

## Portrait of Scientific Publication of Teachers of SMK N 3 Yogyakarta

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### Keywords

### Abstract

Scientific  
Publications,  
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Motivation

*Teachers as professionals, in carrying out their duties, are required to carry out continuous professional development. As a professional teacher, it is obligatory to publish scientific publications in the form of research results or ideas for formal education. The background of the problem in this research is the teacher's weakness in scientific publications. These weaknesses are partly due to: weak teacher motivation in writing, lack of reading, lack of writing culture in schools, lack of teacher language skills, and unsystematic thinking. The purpose of this study is to uncover the basic problems that cause teachers at SMK Negeri 3 Yogyakarta, then the solution will be sought. The stages of the research method carried out are exploratory studies on the problems encountered. Data collection techniques with questionnaire techniques and interview techniques. The data obtained were then triangulated, followed by data analysis. The data analysis technique used is according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2013: 404). Data analysis in this study was carried out through (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) data verification, and (4) drawing conclusions, and checking the validity of the data through triangulation. The results of the study (1) more than 90% of teachers understand and understand the duties of professional teachers; (2) 73.5% of teachers sometimes have difficulty carrying out sustainable development; (3) More than 90% of the teachers feel happy when research assistance is carried out up to the research output. The conclusion of the research is that teachers are stuck in routine activities, teachers do not have time for professional development, especially scientific publications. The most interesting finding is that the teachers already feel comfortable with the current conditions and do not have the motivation to develop.*

### Introduction

Scientific articles are part of Scientific Writing (KTI) are written reports on (results of) scientific activities. Because there are many kinds of scientific activities, scientific activity reports (KTI) also take various forms. The background of the problem in this study, the teacher currently feels comfortable because he has occupied the level of position and rank of an established group. This comfortable position causes less ability to write scientific articles. Interviews with several teachers regarding scientific publications showed that the teachers were not able, did not want, and were not used to writing scientific papers. The problems faced by teachers at SMK N 3 Yogyakarta is the low ability of teachers to write scientific papers, namely: lack of knowledge, understanding, and skills of teachers in writing scientific papers, especially writing scientific articles. (2) limited scientific reading facilities, especially in the

form of scientific magazines or journals and do not know how to access the scientific reading materials. The specific purpose of this research will be to help solve problems to overcome the weaknesses of teachers in conducting scientific publications. The feasibility study that has been carried out by the research is the lack of teacher motivation and lack of knowledge in conducting research which is continued by compiling research reports, and the results of the research must be published. It is urgent for research to be carried out, because by delaying this research, it will cause problems regarding scientific publications for teachers not to be unraveled. This research is a basic research, which will produce practical instructions in assisting the preparation to scientific publications for teachers of SMK N 3 Yogyakarta.

## **Method**

**The research method is qualitative.** Data analysis in this study includes (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) data verification, and (4) drawing conclusions. Data verification is carried out continuously throughout the process. Since the beginning the researcher came to the field and throughout the process. data collection, both in interviews and observations, researchers conduct analysis by looking for the meaning of each data that researchers collect, then researchers draw temporary conclusions supported by valid evidence that researchers get, then put forward to draw conclusions to answer the problems faced in this research. The following are the stages of data analysis. The first stage in analyzing qualitative data according to Miles and Huberman is data reduction. The data reduction stage is the stage of reducing or simplifying the data so that it can fit the needs and of course it is easy to obtain information.

The results of data reduction select data according to research needs, and are considered capable of representing all the data that has been obtained. The next stage is the presentation of data according to Miles and Huberman. The form of data presentation can then be presented in the form of a narrative. Data sets are easy to pass on to others and contain clear information.

The process of presenting data is needed in qualitative data analysis to be able to present or display data neatly, systematically, arranged with a certain relationship pattern, organized, and so on. So that this data is no longer in the form of raw data but already presents an information.

The next stage in the analysis of qualitative data according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions. The data are compiled and grouped and then presented with a technique or pattern that can be drawn conclusions. Conclusions become information that can be presented in a research report and placed in the closing section. The process of drawing conclusions can only be done when all the varied data is simplified, compiled or displayed using certain media, then it can be understood easily.

Checking the validity of the data is done to avoid data that is usually invalid. Checking the validity of the data in this research, the researchers used data triangulation, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. The data analysis technique was carried out before in the field, by conducting field studies, analyzing data while in the field using the Miles and Hiberman model (Sugiyono, 2013). Data that has a large enough variation is then grouped for further processing so that a conclusion can be drawn. Through this collection of processed data, information can be obtained.

Related to the research flow chart that describes what has been implemented and will be done during the proposed time, including starting from the beginning how the process and its outputs are, and the targeted achievement indicators as shown in the following diagram.

## **Results and Discussion**

The results of the study show that (1) more than 90% of teachers understand the duties of professional teachers, even always discussing teacher duties and actively participating in responding to calls from leaders; (2) 73.5% of teachers sometimes have difficulty carrying out sustainable development; (3) More than 90% of the teachers feel happy when research assistance is carried out up to the research output.

The conclusion of the research is that teachers are stuck in routine activities, do not provide special time for professional development, especially scientific publications, and lack assistance that leads to scientific research publications; and (4) more than 50% of teachers have difficulty with research methodology problems and the CAR cycle.

An interesting finding in this study is that teachers are reluctant to leave their comfort zone, that is, they are not motivated to publish, because without publishing, they already feel comfortable. The results of the research will be recommended to educators

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research is that teachers are stuck in routine activities, do not provide special time for professional development, especially scientific publications, and lack assistance that leads to scientific research publications; and (4) more than 50% of teachers have difficulty with research methodology problems and the CAR cycle. An interesting finding in this study is that teachers are reluctant to leave their comfort zone, that is, they are not motivated to publish, because without publishing, they already feel comfortable.

## **Recommendation**

There is only one suggestion, fulfill the demands of professional teachers by conducting scientific publications, can be in groups or independently

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