CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Once a research problem has been identified, a review of related literature is needed. By reviewing the related literature, the researcher can relate the previous research and the theory to the problem under investigation.

A. The Definition of Writing

One of the main language skill is Writing. It is one productive English skill that must be mastered by EFL students in Indonesia for written communication and academic writing purposes, as like letters, essays, papers, articles, journals, thesis, project reports, etc. [1] It is because writing skill is an essential skill in improving a communicative competence of learning the language. There are several definitons of writing by some experts. Writing is extremely compex activity in which the writer is requaired to demonstrate control of variables simulatenously. At the sentence level, these include control of contents, format, sentence structure, vocabulary, spelling, and letter formation. Beyond the sentence, the writer must be able to structure and integrate information cohesive and coherent paragraph and text.

Writing is a tool to express one' idea, thoughts, opinion, and attitudes. It means that when the students write, they can express their own feeling, idea, thought, from words into sentences and sentences into paragraph which have meaning. Brown Said that writing is thinking process. He also stated that you can plan the concept of writing and give it unlimited number of revisions before publish.[2] Writing is the most complex and requires of all cognitive activities carried out by human being. Therefore, it makes writing skill is the most difficult skill to be developed.

According to Nunan, writing is the process thinking to express an idea, thinking how to express into good writing and arranging the idea into statement and paragraph clearly. It means the student should be explore their idea and arranging into a good paragraph. [3] Sharp stated that writing is process of development. And the other word,

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[1] Rostanti, Toba, "The Current Issues of Indonesian EFL Students' Writing Skills: Ability, Problem, and Reason in Writing Comparison and Contrast Essay", *Dinamika Ilmu*, Vol. 19 No 1, (2019), 57.

[2] Brown, H. D, "Teaching by principles: An interactive approach to language pedagogy", New York: Pearson Education, (2001).

[3] Nunan, "Practical English Language Teaching". Singapore : McGraw Hill. , (2003).

writing is conveying information or expression of original ideas in a consecutive way in the new language.[4]

Based on the opinion above, it mean that writing is an convey thought, ideas, and facts. The students have to learn it to develop their writing skill to be better. It is essential in order to excel at both academic and professional level. Good writing is needed to get their educational and employable requirements. Therefore, it is some reason writing skill is an essential for the students.

B. Academic Writing

Academic writing is any writing given to fulfill a requirement in an academic setting, as like university or collage for publications. According altakhaineh that These rules and practices may be organised around a formal order or structure in which to present ideas, which should be supported by author citations in the literature. It is the style of writing the writer is expected to use for academic work which is likely to be different from other styles one uses every day. This type of writing could be seen as part of students' academic training as they should learn how to write in a more formalstyle.[5]

The students have to more practice developing their academic arguments and become more articulate about their own knowledge of writing. They can try to write journalistic or creative writing. Academic writing is an important one in university students to develop their technique and style for their academic assignment. So that why, academic writing can improve the students' critical thinking and they know how to write well academically and why they are writing academic texts at the university. Basically, there are some ways or method to go about writing process. We can identify four stages to the writing process as:

1. Planning

    Planning is the preparation of scientific paper and consideration of how information is to be organized.[6] Wellington suggested that individuals will plan their writing in different ways and they can use more than one method. While the

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[4] Laurie, Sharp, "Acts of Writing : A Compilation of Six Models that Define the Processes of Writing", *International Journal of Instraction*, Vol 9 No 2, (2016), 77.

[5] Altakhaineh, A. R. M. "The main characteristics of good academic writing in English, language discourse functions, and challenges that Arab students face", UK. University of Salford, (2010).

[6] Day, R.A, "How to write and publish a scientific paper (3rd ed.)", *Cambridge: Cambridge University Press*. (1988).

organizing the writing is significant to observe, and the organization is logic and clear. [7]

2. Writing

Writing the idea as they come is more essential than revising while you write. Do not worry about style or mistakes in writing process. You can review your writing and make changes later.

3. Proofreading and sharing

Check everything in the article writing as well as grammar, spelling, punctuation, and layout. Some people feel difficult in checking their own writing objectively, hence it is important to share your writing with someone who can give suggestion. [8] It is better while your reader have experience in reading and writing scientific articles. For doctoral students obvious candidates include advisors, professors, and classmate.

4. Revision and Editing

Research on writing indicated that good writer are people who reread, review, and revise their writing. Changing organization, sing different language, finding places that information is missing, and correcting mistakes of the article will need to improvement. [9]

Academic writing has some characteristics. Thus characteristics, such as objectivity, tentativeness, accuracy, referencing and formality, should be adhered to when writing texts. The first, Objectivity in academic writing means the writer should try not to let his or her personality intrude too much into the writing in order to allow the facts and evidence to speak by themselves. Second, tentativeness as a characteristic of academic writing means that the academic writer should be cautious about making very definite or categorical statements or arriving at conclusions too hastily. Third, Accuracy is of paramount importance in academic writing because the writer must have high standards of correct grammar, sentence structure, word choice, vocabulary, spelling and punctuation to avoid mistakes that generally cause confusion.[10] The writer should also give precise evidence for facts which are

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[7] Wellington, J, "Getting published: A guide for lecturers and researchers". London: Routledge Falmer, (2003).

[8] Bem, D. J, "Writing the empirical journal article", In Darley, J. M., Zanna, M. P., & Roediger III, H. L. (Eds.), The compleat academic: A practical guide for the beginning social scientist (2nd ed., pp.171-201). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, (2003).

[9] Bem, 185.

[10] Ibid, 64.

presented, and carefully distinguish them from opinions. Furthermore, academic writing should be written according to different referencing styles and formatting which the particular university adopts for use. There are several referencing systems that could be used by students at a university. Forth, Formality is also one of the characteristics of academic writing. Academic writing is normally written in a formal style which makes it different from other types of writing, like ordinary essays, letters, emails or story writing. There is no place for slang or colloquial language. [11]

The organization of academic writing is different from that of non-academic texts. It is divided into three parts, for the first is introduction. Introduction is opening paragraph that the writer tries to introduce the topic and tell the readers what the paper is about. Second, body is the main part of academic writing. The body divides into some paragraphs to support the academic writing topic with logical reasoning and evidence. The third is conclusion. It is the last part in academic writing. It is the summaries the main parts of the text what has been written before. It presents the results of the investigation which are the essay findings, and provides a solution to the problem that has been set; it also suggests further areas of investigation. [12]

C. Academic Writing for Publication

1. The Definition of Academic Writing for Publication

Academic publishing is the subfield of publishing academic research and scholarship. Academic writing is the main point of teaching and learning in university or collage. Therefore, some students of universities in Indonesia have assign to publish their academic writing, such as research article, books, academic journal, etc. They must have a good knowledge about scientific publication. It is because some of the students have to accomplish their degree by publishing their academic journal. Lecturers have to give the students writing skill subject in the current issue of publication. It can increase the students' motivation to promote their ability to write for the international journal exploring their research interest. [13] Writing for publication leads to an opportunity to share their original idea and

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[11]Davies, B. (2008), "Academic Essay Writing: Some Guidelines", The University of Edinburg. Retrieved December 07, (2009), from http://www.ling.ed.ac.uk/study/undergrad/essays/

[12] Abdulkareem, "M, "Investigation study of academic writing problems faced by Arab postgraduate students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)", *Theory and practice in language studies*, 3 No 9, (2013), 1558.

[13]Tuck, J, "Feedback-Giving As Social Practice: Teachers, Perspectives On Feedback As Institutional Requirement,Work and Dialogue, *Teaching in Higher Education*, Vol 17 No 2, (2012), 215.

thought, take a role, and report the finding properly based on foundational knowledge in particular area.

Academic journal can called "chat room" to explore their idea, opinions, and knowledge in academic word. Moldovan stated that academic publications are an important one in language education to write journal article to publish with the aim of ensuring and maintain academic position. But, the students have not experience in writing and publish their own journal.[14] Most of academic writing, as like some journal, book, research article, and many academics are based on some form of peer review editorial refereeing to qualify text for publication. Peer review quality and selectivity standards vary greatly from journal to journal, publisher to publisher, and field to field. The editing stage follows after several drafts by checking the grammar, punctuation, capitalization, sentence structure, word usage and spelling. This stage is done carefully because the writer is preparing to hand in the text. Therefore, editing should be done first by the writers themselves and later they should request the service of a professional editor to edit the work carefully before handing it in for assessment.

After revising and editing the text, the preparation of the final draft has to be done by rewriting or retyping it. This is followed by fine tuning and making small adjustments for optimal performance or effectiveness. Finally, after undergoing all the stages and the text is ready, students work on final checking which is proofreading by adding some finishing touches such as aesthetically polishing the text to perfection. This stage comprises that one extra step the writer needs after revising and editing in order to locate any small mistakes previously missed. Some urgent last minute content change or some spelling and punctuation, it that have escaped the writer's attention, this is the time to brush away those invisible blemishes before writing or printing out the final copy for submission.

2. Why Publish Article?

Publishing is significant as one of the steps in the research process, or even the ultimate aim of research because it is the main point means for researchers to contribute to the improvement of human knowledge. Willington provides an interest discussion of personal outcomes of publishing, which include:[15]

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[14] Moldovan, C, "Writing A Scientific Paper in English-Challenges and Common Errors", *Revista Romana de Medicina de Laborator*, Vol 19 No 4, (2011). 392.

[15] Wellington, J, "Getting published: A guide for lecturers and researchers", London: Routledge Falmer, (2003)

a. Increasing Your Professional Opportunities

In academic world, retaining, obtaining, or advancing your position demands to published research. Publishing article shows that the writer is estimated knowledgeable in the field and has the skills to complete the difficult task.

b. Influencing People

Your research will inform the leaders who create policy and make decision. It will make people more aware of the subjects of your research generally.

c. Financial Rewards

As well as improving job opportunities, the researcher often have the opportunity to accept extra remuneration as a result their successful work of your article research.

d. Personal Rewards

Learning new skills, being a part of a respected community, feeling accomplished, and being able to travel as a conference speaker are additional benefits of publishing.

Regardless of what motivates a person to perform a difficult task publications, there are works that are original, interesting, and quite useful to do might be published if well-written and submitted to the appropriate journal.

D. The Challenges Faced By The EFL Students to Writing Article For Publication

English language is the leading medium of international journals and publication in universities. Moreover, academic writing in English is demanding and challenging. Hence, many challenges are create to write articles that will be published.[16] These challenges divided into two categories, discursive (language-related) and non-discursive (non-language-related).[17]

1. Discursive Challenges

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[16] Huang, J. C, "Publishing and learning writing for publication in English perspectives of NNES PhD students in Science", *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 9, (2010), 37.

[17] Ferguson, K, "Examining the relationship of power and resistance in literacy coaching in three school contexts", In P. J. Dunston, L. B. Gambrell, K. Headley, S. K. Fullterton, P. M. Stecker, V. R. Gillis, & C. C. Bates (Eds.). 60th yearbook of the Literacy Research Association (pp. 165- 178). *Oak Creek, Wisconsin: Literacy Research Association, Inc*. (2011), 170.

According to non-native English speakers, lack of English competence can make them fail to face reviewers and editors' expectation.[18] Flowerdew analyzes that the problems include lack of capability of expression, difficulty from discourse community. The other challenges are lack of vocabulary, making claims or structuring arguments, the process of composition, problems n well-structured paragraph, synthesizing, and creating introductions and discussions. In addition, there are some problems reported in the literature such as use of citations, making references, use of hedges, and intervention of different culture views in connection with the nature of academic process.[19] Al Fadda assumes that in the Asian context, the most frequently of the difficulties in writing article for publication are textual organization, innovative and different thinking, writers' block, and reporting the literature.[20]

2. Non-discursive Challenges

The challenges of publishing which are not related to the language need to be discussed. The mainly factors, can include plagiarism, emotional, psychological factors, motivation, grasping the culture of the reader, creating academic voice, and luck of awareness of issues. Furthermore, the other problems are lack of availability of resource, absence of training, lack of research, lack of help from colleagues and supervisors. [21]

Mousaviand Kashefian conducted a study to explore the common errors made by Iranian students at the postgraduate level in Universities Kebangsaan Malaysia and the main causes of these difficulties in their English academic writing. The findings revealed that the students had an inadequate level of academic writing in English. They faced difficulties in both content and form in writing due to the limited attention given to English because it was a foreign language to them.[22]

That a number of key areas where non-native speakers experience difficulty in writing for publication;

a. Grammar

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[18] Curry, M. J., and Lillis, T. M, "Academic research networks: Accessing resources for English-medium publishing", *English for Specific Purposes*, (2010). 286.

[19] Flowerdew, J, "Problems in writing for scholarly publication in English: The case of Hong Kong". *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 8(3), (1999). 250.

[20] Al Fadda, H. "Difficulties in academic writing: From the perspective of King Saud University Postgraduate Students", *English Language Teaching Journal*, 5(3), (2012), 125. .

[21] Salager-Meyer, F, "Writing and publishing in peripheral scholarly journals: how to enhance the global influence of multilingual scholars", *Journal of English for Specific Purposes*, (2014). 80.

[22]Mousavi, H. S., & Kashefian-Naeeini, S, "Academic writing problems of Iranian Postgraduate students at National University of Malaysia (UKM)", *European Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol 23 No 4, (2011), 600.

The role of Grammar instruction in EFL is a major issue in writing activity for the students and teachers. Grammar is an essential role to make writing successful, especially for writing journal publication. Abbot states that a clear thinking could not be written clearly without using words according to definite rules. [23] Many students still commit the grammatical errors that consume a great deal of the lecturers" time and effort to correct their written tasks. After analyzing the students" mistakes in writing, their grammatical errors seem to vary from local, global and spelling errors in which their numerous grammatical errors in L2 writing reflect their insufficient knowledge. Misused grammar or spelling may often cause problems and terrible losses.

b. Making Citations and references

According to Atta-Obeng and Lamptey "Citations make one's writing more persuasive, they are not used simply to avoid plagiarism; they have other important roles as well".[24] The term of citation is used to add original work of other author and publisher to give authenticity to one's own work. It can give more accurate facts for a topic. It makes the students' work interesting with supportive evidence by using citations. But, many students find difficulties of citing and referencing bibliographic sources in their academic writing in which the common difficulty faced by the student in citing reference is reliance on an inappropriate source for instruction on how to reference.

Reference is a particular source of information containing in books, journals, magazines, newspapers, websites, and any others. It is necessary to sift the sources to find useful and credible information. Plagiarism is a serious offence in the academic community and may lead to disciplinary action. Furthermore, there is a study which the researchers identified some errors in reference citations in postgraduate students" academic work while working on the KNUST (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology) space. Other errors detected were works cited in a text that was not included in the references at the end of the

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[23] Abbot, Edwin A. (2007), "How to Write Clearly: Rules and Exercises on English Composition", University Press: John Wilson and Son, Cambridge.http://www.gutenberg.org/files/22600/22600-h/22600-h.htm

[24] Atta-Obeng, H., & Lamptey, R. B. "Challenges With Reference Citation Among Postgraduate Students at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology", *Kumasi, Ghana. Journal of Science and Technology*, 32(3), (2012), 75.

thesis and works not cited in a text that was included in the references. This is a case study at KNUST and it is focused on the challenges postgraduate students face in reference citation.

c. Textual Organization

Creme and Lea provided several ways to present research article in a well-organized manner. These include writing chronologically, descriptively, analytically (for cause-and-effect and compare/contrast writing), summary writing, and evaluating writing. Various ways of idea development should be made relevant into the moves of the research articles

d. Structuring of Argument

Kaplan (as cited in Botley & Hakim, 2014) found that patterns of structuring argument relates to cultures and thought.[25] Studies by Lavelle and Bushrow defined that academic writing experience in the context of "integrating disparate ideas, synthesizing perspectives, and extending theory which demands a higher-level construction skill and perspective-taking, as well as greater concern for accuracy, voice, and audience". [26]constructing arguments on paper will be well-constructed when the writer express the ideas in line with his background knowledge, in other words, it should not be far away from particular targeted people or culture.

e. Relating Text to Audience

Bazerman explained that writing means expressing idea the writer or conveying the message related to the social action to the reader. Writing is activities that talk about how the people can handle words. The researcher should find the goal of the audience of the text and the relationship to the text.

f. Reveal or Conceal the Point of View of the Author

The writer must be able to remember the author's ideas, the words of the text itself, and the imagination of the reader's interpretation of the text. Author, text, and reader representations should be stored in the working memory storage component and remain active by allocating attention to them. Thus, for expert writers, they are required to reflect on several aspects of the implementation of

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[25] Botley, S. P., & Hakim, F. "Argument structure in learner writing: a corpus-based analysis using argument mapping", *Kajian Malaysia,* Vol 32 No 1 (2014), 65.

[26] Lavelle, E. & Bushrow, K.. "Writing Approaches of Graduate Students". *Educational Psychology*, Vol 27 No 6 (2007), 70.

views, not only the basic processes of planning, constructing sentences, and reviewing that work, but also three alternative representations of content.

g. Hedges to Indicate Caution Expected by the Academic Community

Hedges are mitigating words, sounds, or constructs used to reduce the impact of speech due to constraints on interaction between the writer and the reader, such as politeness, softening strokes, avoiding arrogance. Hedges helps the author to pinpoint how the cooperative principle (expectations of quantity, quality, means, and relevance) is observed in the assessment. On the other hand, students are still confused when they have to make hedges in their writing, especially research articles. That's because hedging represents the caution that academics expect.

h. Cultural views concerning the nature of academic processes

There are some research that investigation on research article by EFL writer, the study have shown that non-native English research article writers faced many difficulties due to cultural differences. To emphasize, there is no evidence that there are linguistic or cultural differences regarding the purpose of the certain foundational section swith in scientific research articles. Thus, in spite of the rhetorical differences, the basic structure and social function of the scientific research article is consistent across languages.

i. Plagiarism

According to Hubbuch, plagiarism is a theft.[27] It happens when someone tries to take credit the form of word or idea of another. In academia, plagiarism is considered a very lowly act, and getting caught can lead to expulsion from the best universities such as Cambridge universities and Harvard universities. Some steps for citing sources properly, such as record sources while reading carefully to avoid plagiarizing. It is also good practice to build the reference list throughout the process to avoid wasted time.

j. Paraphrase The Word

Murphy explained that paraphrase is an essential skill English that students needed in writing article. By paraphrasing, students can convey someone else's idea through their own idea.[28] The students need to understand about how to

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[27] Hubbuch, S.M, "Writing research papers across the curriculum (4th ed.)". *Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.* (1996).

[28] Murphy, A, "General Guide for Academic Writing and Presentation of Written Assignment", (2009), 30.

paraphrase if they want to avoid plagiarism. Paraphrase may the most challenges that faced by the students in writing article. The students who lack of confidence in writing adopt the original sources than rephrasing the ideas they contain in their own word.

E. The Strategies to Publish the Article

Among many types of publications, articles are as the most preferred in the academic world because of their high visibility, credibility, and prestige. Articles are easily to access, especially it is available electronically. It is the most important reason for scholars to publish is to improve scientific knowledge in the field and practice by research or their experience. Publishing the article can help the target audience.

However, if the researcher be able to publish in a good article, they need to careful and make strategies approach when deciding the target article and preparing manuscripts to get targets article specific requirements. Belcher suggests deciding the article before starting the study is more effective than trying to find a finished article. Therefore, the researcher must be done carefully by considering various factors to make a right choice.

The researcher cannot send the article more than one article at the time for ethical reason and because of the review process can take up to twelve month in international article journals, sending to high impact articles with the possibility of a high rejection rate can cause serious delays that put the article at risk outdate. However, sending the first article can help the writer to improve their manuscript. They try to research the article that have just been published in top target article and compare them with manuscript in terms of the quality of reasoning, the level of contribution and the sophistication of the writing style is possible helps the writer decide to send the work to the top-ranked journal. There are some strategies to publish the article. These strategies can be summarized as follows: [29]

1. Peer Review journal

The target article must be examined to ensure that it is a peer reviewed journal which submits manuscripts for blind reviews where reviewers rate articles without know the author's name. Especially, for young scholars that

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[29] Phoung Dzung Pho and Thi Minh Phoung tran, "Obstacles to Scholarly Publishing in the Social Sciences an Humanities: A Case Study of Vietnamese Scholars", *MDPI Journal*, vol. 4 No. 19 (2016), 56.

pursue academic and careers intend to use this publication for recruitment or promotion decisions must be careful about this point as a peer-review mechanism is a widely recognized method for academic quality guarantee.[30]

2. The scope and Aims of the Journal

The aims and the scope of the article must be studied as the target article must be relevant to our research topic. Some article must scope target more general topic such as Second language research while other target more specific research such as the journal of pragmatic. It is the good idea to scan past article issues or read abstract from previously published article to see the main topic.

3. The Context of The Journal

The writers have to know the context the article appeals. They must understand whether the article has a regional, national, or international focus. Some article accept from around the world as like International Journal of Applied, but the other linguistics only accept article from regions as like English in Australia. In addition, some articles have some geographical biases and only interested in research done in certain context.

4. Typical Readership

Another one is very essential thing is article reader. The writer have to know for whom we write because of what general or boring knowledge for one article may be very interesting for the reader. The writer must be familiar with the audience, thought and general assumptions about the research topic and what they find interesting because in order to the published.

5. Methodology Preferences

It is also need to pay attention about methodology preferences of the target article. Quantitative research has a higher chance accepted by language article than qualitative research. The proportion of qualitative research is still low in most second and linguistic articles. Therefore, qualitative research need higher skill in writing in terms of argumentation quality, objectivity, and clarity

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[30] Hacer, Hande Uysal, "The Critical Role of Journal Selection in Scholarly Publishing: A Search for Journal Options in Language-related Research Areas and Disciplines", *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, Vol. 8 No. 1 (2012), 60.

language. The writer must be checked before sending the manuscript to the article whether target journals publish article with a similar methodology.

6. Credibility and Prestige of the journal

As the main goal is to publish the best possible article, the writer should pay attention to the indicators regarding the credibility and prestige of the article in the field especially if we have important and significant research finding to publish. Some factors such as high impact factor, the reputation of editorial board members, peer-review (e.g. Elsevier, springer, Cambridge, etc) and low acceptance rate are generally recognized as signs of a well-respected journal. High impact factor of the article is a good quality with same international significance and higher chances for being read and cited.

7. Visibility and Accessibility of the Journal

Visibility and accessibility are significant factors as the main point to publish the article. The purpose of publishing is to disseminate the research widely as possible. If the journal databases such as ISI knowledge web, ERIC, MLA, Scopus, available in the university library, and the cost of the journal make sense, the journal is likely to be higher visibility and accessibility that will increase opportunities to reach the intended audience.

8. The Frequency of Publishing and The Speed of The Editorial Process

The frequency of publishing and the speed of the editorial process are an essential consideration. As for the time of publication, it usually takes two or three years to publish after submit it in international journal, it mean around four or five years of commitment including the research and writing period. Therefore, if possible information about the speed of the review process and the estimate time of publication must be obtained before shipping.

9. The Specific Instructions for Authors

Finally, pay attention and read the "instruction to authors". Before submitting the paper, the writer should recheck again to make sure the manuscript conforms to the article requirements related to fonts, headlines, margins, line spacing, word count, APA style, grammar and spelling mistake and citations match the references list as such style violations may annoy some editors and reviewers.