

**THESIS GUIDELINES**  
  
**VETERINARY MEDICINE STUDY PROGRAM**  
**FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**  
**UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA**  
**2018**

**PREFACE**

Writing a scientific paper thesis is a final task that must be carried out for each student as stipulated in the Curriculum for Undergraduate Education (S1) of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada. For uniformity and fulfillment of scientific and academic standards in the preparation of the scientific paper thesis, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine UGM publishes an Thesis Guide book. This book is a revision of the Thesis Guide book that has been previously published and will always be corrected according to the required developments.

Thesis Guidelines are prepared to assist students in compiling the thesis in accordance with the standards of standard scientific writing. This Guidebook organizes an outline of the way of writing an thesis including language and written writing, which is based on the rules of scientific writing that are commonly used in the academic world.

Hopefully this Thesis Guidelines can be useful as a guide in writing scientific papers which is a requirement to obtain a Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine degree in the Undergraduate Study Program of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine UGM. Acknowledgments were conveyed to the Thesis Guidance Preparation Team for preparing and improving this guideline.

Yogyakarta, October 16<sup>th</sup> 2018

Dean,

Prof. Dr. drh. Siti Isrina Oktavia Salasia

## **OUTLINE OF THE WAY OF WRITING THESIS**

Thesis is compiled and divided into three parts: initial, main and final part.

### **A. Initial Section of Thesis**

1. Cover of thesis
2. Title page
3. Validation page
4. Dedication page (if any)
5. Preface (preferably no more than 2 pages)
6. Table of contents
7. List of tables
8. List of images (charts, graphs, map, diagrams and photos)
9. List of attachments
10. Abstract (in Indonesian)
11. Abstract (in English)

### **B. Main Section of Thesis**

1. Introduction
  - a. Background
  - b. Research purposes
  - c. Benefits of research
2. Review of literature
3. Materials and methods
  - a. Research material
  - b. Research methods
4. Results and discussion
5. Conclusions and suggestions

### **C. Final Section of Thesis**

1. Bibliography
2. Attachment

## **A. Initial Section of Thesis**

### **1. Cover of the thesis**

The cover of the thesis contains the title of the thesis, the purpose of the thesis, the symbol of Universitas Gadjah Mada with a diameter of 5.5 cm, the name and number of the student, the name of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, the name of Universitas Gadjah Mada, and the year of completion of the thesis. The cover is made of black thick cardboard with golden yellow writing. The cover sample can be seen in Attachment 1.

### **2. Title page**

The title page has the same format as the cover of the thesis, except that this page is printed on white HVS paper weighing 80 grams. A title should contain no more than 15 words. A good title shows the purpose of the research appropriately. The title should briefly show what was examined.

### **3. Validation page**

This page contains evidence of administrative and academic endorsement by supervisors and examiners. An example of an authorization page can be seen in Attachment 2.

### **4. Dadiation page (if any)**

This page is used to convey aphorisms with clearl source and should be related to scientific fields or words of offerings to someone who is considered to have an important role to be submitted by the author of the thesis. Should be writte in short, clear, meaningful sentence and uses standard language and writing. Dedication page are limited to only one page and their nature is not mandatory. Fonts types and sizes are made according to the thesis writing rules.

### **5. Preface**

The preface is intended to convey general information about the purpose of thesis writing and to thank various parties who have contributed in research and thesis writing and at the same time written their contributions. Names of agencies and names of people should not be abbreviated and must be formal. Preface is arranged in the form of essays and there are no scientific matters.

## **6. Table of content**

The table of contents is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the contents of the thesis and as a guide for readers who want to directly see the title or subtitle. The thesis element entered into the table of contents starts from abstract to attachment. The cover page, validation page, and dedication page do not need to be included in the table of contents. Even so, these pages are still given page numbering. Examples of table of contents can be seen in Attachment 3.

## **7. List of tables**

If in the thesis there are more than two tables, it is necessary to have a list of tables containing the order of table titles, but if there are only two tables or less, the list of tables does not need to be created. Examples of table lists can be seen in Attachment 4.

## **8. List of images (charts, graphics, pictures, maps, diagrams and photos)**

The lists of charts, pictures, maps, diagrams and photos consist of the serial number, title, page number where the chart, image, map, diagram and photo are presented. List of images is the same as the list of tables. An example list of images can be seen in Attachment 5.

## **9. List of attachments**

The attachment list is the same as the table list. An example list of attachments can be seen in Attachment 6.

## **10. Abstract (in Indonesian)**

Abstracts are arranged using the order of the title of the word "ABSTRAK", the title of the thesis, the name of the author and the contents of the abstract written in three paragraphs. The first paragraph contains a brief description of the problem, ways of solving and research objectives. The second paragraph contains material and research methods. The third paragraph contains the results of the study, conclusions and suggestions (if any). Abstract length is a maximum of 200 words, typed in a single space. Abstracts should be made after the main part of the thesis is completed. Examples of abstract can be seen in Attachment 7.

## **11. Abstract (in English)**

Abstract is an English translation from abstract in Indonesian. The order and contents of the Abstract are also the same as in Abstract in Indonesian. An example abstract in English can be seen in Attachment 8.

## **B. Main Section of Thesis**

The main part of the thesis includes introduction, review of literature, materials and methods, results and discussion, and conclusions and suggestions. The main part of the thesis is presented in the title, subtitle, sub-subtitle, sub-sub-subtitle, and more detailed title "hierarchy" level.

### **1. Introduction**

Introduction contains a description of the background, objectives and benefits of the study. The introduction must be able to answer the question of why the research is important to be carried out. Besides that the research objectives need to be stated clearly and in detail. Introduction includes:

#### **a. Background**

The background explains the problem of research rationally. Identification of the problem contains a review of various issues relevant to the scope of the research. The depth of the problem and variables are also a consideration in identifying the problem to be studied. Limitation of the problem is made in accordance with the scope of

research that will be carried out with consideration of methodological aspects, feasibility in the field, and limitations that exist in the author without sacrificing the meaning, concept, or title under study. The formulation of the problem is written in a straightforward and clear manner using the question sentence and can be divided into sub-problems. After finding the problem to be examined, the hypothesis (if any) or the research question is formulated.

b. Research purposes

The research objective states specifically the research targets to be achieved. The number of research objectives does not have to be the same as the number of research problem formulations.

c. Benefits of research

The benefits obtained from the research must be written to provide an explanation of the benefits of developing the research / application.

## **2. Review of literature**

Literature review contains a systematic description of various theories and the results of previous studies that are relevant to the problem to be studied. The researcher synthesizes the theories that are related in order to obtain conceptual legitimacy on the variables to be studied. Elements of a theory should be clear, such as definitions, assumptions, relationships between variables and an assessment of the problem under study. The literature presentation should show that the problems have not been answered or have not been satisfactorily resolved. The facts presented, as far as possible, are taken from the original source. No citation from the original source can be possible if the state of the original source is really not / very difficult to find. All sources used must be mentioned by stating the name of the author and the year of publication, according to the library source listed in the bibliography.

The theoretical basis is elaborated from a literature review and arranged as a guide to solve research problems and to formulate hypotheses.

The hypothesis (if any) contains a brief, straightforward, and clear formulation that is concluded from a theoretical basis or literature review and is a temporary answer to the

problem at hand and must be verified. Keep in mind that not all studies require a hypothesis so the hypothesis is not a necessity.

### **3. Materials and Methods**

This section explains each complete experimental step. Information is presented in a coherent and clear way to allow the reader to re-examine the author's research based on the steps taken by the author in the study. Material and research methods are written using a passive sentence form, containing:

#### **a. Materials**

Material consisting of materials and tools used in this research must be clearly stated and described. Materials and tools that are important in the research are also included in the specifications (brand, model, dimensions and or catalog number). For experimental animals, the number, gender, age, strain and other characteristics related to the study must be mentioned.

#### **b. Methods**

The research design used must be chosen appropriately and stated clearly. Need to write down the operational definition of all variables. Researchers need to specify the types of variables to be studied, data collection instruments and techniques, all measuring instruments used, data collection processes and instrument quality determination techniques (validation and estimation of reliability).

The research method includes the preparation stage, implementation stage and completion stage.

The preparation stage describes the preparation of the tool, material and solution. Included in the preparation stage is the determination of the population and sample that explains the area of research generally, the number of samples, and the sampling technique.

The implementation phase describes animal grouping, treatment, methods and data collection.

The completion phase describes the analysis and presentation of the data.

Data analysis describes various analytical techniques chosen and their rationales. Data analysis can be done descriptively and statistically. Descriptive analysis is needed to

compare histological features, biological data, molecular data, etc. Statistical analysis is prepared using statistical calculations that match the hypothesis proposed. The statistical calculations used must be explained in the writing of the research report. For example: 1) descriptive statistics, 2) frequency distribution, 3) inference or bivariate analysis statistics, such as Chi square test, Fisher exact test, T-test, 4) regression analysis, eg Spearman correlation, 5) analysis of variance, eg Anova , Anacova, 6) multivariate analysis, for example multiple regression, logistic regression, discriminate analysis. Data analysis using a computer needs to mention the program used.

#### **4. Results and discussion**

The results of the study are written briefly, clearly and logically. Unnecessary results and data that cannot be analyzed do not need to be written. Researchers must interpret all existing research data. The research hypothesis is tested and interpreted meaning conceptually. The results of the study need to be discussed by comparing the results of other researchers' study. The results written are the results of the work or the results of research conducted and should not be mixed with the results of other people's research.

The discussion needs to answer the research objectives or hypotheses (if any). The discussion is adjusted to the field of research taken. The researcher must give scientific interpretation to explain what, why and how the results of the research occurred. The discussion should be able to draw conclusions in general based on the study of the research results obtained. In its implementation this section can be used to compare the results of research obtained with the results of research found by previous researchers. The weakness of the research and the difficulties experienced should be presented honestly so that if there are errors or weaknesses it can be a lesson and not repeated when used by the next researcher. The writing of the discussion is based on the research results listed in the tables and figures. The discussion is prepared after the tables and images of the research results are presented first.

If the findings are not statistically significant, the authors only report the statistical analysis methods used. If the findings are statistically significant, the authors report



computerized statistical values, confidence values and statistical significance levels according to the statistical tests used.

Data presentation included pictures, graphics, maps, and photos (numbered in accordance with the narrative in the results and discussion text). Every picture, graphic, map, or photo displayed is given a description below it.

The results and discussion are written in one title without being separated into results subtitles and discussion subtitles.

## **5. Conclusions and suggestions**

Conclusions and suggestions must be stated separately. Conclusions is a concise and precise statement outlined from the results of research and discussion to prove the validity of the hypothesis. Suggestions are made based on the author's experience and considerations, addressed to researchers in similar fields, or develop research that has been completed. Suggestions are not a must.

## **C. Final part**

The final part of the thesis contains a bibliography and attachments:

### **1. Bibliography**

- a. Bibliography includes all books, journals, newsletters, research reports, and other reference sources used in thesis writing. Good scientific paper has a source of literature from standard references (journals, dissertations, theses) and not from popular / non-scientific sources.
- b. Bibliography is arranged according to a specific format in which the writing method is described separately in "Language and Writing Format".

### **2. Attachment**

- a. The attachment contains all supporting documents or materials that are carried out in thesis writing that is not possible to be abbreviated so that it is too long if it is written in the main part of the thesis. Attachments can be in the form of research permits, instruments, formulas, drawings and statistical calculations used, calculation

- procedures and primary data obtained in research that cannot be interpreted directly so all attachments are mentioned in the results and discussion.
- b. Attachment number is written in Arabic letters and the attachment title without dot.

## **I. LANGUAGE AND WRITING FORMAT**

Language and writing format include provisions on language, typing rules, and writing procedures.

### **A. Thesis Language**

#### **1. Language used**

Thesis is written in standard Indonesian (there are subjects, predicates and objects as well as explanation if necessary). The procedure for writing follows the enhanced Indonesian spelling rules and the Term Formation Guidelines. Abstract is written in Indonesian and English.

#### **2. Sentences**

Sentences do not display first person and second person (me, us, you, etc.), but are written in passive sentences. Presentation of thanks in the preface, the word "I" was replaced by the author.

#### **3. Terms**

- a. The term used is the Indonesian term or that has been Indonesianised, it would be better if the original word in a foreign language is included in parentheses using italic.
- b. If forced to use foreign terms, it must be written in italic.

#### **4. Frequent errors**

- a. The word liaison (dengan, dan, sehingga, sedangkan, kemudian, apabila, dari, pada, kemudian, apabila, tetapi) cannot be used at the beginning of the sentence.
- b. The word "sedangkan" is often interpreted as "dan" which actually has meaning "tetapi" (has the opposite meaning).

- c. Abbreviations and numbers should not be written at the beginning of a sentence, it should be written in its lengthen. For example: "WHO" should be "World Health Organization", "10" tail should be "ten" tail.
- d. The first time presenting an abbreviated term must be accompanied by an extension, then the abbreviation can be written. For example: Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan (FKH).
- e. The word "di mana" and "dari" is often inappropriate, because it is used from the translation of "where" and "of" in English. Such forms in Indonesian are not standard and should not be used.
- f. The preposition, for example "pada", is not placed in front of the subject.
- g. The prefix "ke" (kemudian) and "di" (dianalisis) must be distinguished from the preposition "ke" (ke pasar) and "di", (di pasar).
- h. Writing word "daripada" cannot be written separately "dari pada".

## **B. Arrangement for Typing Thesis**

### **1. Paper and size**

The thesis is typed on HVS 80 g / m<sup>2</sup> white paper, A4 quarto paper size (21 cm x 28 cm), not typed back and forth.

### **2. Cover**

The cover is made of buffalo paper, reinforced with cardboard and plastic coated cover. The outer cover is black with golden yellow writing.

### **3. Line spacing**

The distance between two lines is typed in two spaces. Abstracts, direct quotes, list of tables, lists of images, and bibliography typed in one space. Between chapters in the table of contents are typed 2 spaces, while sub-chapters and sub-sub-chapter is typed 1 space. Formulas are typed with spacing according to needs. Changes between chapters, sub-chapters, sub-sub-chapters, and paragraphs uses two spaces.

### **4. Margins**

Margins are arranged as follows:

- a. Top : 4 cm
- b. Bottom : 3 cm
- c. Left : 4 cm
- d. Right : 3 cm

## 5. Typing a new paragraph

The new paragraph starts at the sixth tap of the left edge.

## 6. Typing titles, subtitles, and sub-subtitles

- a. **The title** must be written in all capital letters and arranged to be symmetrical in the middle with a distance of 4 cm from the top edge without ending with a dot and should be bold. Symmetrical with a narrow order (pyramid inverted, example Attachment 1).
- b. **Subtitles** are written symmetrically in the middle. Each word begins with uppercase letters (capital) except conjunctions, and prepositions, without ending with dots, and printed boldly. The first sentence after the subtitle starts with a new paragraph.
- c. **Sub-subtitles** are bolded starting from the left edge, but only the first word begins with a capital letter, without ending with a dot. The first sentence after the sub-subtitles begins with a new paragraph (Attachment 9).
- d. **Sub-sub-subtitles** written starting from the sixth tap, ending with a dot and printed bold. The first sentence that follows is typed in a row with sub-sub-subtitles. Examples of writing titles and others can be seen in Attachment 9.

## 7. Use of letters

Thesis is typed with a computer using Times New Roman letters, with a font size of 12. The front cover is typed in capital letters and bold.

## 8. Numbers and units

- a. All integers of less than 10 are not written with numbers but spelled (one, two, three, etc.), except if the number contains fractions (5.5, 4.75), or has units abbreviated (2 cm;

- 4 kg). Numbers that are located at the beginning of the sentence are not written in numbers, but must be spelled.
- b. Decimal numbers are marked with commas and not dot except in abstract. An official abbreviation without a point behind it, for example cm, kg, cal, m.
  - c. Writing of the range of values uses the word "sampai" or "sampai dengan, not with a hyphen (-).
  - d. Writing a unit must follow the standard procedure internationally (SI units) and be stated with an official abbreviation without a point behind it, for example grams abbreviated as g instead of gr, grm, gm or G because the meaning is different.

### **C. Procedure for Writing**

#### **1. Numbering the pages**

Page numbering is placed on the top right, two spaces above the first line of text or 3 cm from the top edge unless there is a title. Especially for the page that contains the title, the page number is placed in the bottom center, 2 spaces below the last line. The page number uses Arabic numerals, starting with the introduction. Previous pages such as title page, Validation page, dedication page, abstract in Indonesian, abstract in English, preface, table of contents, list of tables, list of images and list of attachments use small Roman numerals.

#### **2. Italics**

Italics are used for:

- a. Foreign language terms, vocabulary or sentences that written in the text
- b. Name of genus, species, or variety
- c. The letters used for statistical symbols

#### **3. Table preparation**

The table (list) is a composition of information in the form of numbers, words, or short sentences so that it is easy to read, so that the following conditions are needed:

- a. Writing tables or table information is written data presented. Table writing (list) starts from the left edge, followed by the table number, and is forwarded to the table title (list),

without ending with a dot. Table titles reflect the contents of the table itself and are placed above the table, the table title has been described in the text. Examples of table titles can be seen in Attachment 4 and 10.

- b. Table or picture numbers using Arabic numerals, written in sequence, regardless of title, table from introduction to end.
- c. Tables (lists) may not be separated, unless they are long, so they are not possible on one page. Advanced table pages (lists) are listed with table numbers (lists) and advanced words, without titles.
- d. The column headings start with capital letters and the subsequent letters are lowercase unless there are special things, such as the name  $\mu$ , except if according to the rules the language must be written in capital letters, for example for names.
- e. The distance between rows in a table is one space. If row grouping is needed, the inter rows can be separated by a slightly larger space.
- f. Source table (list) quoted from other sources, then other sources are listed in the footnote of the table.
- g. Sentences before and after the table (list) are spaced two spaces.
- h. Table presentation uses horizontal lines for column headings and table closing rows. Vertical lines are not used to separate columns (Attachment 10).

#### **4. Images preparation**

The definition of images here includes photos, graphics, diagrams, maps, charts, schemes and the like. Presentation of images follows the following conditions:

- a. Image numbers written in Arabic numerals and in sequence from introduction to the end.
- b. Text and explanation of image, image numbers and image titles are placed below the image, ending with a dot.
- c. Image size is setting proportionally , size 3R.
- d. Images are presented on one page or the next page if it is not possible to try to be adjacent to the introduction of the reference image (also applies to the table) in the text.

- e. \* and \*\* signs can be used for the significance of statistical calculations, for example \*:  $p < 0.05$  or \*\*:  $p < 0.01$ . Symbols (arrows, arrow heads, letters, etc.) for the significance of images and brief descriptions of images can be included.
- f. Explanation of images and tables in the text may not exceed 2 pages.

## 5. Attachment preparation

Definition of attachments includes the results of material identification, ethical clearance, research data, photos, graphs, diagrams, maps, charts, schemes and the like:

- a. Attachment number is written in Arabic numerals in sequence.
- b. Attachment word, attachment numbers and attachment titles are placed above the attachment items to be displayed, ending with a dot. An explanation of the attachment has been described in the text.
- c. Attachments are presented on one page or the next page if not possible (Attachment 15).

## 6. Citation

- a. How to write a direct quote

Direct quotes are written exactly the same as the original source, both about the language and the spelling. Excerpts that are less than three lines long are entered into the text, typed as text, beginning and ending with quotation marks ("). Excerpts of three lines or more are typed in one space starting six beats from the left edge. Direct quotation sources are written by name author and year of publication.

Example: "Verily Allah only forbids you dead, blood, pork, and animals that (when slaughtered) are called (names) other than Allah ....." (QS. Al-Baqarah : 173).

- b. How to write an indirect quote

Indirect quotes are quotes that do not exactly match the original. The quotient only takes the mind from the source quoted in the sentence compiled by the quotator. The quotation is written with double spaces just like the text.

Example:

1. Many adult male monkeys look active to approach and mate (Saputra et al., 2014).
2. According to Lacreuse et al., (2015), nonhuman primate (NHP) is a model related to the function of human hormones.

c. How to write names in references in text

1. Citation or reference is done by writing the name of the main author and the year of publication. Use of conjunctions for 2 authors with the words "dan" for Indonesian literature or "and" for English literature, for 3 authors or more with "dkk." For Indonesian libraries or "et al." for literature in English .

Example: (Bluemel et al., 2015; Salasia dan Hariono, 2014)

2. The author's name is written at the beginning of the sentence followed by the year in parentheses. Example: "Boothman (2009) reports that iodine can be used as an ingredient in wound healing management."
3. The name of the author in the middle of the sentence if in the middle. Example: "Provision of progesterone for a long time, as reported by Cunningham (2007), will suppress the release of LH and FSH from anterior pituitary".
4. Name of author at the end of the sentence

"Free inhibin from the dominant follicle will inhibit folliculogenesis process from other follicles (Suzuki, 2000)".

- d. If the author's name is written at the beginning and in the sentence. Example: "Kamalzadeh and Auladrabei (2009) found that feed restriction increases the digestibility value of organic matter, gross energy and crude protein in sheep, while Aboelmaaty et al. (2008) reported that feed restriction decreases reproductive status and growth.

e. Author of two people

If the author is two people, then both must be mentioned.

"According to Evans and Maxwell (1998) the addition of lactose to the plasma of goat semen will increase the survival of spermatozoans".

f. More than two authors

If the author is more than two people, then only the first author is followed by "dkk." or "et al.".

"Ethylene glycol and polyethylene glycol are cryoprotectants which can protect the death of bovine embryos from the freezing process (Suzuki et al., 1995).

g. One citation refers to more than two sources



1. The author is included in the description, all sources are mentioned in sort according to the year.
2. The author is not included in the description, so between the sources is a semicolon and writing in the order of the year.

"The use of intravaginal CIDR progesterone implants for induction of lust and ovulation in dairy cows has been widely reported (Macmillan, 1985; Putro, 1990; Haryadi et al., 1998; Xu et al., 2000; Burke et al., 2001)".

h. Citation from the second source

Citation from citation can be done if forced, for example publications are not found. Quotations from the second source must state the original author's name and the name of the author whose book or magazine is read.

"Similar observations were also reported on pigs by Einarsson (Settergren, 1993)." The authors listed in the bibliography are Settergren (1993).

i. Citation from internet sites

Citation on the internet is limited to journals or e-books and other sources whose validity is approved by the thesis supervisor (see attachment bibliography).

## 7. Writing names

Name writing includes the name of the author referred to in the description and bibliography.

a. The name of the author referred to in the description

The author referred to in the description only mentioned the last name (family name) accompanied by the year of writing.

Examples of writing as follows:

1. According to Gordon (2001) .....
2. Treatment of ovarian cysts in cattle with GnRH (O'Donnel and Dobson, 2001) .....
3. Ultrasonography can be used to diagnose cases of ovarian cysts in cattle (Tebble et al., 2001) .....

There are three authors, namely: Tebble, T.J., O'Donell M.J., and Dobson, H.

b. Author name in bibliography

All author names must be included in the bibliography.

Example:

Johnston, P.E.J., Knox, K., Gettinby, G., and Griffiths, I.R. 2001.

- c. The author's name is more than one syllable, then the method of writing is the last name followed by a comma, the abbreviation first, middle and so on, all of which are given a point.

Example:

Nugroho Budi Raharjo                      written: Raharjo, N.B.

Ian Robert Griffiths                      written: Griffiths, I.R.

- d. Name with connecting line

The author's name with the connecting line is considered as a whole.

Example:

El-Keraby                      written: El-Keraby

Villa-Godoy                      written: Villa-Godoy

- e. Names followed by abbreviations

The name followed by an abbreviation, is considered the abbreviation to be one word with the word in front of it.

Example:

Arthur R. Michell Jr.                      written: Michell Jr., A.R.

Bambang E.S.                      written: Bambang, E.S.

## **8. Writing a bibliography**

Bibliography is arranged alphabetically without using a sequence number. Journal names are abbreviated in accordance with applicable international rules. The library year or reference should be around the last 5-10 years. Reference library in the form of scientific books, the number is limited to a maximum of 50% of the total bibliography.

Writing a bibliography is sorted alphabetically according to the name of the main author. If there are more than one library source with the same author sorted by year of publication. Writing a bibliography must consider the type of library sources.

- a. Books: written as consecutive names and initials of the author, year of publication, title of book, volume, issue, name of publisher and place, and page number referred to.

- b. Chapters in the book: name and initials of the author, year, title of the book, name of the publisher and place, and page number referred to.
- c. Journal: written consecutively by the name and initials of the author, the year of publication, the title of the article, the name of the magazine with the official abbreviation, the volume and page number referred to.
- d. Manuscripts for scientific meetings: the names and initials of the author, the year, the title of the manuscript, the abbreviation for the meeting, and the meeting place.
- e. Library sources taken from the internet must include a web page and access date.

Examples of bibliography include: a. Books or monographs, b. journal, c. Information coming from the internet can be seen as follows:

a. Books and other monographs

1. Personal author

Example:

Thrusfield, M. (2007). *Veterinary epidemiology*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Blackwell Science. Ames. Iowa. USA: 101-103.

2. Editor/compiler, chairman as writer

Example:

Dansser, J., dan Colombani, J., (eds). 1972. *Histocompatibellity Testing*. Munksgrood. Copenhagen. 12.

Weistein, L. dan Swartz, M.N. 1974. *Pathogenic properties in invading microorganisms*. Dalam: Sodeman, W.A., J.R. Soedeman, W.A., (eds). *Pathogenic Physiology: Mechnisms of Disease*. W.B. Saunders, Philadelphia. 457-472.

3. Chapter in a book

Example:

Gavin, R., Merino, S. and Tomas, J.M. (2004). Molecular mechanism of interaction between *Aeromonas hydrophyla* and hosts. In: *Current Trends in the Study of*

*Bacterial and Viral Fish and Shrimp Disease*. Vol.3. Yin, L.K. World Scientific Publishing Co Pte. Ltd. Singapore. 117-144.

#### 4. Translation book

Example:

Ganong, W.F. 1995. Buku Ajar Fisiologi Kedokteran. Edisi ke-14. Penerjemah: Adrianto, P.S. judul buku asli: *Review of Medical Physiology*, edisi ke 14. Penerbit Buku Kedokteran E.C.G. Jakarta, 102-103.

Guyton, A.C. dan Hall, J.E. 1996. Buku Ajar Fisiologi Kedokteran Edisi ke-9. Penerjemah: Setiawan I, Tengadi K.A., dan Santosa A, judul buku asli *Textbook of Medical Physiology*. Edisi ke-9. Penerbit Buku Kedokteran E.C.G, Jakarta, 529, 533-534, 608.

#### 5. Published proceeding papers

Example:

Du Pont, B. 1974. Bone marrow transplantation in severe combined immunodeficiency with an unrelated MLC compatible donor. Dalam: White, H.J. dan Smith, R, (eds). *Proceedings of the third annual meeting of the International Society for Experimental Hematology*. 44-G.

Soenarto, S., Marditomo, dan Sarosa, R. 1983. Kadar IgG, IgA, dan IgM serum penderita sebelum dan tujuh hari pasca tonsilektomi. Dalam: *Kumpulan Naskah Ilmiah Kongres Nasional VII Perhati*, diedit Sardjono Sudjak, Wisnubroto, Iskandar, dkk., Surabaya. 826-833.

#### 6. Monographs in a series

Example:

Hunninghake, G.W., Gadek, J.E., dan Szipiel, S.N. 1980. The human alveolar macrophage. Dalam: Harris C.C., (ed), *Cultured Human Cells and Tissue in Biomedical Research*. Academic Press, New York. 54-56. (Stoner, G.D., ed. Methods and perspectives in cell biology, vol 1).

## 7. Dissertation and theses

Example:

Purwaningrum, M. (2014). Penentuan Patotipe virus Newcastle Disease isolat lokal pada unggas dengan metode RT-PCR dan REA. Tesis. Program Studi Sain Veteriner. Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Sitasiwi, A.J. (2015). Kloning dan ekspresi gen *Wingless-type MMTV integration site family member-4* mencit sebagai kandidat antigen untuk imuno kontrasepsi satwa liar. Disertasi. Program Sain Veteriner. Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

## 8. Newspaper article

Example:

Shaffer, R.A. 1977. Advances in chemistry are starting to unlock mysteries of the brain: discoveries could help cure alcoholism and insomnia, explain mental illness. How to messenger work. *Wall Street Journal*. August 12: 1.

## 9. Magazine article

Example:

Roueche, S. 1971. Annals of Medicine: The Santaclaus culture. *The New York*. Sept 4: 66-81.

Anonymous, 1909. Australian-refinea vector was highest levels of lead. *Financial Reviews*, Bussiness, Monday, May 22: 48.

## 10. in press

Example:

Paaske, W.P. Capillary permeability in cutaneous tissue. *Acta Physiol. Scand.* (in press).

b. Journal

1. Standard journal article

Example:

Ning, Z.Y., Wu, X.T., Cheng, Y.F, Qi, W.B., An, Y.F., Wang, H., Zhang, G.H. and Li, S.J. (2012). Tissue distribution of sialic acid-linked influenza virus receptors in beagle dogs. *J.Vet. Sci.* 13: 219-222.

Haryanto, A., Ernawati, R., Wati, V., Irianingsih, S.H. and Wijayanti, N. (2016). Analysis of viral protein-2 encoding gene of avian encephalomyelitis virus from field specimens in Central Java region, Indonesia. *Vet. World.* 9 (1): 25-31.

2. Corporate author

Example:

The Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow Transplantation Team. 1977. Failure of syngeneic bone-marrow graft without preconditioning in post hepatitis marrow aplasia. *Lancet.* 2: 242-244.

World Health Organization, 1984. A Program for controlling acute respiratory infection in children and memorandum from a WHO Meeting. *Bull WHO.* 62: 47-58.

3. No author given

Example:

Anonymous, 1981. Coffee drinking and cancer for the páncreas (Editorial). *Br. Med. J.* 283: 628.

Anonim, 1981. Is your antibiotics really necessary? Editorial. *Lancet.* 2: 909.

4. Journal supplement

Example:

Frumin, A.M., Nussbaum, J., dan Eposito, M. 1979. Functional Asplenia: demonstration of splenic activity by bone marrow scan (*Abstract*). *Blood*. 54 (*Suppl*): 2 Ga.

Masri, A.R. 1980. Neurophatic of diabetic neurogene bladder. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 316-318.

5. Journal paginated by issue

Example:

Seaman, W.B. 1981. The case of the pancreatic pseudocyst. *Hosp. Pract.* 16: 24-25.

c. Information from the internet

Example:

Author's name. Year of publication. Article title. Journal name. Volume (number): page. [media type]. Availability. [Date, month and year of access].

Adsavakulchai, S., Baimai, V., Prachyabrued, W., Gore, P.J., and Lertlum, S. 1998. Morphometric study using wing image analysis for identification of *Bactrocera dorsalis complex* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *WWW J. Biol.* 1998; 3 (5). [terhubung berkala]. <http://erpress.com/w3jbio/vol3/Adsavakulchai/index.html> [17 Maret 1999]

Gorman, C., 1997. *The New Hongkong Flu*. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,987603,00.html>. Diakses pada tanggal 28 Juli 2008.

## II. ATTACHMENT