

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some aspects related to the topic of this study. There is background of the study, research question, the objective of the research, significant of this study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

### A. Background of Study

Writing is a process that is carried out to record work. Good work certainly requires an exciting background. Producing interesting works is not easy, not to mention the stigma that states that writing is difficult. The writing process will be useful if we think writing is a fun activity. Writing, in this case, is not the origin of writing but uses a structural pattern following the rules of writing<sup>1</sup>. A process of putting ideas in the form of language symbols is writing; therefore, writing is a thinking activity that is manifested in the arrangement of letters that have the meaning of the content of the writing, which will characterize the personality of the writer according to the character of the language mastered. In general, the language used is following the purpose and character of the author<sup>2</sup>. In addition, writing is a person's ability to express ideas, scientific thoughts and life experiences through written language that is clear, expressive, and easily understood by others<sup>3</sup>.

Writing is an activity that is not difficult to do if researchers, writers, even students already understand and know the organizational structure of writing, in this case, including the steps or processes that must take in writing. Noting this step or process, it turns out that the writing process's organizational structure is so complex. Therefore, a writer must be able to understand and implement the main things in writing. One of the concepts that a writer needs to master is the initial steps that will support the writing process itself, such as the organization of writing itself and a pre-writing which has parts, they are;

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<sup>1</sup> Mohamad Yunus, *Keterampilan Menulis*. (Jakarta: In: Hakikat Menulis Universitas Terbuka, 2014), 1-45. ISBN 9789790117112.

<sup>2</sup> Setyawan Pujiono, "Berpikir Kritis Dalam Literasi Membaca Dan Menulis Untuk Memperkuat Jati Diri Bangsa", *JPBSI FBS UNY: PIBSI XXXIV TAHUN 2012 UNSOED*.

<sup>3</sup> Andiopenta Purba, "PENTINGNYA TEKNIK INVENTION DALAM PRATULIS". *Pena: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, Vol. 3 No. 2 (Desember, 2013). ISSN 2089-3973.

choosing a problem to be written about, determining its purpose, invention, and collect writing material<sup>4</sup>.

Several things must be mastered by the writer to be able to edit scientific texts from a linguistic perspective, they include mastery of language spelling, diction (optional words), and sentences. Therefore, editing is the process of aligning/arranging writing so that it is fit for publication/print by perusing, correcting, marking errors, correcting manuscripts and determine the feasibility of the manuscript, both in terms of organization, correctness and appropriateness of the content, obedience to the use of language, structure/systematics of presentation, the feasibility of graphics, and context language<sup>5</sup>. The process of editing is not only carried out in a magazine or newspaper, but in all writings, whether scientific writing or not that will be published. And this editing process is usually done before our scientific work will be published<sup>6</sup>.

At the end of the process of a writing being published, one of the means of publication is in a scientific journal. Written works published in scientific journals, have their own style (format) and rules. This is done so that the scientific work is in accordance with applicable rules<sup>7</sup>.

Most people write scientific research writing for two purposes<sup>8</sup>. First, scientific papers are usually written to find answers about something, and the second is to prove the truth about something in the object of writing; not a few of the research findings were published in international journals. A research journal article is also one of the articles in great demand to be analyzed or used as an object of research both in its entirety and in certain sections, such as the introduction, study of theory, methodology, or discussion conclusion.

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Purwa Lalita Nurjayanti, "Serba Serbi Menyunting", *INA-Rxiv* (June, 2019). <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/3zt75>.

<sup>6</sup> Puja Sukmawati, "Hakikat Penyuntingan", *INA-Rxiv* (June, 2019). <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/hvmpf>

<sup>7</sup> Barbara Gastel & Robert A. Day, *How to Write and Publish Scientific Paper* (California: Greenwood, 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Atmi Painingsih, "Analisis Struktur Retorika Dan Fitur Linguistik Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Berbahasa Indonesia Dalam Bidang Ilmu Sains", *Wacana: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, Vol. 15 No.1 (Januari, 2017). <https://doi.org/10.33369/jwacana.v15i1.6656> ISSN No. 1411-0342.

Swales and Najjar<sup>9</sup> stated that the essential part of a research journal article after the abstract is the introduction because this section is the first to read after the abstract. If the readers are not impressed with this part, they may not continue reading the article. In the introduction, the writer tries to convince readers with various techniques and writing styles to put ideas, or logical reasons, into the introduction to provide information to readers and arouse the desire to read research journal articles.

Writing scientific papers requires an appropriate writing structure so that the information conveyed can be understood correctly and adequately<sup>10</sup>. Writing structure in scientific writing that is known as rhetorical structure (Swales: 1990) is essential element of scientific writing that must be mastered by the writer since it facilitates the readers to understand the writer's goals' straightforward, effective, and efficient.

Readers can more easily understand communication in research journal articles if a good writing organization is included<sup>11</sup>. In journal articles, organizing research is needed to convey our ideas to others with good and correct sentences to understand them easily. Articles in education are often used as an object of research both in English and in Indonesian, which is intended to provide information to readers, more specifically in the field of analysis of research journal articles in the field of education.

This study discusses the generic structure of English journal articles in the introduction section on the internationally and nationally reputable journal articles, which is indexed in Sinta 1 and Sinta 2, especially in English Language Education. Sinta (Science and Technology Index) is a portal that contains the measurement of the performance of science and technology which includes, among other things, the performance of researchers, writers, the performance of journals and the performance of science and technology institutions built by

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<sup>9</sup> John M. Swales & Hazem Najjar, "The writing of the research article introduction. *Sage Journal*, Vol. 4 Issue 2 (1987). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0741088387004002004>

<sup>10</sup> Farida Hanum, "Strategi Penulisan Karya Ilmiah", retrieved from <http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/pengabdian/farida-hanum-msi-dr/strategi-penulisan-karya-ilmiah-2009.pdf> on December 28th 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Muslimin Machmud, *Tuntunan Penulisan Tugas Akhir Berdasarkan Prinsip Dasar Penelitian Ilmiah*, (Malang: Selaras. 2016).

the Ministry of Research and Technology of the Higher Education.<sup>12</sup> One of the functions of SINTA is to assess the performance of journals, based on accreditation and citation standards. Journals that are included in category 1 (SINTA 1) in the indexing are journals that get a score from 85 to 100, while in SINTA 2 get a score of 75 - 85. This value indicates that the journal has been properly managed according to the guidelines for accreditation of scientific journals in Indonesia<sup>13</sup>, which includes management and its substance. This study aims to identify the elements of a generic structure and contribute to the articles' authors' success so that the research report articles are recognized in the research community internationally through international publications. The generic analysis of the articles' structure in the Swales study shows the uniformity of the writing structure patterns in similar research fields. Swales' findings imply a uniform pattern expected of members of the scientific community. Another implication is that if research from non-native English speakers is to gain similar scientific recognition, the text of their research report must use the same rhetorical strategies<sup>14</sup>.

Research on the Introduction has been carried out by Holmes (1997), involving 30 articles from three fields of Social Sciences including Political Science, Sociology and History<sup>15</sup>. Holmes found that research articles in the field of social science were distinctive in comparison to the exact sciences. Al-Ali (2010) figured out the same thing, but he figured out the generic structure research in the realm of acknowledgements in a dissertation<sup>16</sup>. Furthermore,

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<sup>12</sup> [http://lemlit.trisakti.ac.id/jurnal-terakreditasi-sinta/#:~:text=Salah%20satu%20fungsi%20Science%20and,Akreditasi%20Jurnal%20Nasional%20\(ARJUNA\)](http://lemlit.trisakti.ac.id/jurnal-terakreditasi-sinta/#:~:text=Salah%20satu%20fungsi%20Science%20and,Akreditasi%20Jurnal%20Nasional%20(ARJUNA),), accessed on March 29, 2021.

<sup>13</sup> Peraturan Menteri Riset Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi no.9 tahun 2018 tentang akreditasi jurnal ilmiah.

<sup>14</sup> Ni Ketut Mirahayuni, "Struktur Bagian Pembahasan (*Discussion Section*) Pada Artikel Penelitian Dalam Bahasa Inggris", *Parafrase*, Vol. 14 No.02 (2014). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30996/parafrase.v14i02.424>.

<sup>15</sup> Richard Holmes, "Genre Analysis, and The Social Sciences: An Investigation of the structure of research article discussions sections in three disciplines", *Elsevier*, Vol. 16, Issue 4 (1997), 321-337. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0889-4906\(96\)00038-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0889-4906(96)00038-5)

<sup>16</sup> Muhammad Nahar Al-Ali, "Generic Patterns and Socio-Cultural Resources In Acknowledgements Accompanying Arabic Ph.D. Dissertations". *Pragmatics 20:1.1-26* (2010). International Pragmatics Association. DOI: 10.1075/prag.20.1.01ali.

Budsaba<sup>17</sup> (2009) and Huseyin<sup>18</sup> (2016) researched the abstract in sciences, and methods in journal articles and theses in the field of linguistics. In Indonesia, many have conducted research in the introductory section. They were Yanita<sup>19</sup> (2016) who investigated the introductory section in the area of Indonesian Language Education journal articles, Painingsih<sup>20</sup> (2017) who investigated in the introductory section of Indonesian language journal articles in the area of Science, Sepni<sup>21</sup> (2016) who investigated the introductory section of Indonesian language journal articles in the area of Medical and Health Sciences, Alkarima<sup>22</sup> (2019) who examined the introductory section of journal articles of Indonesian in the Language area, Literature and Teaching. The research above has discussed a lot about the abstract, introduction, method and discussion section, but there is no research in reputable English journals. Therefore, the researcher wanted to examine internationally and nationally reputed journal articles indexed in English-language Sinta 1 and Sinta 2 in ELT journal, because research in that area is still not being investigated.

It should be emphasized that this generic structure analysis has both pragmatic and pedagogical motivations<sup>23</sup>. In practical terms, the research aims to find strategies that can help non-native English-speaking research article

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<sup>17</sup> Budsaba Kanoksilpatham, "Generic structure of research article abstracts in sciences". *Researchgate* (2009). Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283712667> on December 28th 2020.

<sup>18</sup> Hüseyin Kafes, "Generic structure of the method section of research articles and MA theses by Turkish academic writers". *International Journal of Language Academy* (2016). DOI:10.18033/ijla.429

<sup>19</sup> Herni Yanita, "Analisis Struktur Retorika Dan Penanda Kebahasaan Bagian Hasil Dan Pembahasan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Bisa Fkib Unib Untuk Bidang Pengajaran Bahasa", *Diksa: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* Vol. 2 No. 2 (Desember, 2016). <https://doi.org/10.33369/diksa.v2i2.3457>

<sup>20</sup> Atmi Painingsih, "Analisis Struktur Retorika Dan Fitur Linguistik Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Berbahasa Indonesia Dalam Bidang Ilmu Sains", *Wacana: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, Vol. 15 No.1 (Januari, 2017). <https://doi.org/10.33369/jwacana.v15i1.6656> ISSN No. 1411-0342.

<sup>21</sup> Lexpya Sepni, "Analisis Struktur Retorika Dan Fitur Linguistik Bagian Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Penelitian Berbahasa Indonesia Dalam Bidang Ilmu Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan", *Diksa: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* Vol. 2 No.1 (June, 2016). <https://doi.org/10.33369/diksa.v2i1.3225>

<sup>22</sup> Oryza Alkarima, "Analisis Retorika Pendahuluan Artikel Jurnal Indonesia Bidang Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya", *INA-Rxiv* (January 3, 2019). <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/vq4nk>

<sup>23</sup> Ni Ketut Mirahayuni, "Struktur Bagian Pembahasan (Discussion Section) Pada Artikel Penelitian Dalam Bahasa Inggris", *Parafrase*, Vol. 14 No.02 (2014). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30996/parafrase.v14i02.424>

writers improve the quality of their writing from an organizational point of view. This improvement can be facilitated by demonstrating the strategies demonstrated by the articles' authors who are native English speakers. Non-native English-speaking writers can find information to choose a writing strategy that suits their goals. Pedagogically, this analysis is intended to provide academic writing instructors with information about strategies commonly used by English writers in their research articles that require more attention in the classroom.

**B. Research Questions**

1. What are the moves of introductory section of the Indonesian internationally reputable ELT journal articles?
2. What are the moves of introductory section of the Indonesian nationally reputable ELT journal articles?

**C. The Objectives of the Research**

Based on the problem of the study above, this research is aimed at finding out the generic structure in the introductory section of the Indonesian internationally and nationally reputable ELT journal articles.

**D. Significance of the Research**

This final project is expected to give some benefits, both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the writer expects that the result of this study is useful as one way to enrich the reference in giving description of writing organization in the introductory section in the journal articles in Sinta 1 and Sinta 2. Practically, the writer expects that the result of this study will be useful for the students, teachers and lecturers, and researchers to improve their writing skills, especially in writing the introduction. Therefore, theoretically and practically, students, teachers and lecturers, and researchers who want to write and publish scientific writings, can make the introductory part structured and attract readers.

**E. Scope and limitation of the study**

To make this research more effective, the researcher makes the limitation of the problem. The limitation of the study is that the data for this study will be taken from Indonesian reputable ELT journal articles which consist of ten

journals of each, which is indexed Sinta 1 and Sinta 2. Penelitian ini menggunakan rhetorical moves proposed by Swales (2004) tentang modified CARS model, yang terdiri dari tiga tahapan yaitu; Move 1 establishing a territory, Move 2 establishing a niche, dan Move 3 Presenting the present work.

#### **F. The Definition of the Key Terms**

Key terms are defined to help and clarify the attempted study. To avoid misunderstanding, they are defined as follows:

1. Generic Structure = Generic structure is the combination of several sentences into a paragraph. In this research, the generic structure refers to the academic writing in internationally and nationally reputable ELT Journal which is indexed Sinta 1 and Sinta 2 in Indonesia. And the focus of the researcher is to examine the moves of introductory section from the ELT journal which is indexed by Sinta 1 and Sinta 2
2. Introductory Section = Part of an introduction to a journal article or scientific paper
3. ELT Journal = Periodic publishing for all of those interested in English Language Teaching (ELT), as either a second, additional or non - native speakers, or as an international lingua franca