


Socialization of the Use of Semantic Scholar in Improving the Quality of Student Research

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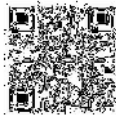
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ABSTRACT

Hasil dalam artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa Sosialisasi dalam artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengajarkan mahasiswa bagaimana menggunakan aplikasi Semantic Scholar untuk meningkatkan kualitas artikelnya. Salah satu indikator artikel berkualitas dapat dilihat dari referensi yang berkualitas. Semantic Scholar merupakan AI yang menawarkan banyak referensi berkualitas untuk meningkatkan kualitas artikel. Beberapa keunggulan Semantic Scholar antara lain sebagai berikut: 1. Efisiensi Artikel: Dengan kemampuan uniknya untuk mengidentifikasi konteks dan hubungan, Semantic Scholar dapat menghemat waktu penulisan artikel. Penulis tidak perlu lagi memilah ratusan artikel hanya untuk menemukan yang relevan. 2. Inovasi yang Lebih Cepat: Dengan akses yang lebih mudah ke artikel yang relevan, inovasi dapat terjadi lebih cepat. Hal ini dapat berdampak positif pada berbagai industri dan disiplin ilmu. 3. Pemberdayaan Artikel: Semantic Scholar memberdayakan penulis untuk mengeksplorasi berbagai disiplin ilmu dan mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang bidang mereka. 4. Akses Terbuka: Salah satu aspek penting dari Semantic Scholar adalah akses terbuka. Ini berarti sebagian besar konten yang Anda temukan di dalamnya dapat diakses secara bebas. Ini merupakan langkah besar dalam mendemokratisasi akses terhadap pengetahuan. Berdasarkan hal ini, penulis yakin bahwa sosialisasi ini dapat meningkatkan kualitas artikel mahasiswa secara bertahap.

The result in this article show that The socialization in this article aims to teach students how to use the Semantic Scholar application to improve the quality of their article. One indicator of quality article can be seen from quality references. Semantic Scholar is an AI that offers a myriad of quality references to improve article quality. Some of the advantages of Semantic Scholar include the following: 1. Article Efficiency: With its unique ability to identify context and relationships, Semantic Scholar can save article time. Auhtors no longer need to sort through hundreds of articles just to find relevant ones. 2. Faster Innovation: With easier access to relevant article, innovation can happen more quickly. This can have a positive impact on various industries and disciplines. 3. Article Empowerment: Semantic Scholar empowers auhtors to explore various disciplines and gain a better understanding of their fields. 4. Open Access: One important aspect of Semantic Scholar is open access. This means that most of the content you find in it is freely accessible. This is a major step in democratizing access to knowledge. Based on this, auhtors believe that this socialization can gradually improve the quality of student article.



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INTRODUCTION

Article is an activity to search, record, formulate, and analyze data until compiling a report (Manzilati 2017). According to (Rukin 2019) article is an effort to discover, develop, and test the truth of knowledge. Article is an activity carried out systematically to understand natural events or human life so that with a correct understanding pattern, a new set of knowledge will be obtained that is useful for solving a life problem. In finding this new knowledge, it must be done in ways that are generally agreed upon. These generally agreed upon methods are called article methodology (Abdurahman 2016). Article methodology comes from the Greek *methodos*, a combination of the preposition *meta* (towards, following) and the noun *hodos* (way, direction), while *logos* means science. Methodology comes from the words *method* and *logos* which means science that discusses methods.

A method is a systematic process or procedure based on scientific principles and techniques used by a discipline (science) to achieve a goal, while methodology (science of methods) is a science that discusses ways, paths or practical instructions in article or discusses theoretical concepts of various methods or can be said as a way to discuss the philosophical foundations of science from article methods. For fields of science such as natural science, sociology, anthropology, politics, communication, economics, and law, methodology is the philosophical foundations of science from a method or practical steps of article. It can be concluded that article methodology is a branch of science that studies ways of conducting observations with proper thinking in an integrated manner through scientifically arranged stages to search, organize and analyze and conclude data, so that it can be used to find, develop and test the truth of knowledge (Sugiyono 2019).

There is a difference between article and the scientific method. Article is an effort to discover, develop, and test the truth of knowledge conducted using the scientific method (Sugiyono 2015). The scientific method itself emphasizes the application of deductive-inductive thinking in solving a problem. The scientific method is a systematic sequence of steps taken to obtain knowledge, while science is knowledge obtained through the scientific method. For a method used in article to be considered a scientific method, it must be based on facts, free from bias, use analytical principles, use hypotheses, use objective measures, and use quantification techniques. There are several ways to improve the quality of article, including making optimal use of digital technology. Digital technology is a tool used and operated by a centralized computerized system. This definition can also be referred to as a wireless technology that utilizes a signal as a bridge between the system developer and its recipient. Signals in the digital world have many advantages, including speeds capable of exceeding the speed of light. This system was never found in a system in ancient times, namely analog technology.

One digital technology that can be optimally utilized to improve article quality is semantic scholar. Semantic Scholar is a scientific search engine developed by the Allen Institute for AI. It's not just a search engine like Google, but a tool specifically designed to search, index, and connect scientific article. What makes Semantic Scholar so special is its ability to understand the context and meaning of each indexed article. Essentially, Semantic Scholar works by collecting and indexing various types of scientific publications, including journals, conference proceedings, and pre-publication papers. However, what sets Semantic Scholar apart from other search engines is its use of advanced natural language processing (NLP) technology. This allows Semantic Scholar to (Candrakanta 2023): 1). Identify Context: Semantic Scholar can understand the context within an article. For example, if you search for the word "cell" in the context of biology, the results will be different than if you search for it in the context of cellular technology. 2). Find Relationships: The intelligent algorithm behind Semantic Scholar can find relationships between various scientific articles. This means you can see connections between different studies that might not be immediately apparent. 3). Personalized Recommendations: Semantic Scholar can provide recommendations based on your interests and past usage. This makes it easier for you to find the latest article relevant to your field.

The logical consequence of increasingly better digital technology used to enhance article quality is that it will automatically lead to increased article quality. Based on this, this article aims to educate students on how to improve the quality of their article by using Semantic Scholar.

METHOD

In this cluster, the author will comprehensively explain how he identified problems and offered solutions to them. The following are the steps he took with one hundred and fifty students at the Institute of Tourism and International Business and Telkom University:

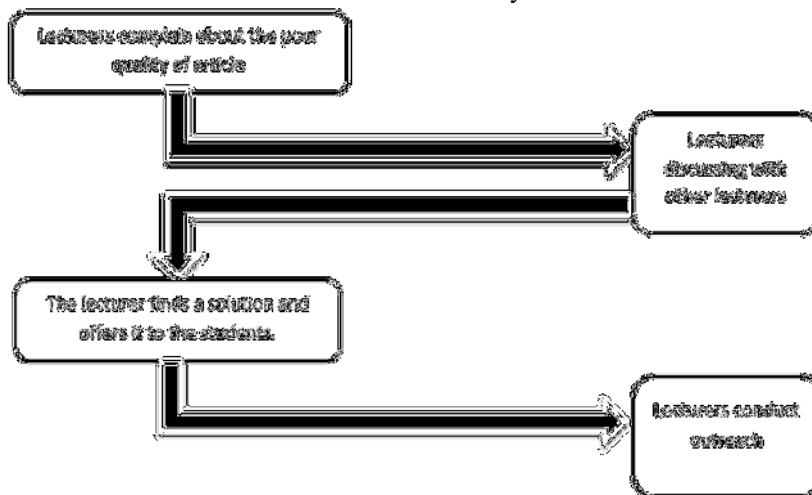


Figure 1. Problem Finding and Solution

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Article and Semantic Scholar

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Socialization of the Use of Semantic Scholar in Improving the Quality of Student Article

Soekanto in (Kurniawati 2018) argues that socialization is a social process where an individual gets the formation of attitudes to behave in accordance with the behavior of those around him. According (Purwandana 2022), socialization is a lifelong process that concerns how individuals learn the ways of life, norms, and social values that exist in their group so they can develop into individuals who are accepted by their group. According to (Bunga Govia Putri 2019), socialization is the process of conveying a message by one person to another to inform or change attitudes, opinions, behavior either directly or indirectly.

According to (Salviana 2019), the objectives of socialization include: 1) Providing the skills and knowledge needed to sustain a person's future life in society. 2) Increasing the ability to communicate effectively and efficiently and developing reading, writing, and storytelling skills. 3) Helping control organic functions through appropriate self-awareness training. 4) Familiarizing individuals with the values and beliefs that exist in society. According to (Atifa 2023), the function of socialization is divided into two types, namely from the perspective of individual interests and from the perspective of societal interests. From the perspective of individual interests, socialization functions so that an individual can recognize, acknowledge, and adapt himself to the values, norms, and social structures that exist in society. From the perspective of societal interests, socialization functions as a tool in preserving, disseminating, and inheriting values, norms, and beliefs that exist in society. According to (Atifa 2023), the function of socialization is to inform, educate, entertain, and influence. According to Mead in Bonawati and Aulia (2015), the stages of socialization include: 1) The preparation stage, experienced when a person prepares himself to know the social world including gaining an understanding of himself. 2) The imitation stage, at this stage an awareness of the ability to put himself in another's position begins to form. 3) The ready to act stage, the imitation that is carried out has begun to decrease and is replaced by a role that is directly played by oneself with full awareness. 4) The stage of acceptance of collective norms, at this stage a person is considered an adult and must be independent in society.

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CONCLUSION

The socialization in this article aims to teach students how to use the Semantic Scholar application to improve the quality of their article. One indicator of quality article can be seen from quality references. Semantic Scholar is an AI that offers a myriad of quality references to improve article quality. Some of the advantages of Semantic Scholar include the following: 1. Article Efficiency: With its unique ability to identify context and relationships, Semantic Scholar can save article time. Authors no longer need to sort through hundreds of articles just to find relevant ones. 2. Faster Innovation: With easier access to relevant article, innovation can happen more quickly. This can have a positive impact on various industries and disciplines. 3. Article Empowerment: Semantic Scholar empowers authors to explore various disciplines and gain a better understanding of their fields. 4. Open Access: One important aspect of Semantic Scholar is open access. This means that most of the content you find in it is freely accessible. This is a major step in democratizing access to knowledge. Based on this, authors believe that this socialization can gradually improve the quality of student article.

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