

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

Sumardi^{1*}, Nadiya Yunan², Dasep Supriatna³, Irwan Faizal⁴, Petrus Jhon Alfred D.D.⁵

¹ Universitas Pancasakti Makassar, Indonesia

² Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, Indonesia

³ STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Indonesia

⁴ Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug,

⁵ Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin, Indonesia

E-mail: email penulis korespondensi

*Corresponding Author



<https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v4i1.2170>

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 16 June 2025

Revised: 20 July 2025

Accepted: 8 August 2025

Kata Kunci

Siswa, Sosialisasi,
Cendekiawan Semantik

Keywords

Student, Socialization,
Semantic Scholar



ABSTRACT

Penulis melaksanakan program pengabdian masyarakat ini selama dua minggu kepada mahasiswa yang diajarnya di kampus, khususnya mahasiswa Universitas Pancasakti Makassar, Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug, dan Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin. Penulis menyampaikan rasa terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada mahasiswa yang telah bersedia berpartisipasi dalam sosialisasi mengenai cendekiawan semantik dalam peningkatan mutu penelitian mahasiswa. Sebanyak 150 mahasiswa dari lima kampus, yaitu Pancasakti Makassar, Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug, dan Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin, turut berpartisipasi. Penulis sangat berharap agar setelah ini, mutu penelitian mahasiswa dapat semakin meningkat.

The author conducted this outreach program over a two-week period for the students he teaches on campus especially student in Universitas Pancasakti Makassar, Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug, and Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin. The author expresses his deepest gratitude to the students who were willing to participate in the socialization regarding semantic scholars in improving the quality of student research. There were one hundred and fifty students from five campuses: Pancasakti Makassar, Widya Gama Mahakam University Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Indonesian Aviation Polytechnic Curug, and Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. The author sincerely hopes that after this, the quality of student research can further improve.



This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.

How to Cite Sumardi, et al (2025) Socialization of the Use of Semantic Scholar in Improving the Quality of Student in Indonesia . 4(1), 3652-3659 <https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v4i1.2170>

INTRODUCTION

Students are individuals who study at a university (RAMADHANI 2022). In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education in Article 13 paragraphs 1 and 2 it is stated that students are members of the academic community who are placed as individuals who actively have their own awareness in developing their potential to carry out learning, search for scientific truth, and/or mastery, development, and practice of a branch of science and/or technology to become scientists, intellectuals, practitioners, and/or cultured professionals. According to (Jonathan Sarwono 2016) students are every individual who is officially registered to take courses at a university with an age limit of 18-30 years and can be called a group in society who obtains their status because of ties with

the university. Then Knopfemacher (Pranitasari and Sidqi 2021) refers to students as prospective graduates who in the process of their involvement with higher education become increasingly integrated with society, educated and expected to become prospective intellectuals.

According to the Practical Dictionary of Indonesian, students are those who are studying at a university (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional 2000). Salim and Salim say that students are people who are registered and undergoing education at a university. Susantoro (states that the figure of a student is also thick with nuances of dynamism and scientific attitudes that see things based on objective, systematic and rational reality. Students are literally people who study at a university, whether at a university, institute or academy. Those who are registered as students at a university can automatically be called students. According to (Suryanto 2017), students are people who study at a university level to prepare themselves for a bachelor's level skill. Meanwhile, according to Daldiyono (2009) a student is someone who has graduated from Senior High School (SLTA) and is currently pursuing higher education.

According to (Surjadi 2013), students are members of society who have certain characteristics, including: a. Having the ability and opportunity to study at university, so they can be classified as intellectuals. b. Because of the above opportunities, they are expected to act as capable and skilled leaders, both as community leaders and in the world of work. c. They are expected to be a dynamic driving force for the modernization process. d. They are expected to enter the world of work as qualified and professional workers. According to (Abdurahman 2016), students as part of the campus community have the main task of studying, such as doing assignments, reading books, writing papers, presentations, discussions, attending seminars, and other campus-based activities. In addition to this main task, there is another task that is more difficult and more touching on the meaning of students themselves, namely as agents of change and social controllers of society. This task can make them the hope of the nation, namely to be people who are faithful in finding solutions to the various problems they are facing.

In addition to having duties, students also have obligations that must be carried out. Every student is obliged to (Desi 2023): a. Be pious and have good morals. b. Study diligently and seriously in order to achieve high achievements. c. Comply with all applicable rules and regulations, both at the university, faculty and department levels. d. Participate in maintaining infrastructure facilities and cleanliness, order and security within the university environment. e. Respect science, technology, and the arts. f. Be actively involved in student activities. g. Maintain the good name, image, and honor of the university. h. Share responsibility for the costs of providing education except for students who are exempt from these obligations in accordance with applicable regulations. i. Dress neatly, politely, and appropriately. j. Wear an alma mater jacket in all student activities and university activities. k. Support the prevailing customs, manners and ethics. l. Protect the campus from practical political activities. m. Comply with the obligations imposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. n. Respect fellow students and be polite to leaders, lecturers, and staff. o. Park vehicles orderly in the parking spaces provided.

Students as agents of social change are always required to demonstrate their role in real life. According to (Rahmawati 2016), there are three important and fundamental roles for students, namely intellectual, moral, and social. a. Intellectual role: Students as intellectual, genius, and observant people must be able to live their lives proportionally, as a student, a child, and the hope of society. b. Moral role: Students as someone who lives on campus who is known for their freedom of expression, action, discussion, speculation and oration, must be able to demonstrate moral behavior in every action without being contaminated and influenced by environmental conditions. c. Social role: Students as someone who brings change must always synergize, think critically and act concretely framed by willingness and sincerity to become pioneers, convey aspirations and public servants.

In line with the explanation of students' role as agents of change and must be serious in the academic world, it means that students must be serious in improving their academic skills. One of these skills can be improved in the field of research. Improving Research Quality. Improving the quality of student research can be done by increasing understanding of AI tools to improve research, and the tool the researcher is referring to is Semantic Scholar. Based on this, this article aims to present the results of the author's socialization regarding semantic scholar in improving the quality of student research.

METHOD

The author conducted this outreach program over a two-week period for the students he teaches on campus especially student in Universitas Pancasakti Makassar, Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug, and Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin. This outreach program was conducted to address the author's concerns, with the stages of problem identification and solutions outlined below .

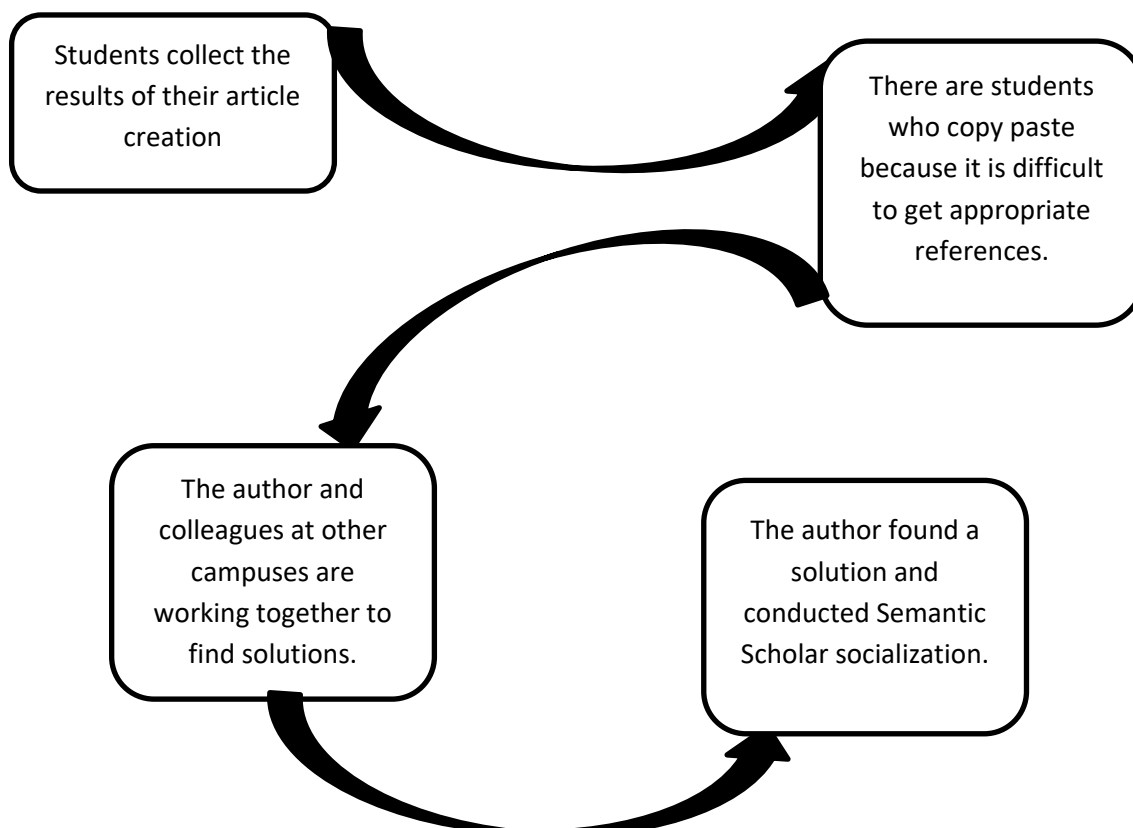


Figure 1. Problem Finding and Solution

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Student

Students are individuals who study at a university (RAMADHANI 2022). In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education in Article 13 paragraphs 1 and 2 it is stated that students are members of the academic community who are placed as individuals who actively have their own awareness in developing their potential to carry out learning, search for scientific truth, and/or mastery, development, and practice of a branch of science and/or technology to become scientists, intellectuals, practitioners, and/or cultured professionals. According to (Jonathan Sarwono 2016) students are every individual who is officially registered to take courses at a university with an age limit of 18-30 years and can be called a group in society who obtains their status because of ties with the university. Then Knopfemacher (Pranitasari and Sidqi 2021) refers to students as prospective graduates who in the process of their involvement with higher education become increasingly integrated with society, educated and expected to become prospective intellectuals.

According to the Practical Dictionary of Indonesian, students are those who are studying at a university (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional 2000). Salim and Salim say that students are people who are registered and undergoing education at a university. Susantoro (states that the figure of a student is also thick with nuances of dynamism and scientific attitudes that see things based on objective, systematic and rational reality. Students are literally people who study at a university, whether at a

university, institute or academy. Those who are registered as students at a university can automatically be called students. According to (Suryanto 2017), students are people who study at a university level to prepare themselves for a bachelor's level skill. Meanwhile, according to Daldiyono (2009) a student is someone who has graduated from Senior High School (SLTA) and is currently pursuing higher education.

According to (Surjadi 2013), students are members of society who have certain characteristics, including: a. Having the ability and opportunity to study at university, so they can be classified as intellectuals. b. Because of the above opportunities, they are expected to act as capable and skilled leaders, both as community leaders and in the world of work. c. They are expected to be a dynamic driving force for the modernization process. d. They are expected to enter the world of work as qualified and professional workers. According to (Abdurahman 2016), students as part of the campus community have the main task of studying, such as doing assignments, reading books, writing papers, presentations, discussions, attending seminars, and other campus-based activities. In addition to this main task, there is another task that is more difficult and more touching on the meaning of students themselves, namely as agents of change and social controllers of society. This task can make them the hope of the nation, namely to be people who are faithful in finding solutions to the various problems they are facing.

In addition to having duties, students also have obligations that must be carried out. Every student is obliged to (Desi 2023): a. Be pious and have good morals. b. Study diligently and seriously in order to achieve high achievements. c. Comply with all applicable rules and regulations, both at the university, faculty and department levels. d. Participate in maintaining infrastructure facilities and cleanliness, order and security within the university environment. e. Respect science, technology, and the arts. f. Be actively involved in student activities. g. Maintain the good name, image, and honor of the university. h. Share responsibility for the costs of providing education except for students who are exempt from these obligations in accordance with applicable regulations. i. Dress neatly, politely, and appropriately. j. Wear an alma mater jacket in all student activities and university activities. k. Support the prevailing customs, manners and ethics. l. Protect the campus from practical political activities. m. Comply with the obligations imposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. n. Respect fellow students and be polite to leaders, lecturers, and staff. o. Park vehicles orderly in the parking spaces provided.

Students as agents of social change are always required to demonstrate their role in real life. According to (Rahmawati 2016), there are three important and fundamental roles for students, namely intellectual, moral, and social. a. Intellectual role: Students as intellectual, genius, and observant people must be able to live their lives proportionally, as a student, a child, and the hope of society. b. Moral role: Students as someone who lives on campus who is known for their freedom of expression, action, discussion, speculation and oration, must be able to demonstrate moral behavior in every action without being contaminated and influenced by environmental conditions. c. Social role: Students as someone who brings change must always synergize, think critically and act concretely framed by willingness and sincerity to become pioneers, convey aspirations and public servants.

In line with the explanation of students' role as agents of change and must be serious in the academic world, it means that students must be serious in improving their academic skills. One of these skills can be improved in the field of research. Improving Research Quality. Improving the quality of student research can be done by increasing understanding of AI tools to improve research, and the tool the researcher is referring to is Semantic Scholar. Based on this, this article aims to present the results of the author's socialization regarding semantic scholar in improving the quality of student research.

Socialization of the Use of Semantic Scholar in Improving the Quality of Student and Academic Research in Indonesia

Socialization is a lifelong process that concerns how individuals learn various things, such as social norms and values. Socializing requires active participation from each individual to join a community or social group. This active participation can be obtained through the process of learning and self-adjustment. Therefore, individuals must actively learn from their surroundings. The goals of socialization are (Kurniawati 2018): 1). Providing knowledge and skills needed in community life. 2). Developing a person's ability to communicate effectively with others. 3). Instilling values and norms of behavior according to community rules and beliefs. 4). To understand the role and social status of each individual. The functions of socialization in human life are (Bunga Govia Putri 2019): 1). Forming

individual behavior and personality patterns based on values and norms in society. 2). Maintaining order in community life based on the values and norms taught. 3). Maintaining group integration in society.

The socialization that the author refers to in this article is about semantic scholar in improving the quality of student research. Semantic Scholar is an academic research search engine that uses artificial intelligence (AI) and functions to help teachers and students in finding, categorizing, and analyzing scientific literature more efficiently. In addition, Semantic Scholar has several important roles in the world of education, especially for teachers, students, and researchers who want to accelerate their research process. Here are some of the functions and roles of Semantic Scholar for Teachers and Students (Tengah 2024): 1. Accelerating Academic Research: Semantic Scholar is very helpful for students and teachers in finding articles and journals relevant to their research topics. With filters and artificial intelligence algorithms, users can get the most relevant results quickly, saving time in the literature search process. 2. Providing Access to the Latest Information: With various indexes that are always updated, Semantic Scholar can provide information from the latest research in various fields. This allows educators and researchers to follow scientific developments in real-time and adjust teaching or research methods based on the latest information. 3. Facilitating Self-Directed Learning: With Semantic Scholar, students engaged in self-directed learning can easily summarize research results because it has been simplified by AI, without having to read long articles. 4. Managing and Organizing References: By utilizing automatic citation features and the ability to track who has cited an article, Semantic Scholar helps users such as students and teachers in better managing research references. 5. Improving Collaboration Between Researchers: With features that show which articles are frequently cited and who the relevant authors are, this artificial intelligence can help build collaboration between researchers and academics from various institutions. 6. Supporting Data-Driven Learning: With Semantic Scholar's ability to analyze data in depth, teachers can integrate more scientific data into the curriculum or class assignments and can engage students in collaboration using accurate and evidence-based data. 7. Encouraging the Development of Student Analytical Skills: Because it can provide a wide range of scientific articles, students can learn how to assess the quality of research, see the methods used, and understand how a study is structured.

Based on these benefits, particularly the first benefit of accelerating academic research and providing access to the latest information, this means it can potentially increase the quality of student research. References are a crucial element that cannot be ignored in a scientific paper. References are not simply a bibliography at the end of a paper, but rather an integral part that reflects the quality, depth, and intellectual honesty of the research conducted. Therefore, the author sincerely hopes that this socialization regarding Semantic Scholar will improve the quality of student research.

CONCLUSION

The socialization that the author refers to in this article is about semantic scholar in improving the quality of student research. Semantic Scholar is an academic research search engine that uses artificial intelligence (AI) and functions to help teachers and students in finding, categorizing, and analyzing scientific literature more efficiently. In addition, Semantic Scholar has several important roles in the world of education, especially for teachers, students, and researchers who want to accelerate their research process. Here are some of the functions and roles of Semantic Scholar for Teachers and Students (Tengah 2024): 1. Accelerating Academic Research: Semantic Scholar is very helpful for students and teachers in finding articles and journals relevant to their research topics. With filters and artificial intelligence algorithms, users can get the most relevant results quickly, saving time in the literature search process. 2. Providing Access to the Latest Information: With various indexes that are always updated, Semantic Scholar can provide information from the latest research in various fields. This allows educators and researchers to follow scientific developments in real-time and adjust teaching or research methods based on the latest information. 3. Facilitating Self-Directed Learning: With Semantic Scholar, students engaged in self-directed learning can easily summarize research results because it has been simplified by AI, without having to read long articles. 4. Managing and Organizing References: By utilizing automatic citation features and the ability to track who has cited an article, Semantic Scholar helps users such as students and teachers in better managing research references. 5. Improving Collaboration Between Researchers: With features that show which articles are frequently cited and who the relevant authors are, this artificial intelligence can help build collaboration between

researchers and academics from various institutions. 6. Supporting Data-Driven Learning: With Semantic Scholar's ability to analyze data in depth, teachers can integrate more scientific data into the curriculum or class assignments and can engage students in collaboration using accurate and evidence-based data. 7. Encouraging the Development of Student Analytical Skills: Because it can provide a wide range of scientific articles, students can learn how to assess the quality of research, see the methods used, and understand how a study is structured.

Based on these benefits, particularly the first benefit of accelerating academic research and providing access to the latest information, this means it can potentially increase the quality of student research. References are a crucial element that cannot be ignored in a scientific paper. References are not simply a bibliography at the end of a paper, but rather an integral part that reflects the quality, depth, and intellectual honesty of the research conducted. Therefore, the author sincerely hopes that this socialization regarding Semantic Scholar will improve the quality of student research.

THANKS WORD

The author expresses his deepest gratitude to the students who were willing to participate in the socialization regarding semantic scholars in improving the quality of student research. There were one hundred and fifty students from five campuses: Pancasakti Makassar, Widya Gama Mahakam University Samarinda, STITNU Al-Farabi Pangandaran, Indonesian Aviation Polytechnic Curug, and Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. The author sincerely hopes that after this, the quality of student research can further improve.

REFERENCES

- Abdurahman, Soejana. 2016. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Bunga Govia Putri. 2019. "Model Sosialisasi Terhadap Praktik Gadai Tanah Sawah Kasus Desa Rejomulyo 26 B Metro Selatan". *Sustainability (Switzerland)*. Institut Agama Islam Negeri (Iain) Metro. <[Http://Scioteca.Caf.Com/Bitstream/Handle/123456789/1091/Red2017-Eng-8ene.Pdf?Sequence=12&Isallowed=Y%0ahttp://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0ahttps://Www.Researchgate.Net/Publication/305320484_Sistem_Pembetulan_Terpusat_St_rategi_Melestari](http://Scioteca.Caf.Com/Bitstream/Handle/123456789/1091/Red2017-Eng-8ene.Pdf?Sequence=12&Isallowed=Y%0ahttp://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0ahttps://Www.Researchgate.Net/Publication/305320484_Sistem_Pembetulan_Terpusat_St_rategi_Melestari)>.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2000. *Kbbi Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia I Edisi Ketiga*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Desi. 2023. "Strategi Mahasiswa Dalam Upaya Penyelesaian Studi Tepat Waktu (Studi Deskriptif Analisis Pada Mahasiswa Angkatan 2019 Di Fakultas Dakwah Dan Komunikasi Uin Ar-Raniry)". Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh – Darussalam. <[Https://Repository.Ar-Raniry.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/34804/1/Skripsi Desi Alhamdulillah Terbaru.Pdf](https://Repository.Ar-Raniry.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/34804/1/Skripsi%20Desi%20Alhamdulillah%20Terbaru.Pdf)>.
- Jonathan Sarwono. 2016. *Meode Penelitian Kualitatif Dan Kuantitatif*. Bandung: Graha Ilmu.
- Kurniawati. 2018. *Sosialisasi Kepribadian*. Yogyakarta: Sentra Edukasi Media.
- Pranitasari, Diah And Ahmad Nurafif Sidqi. 2021. "Analisis Kepuasan Pelanggan Elektronik Shopee Menggunakan Metode E-Service Quality Dan Kartesius". *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Manajemen* 18: 12–31. <[Https://Doi.Org/10.36406/Jam.V18i02.438](https://Doi.Org/10.36406/Jam.V18i02.438)>.
- Rahmawati, W. K. 2016. "Efektivitas Teknik Restrukturisasi Kognitif Untuk Menangani Stres Akademik Siswa". *Jki (Jurnal Konseling Indonesia)* 02: 28.
- Ramadhani, Imam Rizqi. 2022. "Hubungan Antara Stres Akademik Dengan Emotional Eating Pada Mahasiswa". Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.
- Ruangjurnal. 2025. "Mengenal Jurnal Predator: Bahaya Dan Cara Menghindarinya". Ruangjurnal.Co. 2025 <[Https://Ruangjurnal.Com/Mengenal-Jurnal-Predator-Bahaya-Dan-Cara-Menghindarinya](https://Ruangjurnal.Com/Mengenal-Jurnal-Predator-Bahaya-Dan-Cara-Menghindarinya)>.
- Surjadi, C. 2013. "Hasil Penelitian Globalisasi Dan Pola Makan Mahasiswa: Studi Kasus Di Jakarta". *Jurnal Kesehatan* 40: 416.
- Suryanto. 2017. "Pola Perilaku Keuangan Mahasiswa Di Perguruan Tinggi". *Jurnal Ilmu Politik Dan Komunikasi* 7: 11–20.

- Tempo. 2022. “Mengenal Apa Itu Jurnal Predator Dan Ciri-Ciri Predator Jurnal Ilmiah”. Tempo.Co. 2022 <<https://www.tempo.co/sains/mengenal-apa-itu-jurnal-predator-dan-ciri-ciri-predator-jurnal-ilmiah-335976>>.
- Tengah, Dinas Pendidikan Papua. 2024. “Pengertian, Fungsi Dan Peran Semantic Scholar Bagi Guru Dan Siswa”. Disikpapatengah. 2024 <https://disdikpapatengah.id/det_inovasi/pengertian-fungsi-dan-peran-semantic-scholar-bagi-guru-dan-siswa>.