKAN DIGUNAKAN



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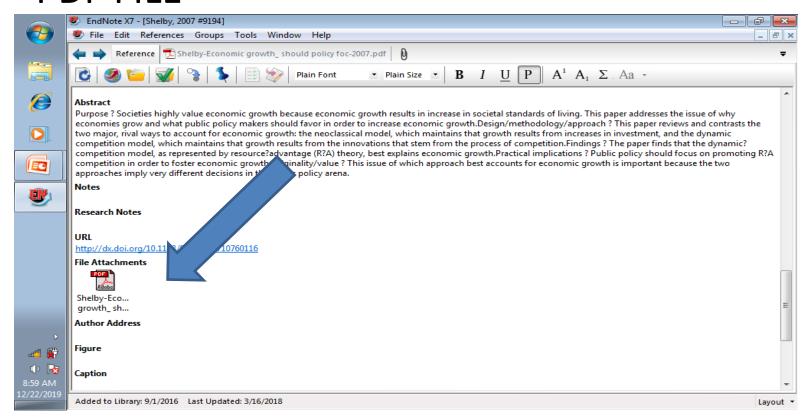


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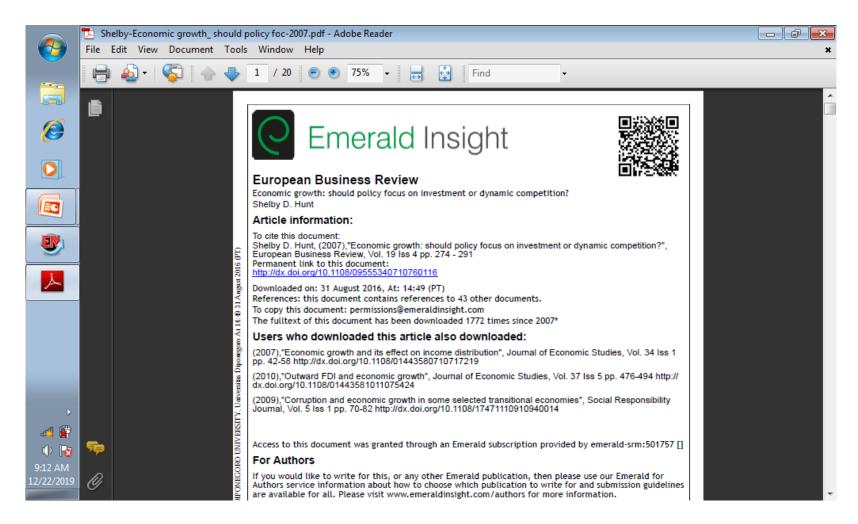


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PDF FILE



MEMBUKA FILE PDF



Contoh jurnal Scopus q3

The Pursuit for Brand Usage Intent: Insight in Higher Education which Used the Compatible Computer Wilhelmus Hary Susilo*, Yan Pieter Mulia Hutabarat, Otto Bustani

University of Persada Indonesia Y.A.I, Indonesia.

Email: wilhel16@gmail.com

Abstract

The brand usage intent would conduct the market position with competitive advantage that could be bridge the right tract for the corporate for not making misguide in the heterogeneous industrial competitiveness and the customer brand engagement determined. This study was inquiry of fulfillment the research gap with the more resonance of the brand with halo effect then the brand equity. Furthermore, the research methods conducted with quantitative methods and design with descriptive correlation also used the confirmed strategy in structural equation modeling. The area sampling was fit with the 107 students in different situations and the result research was entire hypothesis' were confirmed and the marginal fit research model on the market-based managementresearch. The corporate should building best interaction within the compatible smart-computer user with digitalize platform.

Keywords: the brand equity, brand usage intent, higher education.

JEL Classifications: 123, M3

Received: 25/06/2019 Accepted: 01/09/2019 DOI: https://doi.org/10.32479/irmm.8628

The research model

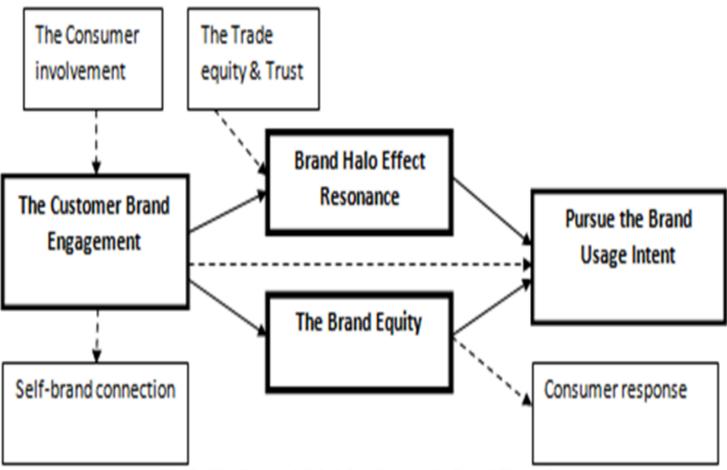
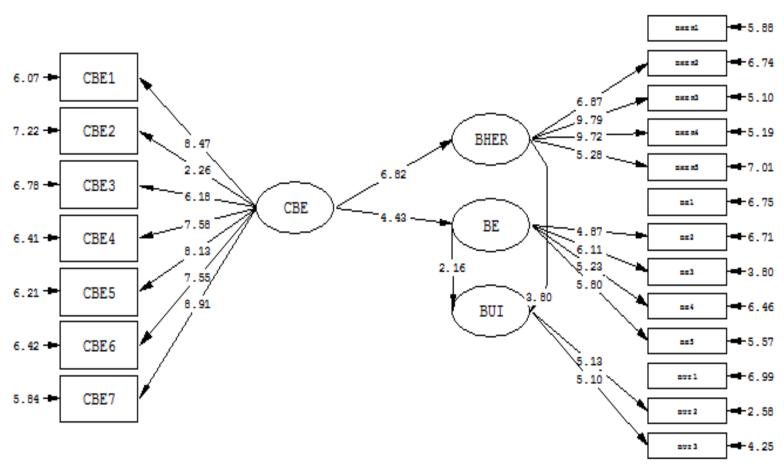


Fig.1. The Research Model to Pursue the Brand Usage Intent

The result conducted within sem-lisrel



Chi-Square=645.19, df=166, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.165

Test of hypothesis

Table 4. The Hypothesis Testing with t test within Structural Model

No	Hypothesis	T table	T _{value}	Estimate _{value}	Remarks
1	H ₁ . The customer brand engagement is positively related to brand halo effect resonance.	1.96	6.82	0.73	The entire hypotheses were confirmed (the t value > 1.96). The greatest estimate
2	H ₂ . The customer brand engagement is positively related to the brand equity.		4.43	0.59	value for the prediction was 0.73, in the hybrid full model was the customer
3	H ₃ . The brand halo effect resonance is positively related to pursue the brand usage intent.		3.80	0.55	brand engagement leads to the brand halo effect resonance and implication
4	H ₄ . The brand equity is positively related to pursue the brand usage intent.		2.16	0.25	to best affect to pursue the brand usage intent (0.55)
78	Tr. 1.3				

(Source: Prime data)

THE GOFI

 $\textbf{Table 3}. \ \textbf{The Fitting Hybrid Full Model}$

-	
100	ш

The measurement of GOF	The Targeted	Output	Level of Fitting Model
Chi Square & P	Chi Square / df < 3	607.78/166= 3.66 0.00<0.05	Marginal Fit
Root Mean Square Error Of Approximation RMSEA P (close fit)	RMSEA ≤ 0,08	0.17	Marginal Fit
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	NFI ≥ 0,9	0.81	Marginal Fit
Non Fit Index (NNFI)	NNFI ≥ 0,9	0.83	Marginal Fit
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	CFI ≥ 0,9	0.85	Marginal Fit
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	IFI ≥ 0,9	0.85	Marginal Fit
Relative of Fit Index (RFI)	RFI ≥ 0,9	0.78	Not Fit
Goodness Of Fit Index (GFI)	GFI ≥ 0,9	0.62	Not Fit
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI)	AGFI ≥ 0,9	0.52	Not Fit

(Source: Prime data)

THE EQUATIONS FOR PREDICTING

The structural equations of hybrid model:

THE CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions, research contribution and direction for future research

- Conclusions:
- Indeed, our research result were successfully to confirmed entire hypothesis', and the greatest value was the customer brand engagement affect to brand halo effect resonance that impact to pursue the brand usage intent. The fulfillment model was effectively to building effect resonance and the corporation within compatible smart computer should have building the connection with compatible computer user both in off line and on line platform.

THE RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Research contribution:

The research contributions were within 2 (two) area that pertain; first, the contributions for theoretical implications, indeed the conducted with social exchange theory as the explanations and predicted the relationship for the customer brand engagement to brand halo effect resonance and brand equity also an implication to pursue the brand usage intent, could confirmed and be useful for the compatible smart computer markets research. Actually, the result finding shows that the indicators have greats impacts with the best standardized loading factors value were included; (1). The customer brand engagement: CBE4 (0.87), CBE5 (0.83), (2). Brand halo effect resonance: BHER3 (0.88), BHER4 (0.84), (3). Brand Equity: BE2 (0.87), BE1 (0.86). (4). Brand usage intent: BUI2(0.90) and BUI3(0.86).

NEXT

The contribution of the finding results in this study to the body of knowledge

The contribution of the finding results in this study to the body of knowledge for the social exchange theory in interactions others aspect and R-A theory in resources dimensions were pertains; the consumers perceived were would convenience and proudly for use the product that could making well engage the corporate with consumers and also loyal with the computers brand and always happy to doing word of mouth with each other people. Moreover, the consumers were always considering the computer brand in daily used and they were thought for the brand of the compatible smart-computers. Finally, the pursue the brand usage intent with the indicators consumers always used the smart computers although they were other within the same feature and the consumers always utilize for long-life.

NEXT

The second contributions were for managerial implications,

The second contributions were for managerial implications, the corporate were could determining from the result of this study for making strategic planning and action plan for attempt the corporate goals. The corporate could increase the pursue the brand usage intent conducted with to facilitated the off line and on-line setting as the platform for customers making interaction with other and corporate itself, so the customers interrelation would have the bigger halo effect resonance for the smart computers brand. The corporate was always production the compatible smart computer for making customers convenience and proud while used the computers and could increase the customer brand engagement.

Contoh 48% SIMILARIT Y INDEX sebelum disempurnakan

The Competitive Advantage: Insights from Higher Education						
ORIGINALITY REPORT						
_	8% RITY INDEX					
PRIMA	RY SOURCES					
1	Wilhelmus Hary Susilo. "An Impact of Behavioral Segmentation to Increase Consumer Loyalty: Empirical Study in Higher Education of Postgradu at Jakarta", Procedia - Social and Behavioral Scient Crossref					
2	www.mcser.org	454 words — 11%				
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5	Dhruv Grewal, Kent B. Monroe, R. Krishnan. "The Effects of Price-Comparison Advertising on Buyers' Perceptions of Acquisition Value, Transac Behavioral Intentions", Journal of Marketing, 2018					
6	www.econjournals.com	19 words — < 1%				
7	A.C. Alwasilah, Furqon. "Indonesia", Elsevier BV, 2010 Crossref	13 words — < 1%				
	202 492 240 6	- 40/				

REFERENSI

- 1. Sekaran, Bougie (2016) Research Methods for Business, A Skill- Building Approach, Seventh Edition, John Wiley & Son Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, United Kingdom.
- 2. Ferdinand, Augusty, 2014,
- 3. Cooper, Donald R and Schindler, Pamela S, (2014), Businness Research Methods, Twelfth Edition, Mc Graw Hill, International Edition. (Florida Atlantic University and Wittenberg University).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTAINTIONS

