

**Citation Style of Indonesian and International Writers Found in
Journal Articles of TEFLIN and Asian EFL Introductions: A
Comparative Study**



THESIS

BY:

DEAS SUHATTA WIJAYA

A1B010038

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ART
TEACHERS TRAINING AND PEDAGOGY FACULTY
UNIVERSITY OF BENGKULU**

2014

APPROVAL

**Citation Style of Indonesian and International Writers
Found in Journal Articles of TEFLIN and Asian EFL
Introductions: A Comparative Study**

THESIS

By:

DEAS SUHATTA WIJAYA

A1B010038

Approved by

Supervisor

Co-Supervisor

Prof. Safnil, M.A.Ph.D.

NIP. 1961101211986011002

**Dean of Faculty of Teacher
Training and Education**

Prof. Dr. Rambat Nur Sasongko, M.Pd.

NIP. 196112071986011001

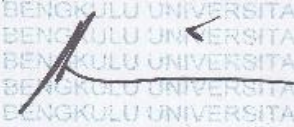
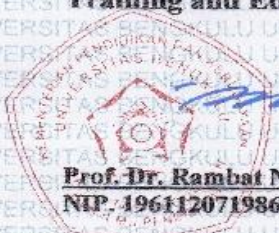
Zahrida, S.S, M.Pd.

NIP. 197407012000032001

**The Chairperson of Department of
Language and Art**

Dra. Rosnasari Pulungan, M.A.

NIP. 195411261986011002



APPROVAL

**Citation Style of Indonesian and International Writers
Found in Journal Articles of TEFLIN and Asian EFL
Introductions: A Comparative Study**

THESIS

By:

DEAS SUHATTA WIJAYA

A1B010038

**Has been examined by the examining board of the English Language Study
Program of Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education Universitas
Bengkulu, on June 24th 2014, at Dekanat FKIP Building**

Approved by

Examiner I

Examiner II

Prof. Saiful, M.A.Ph.D.

NIP. 1961101211986011002

Zahrida, S.S. M.Pd.

NIP. 197407012000032001

Examiner III

Examiner IV

Dra. Hilda Puspita, M.A.

NIP. 196104291987022001

Eka Novita, M.A.

NIP. 198011032005012002

Motto

- Bandung Bondowoso dapat membuat 999 candi dalam satu malam, masa skripsi yang hanya 5 bab tidak bisa kamu buat dalam satu semester.
- Ini skripsi bukan Malin Kundang tak perlulah kau kutuk segala.
- Orang hebat itu dicaci tidak tumbang di puji tidak terbang melayang.
- A thousand miles was begin in a single step.
- Kebahagiaan ada pada hati yang bersyukur.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved ayah (Marjusz Japri) and my dearest ibu (Sri Wati).
- All lectures English Program Study UNIB, especially for my supervisor Prof. Saiful, M.A., Ph.d , my co-supervisor Zahrída, S.S, M.Pd. and Dra. Hilda Puspita M.A for her suggestion, Eka Novita, M.A as examiner and Drs. Rudi Afriazi, M.Ed as examiner of progress report.
- For my friend Ade Hidayat, Ami Pradana, Amanda Pradhani, Nina Mustika, Nurhasanah, and Ricky Agus Setiawan.
- All my friends in EDSA 2010, thanks for all moments.
- All EDSA 11, EDSA 12, EDSA 13 UNIB.
- And for everyone who give me supports.

ABSTRACT

Wijaya, Deas. S. 2014. *Citation Style of Indonesian and International Writers Found in Journal Articles of TEFLIN and Asian EFL Introduction: A Comparative Study*. S1. Thesis. English Education Study Program of Language and Art Education Department of Faculty of Teachers Training and Education of Bengkulu University. Advisor: (1) Prof. Safnil Arsyad, M.A, Ph.D, (2) Zahrida, S.S. M.Hum.

The aim of this research to investigate the comparison of citation style that dominantly used by Indonesian and international writers. This research was descriptive comparative research. The object of this research was research article introductions published in TEFLIN and Asian EFL at 2013 consist 10 research article introduction of for each journal. The data in the research were collected by checklits and documentation. The result of the research show that, the majority Indonesian and international writers use paraphrase as a citation. Tenses that dominantly used by Indonesian and international writers is simple present tense. However, the dominant citation of Indonesian writers used integral citation and intenational writers dominantly used non-integral citationl. It is concluded that citation style and tenses type between Indonesian and international writers are similar, but prominent citation style is different between Indonesian and international writers.

Kata Kunci : Journal Articles, Citation Style

ABSTRAK

Wijaya, Deas. S. 2014. *Citation Style of Indonesian and International Writers Found in Journal Articles of TEFLIN and Asian EFL Introduction: A Comparative Study*. S1. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Bengkulu. Penasehat: (1) Prof. Safnil Arsyad, M.A, Ph.D, (2) Zahrida, S.S. M.Hum.

Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk menyelidiki perbandingan gaya kutipan yang dominan digunakan oleh penulis Indonesia dan penulis internasional. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif komparatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah pembukaan artikel penelitian yang dipublikasikan di jurnal TEFLIN dan Asian EFL pada tahun 2013 yang terdiri dari masing-masing 10 pembukaan artikel penelitian untuk setiap jurnal. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dengan menggunakan ceklist dan dokumentasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut, mayoritas penulis dari Indonesia dan internasional menggunakan parafrase dalam mengutip. Tenses yang digunakan mayoritas menggunakan simple present tense. Berbeda, dalam kutipan prominent penulis Indonesia dominant menggunakan kutipan integral sedangkan penulis internasional mayoritas menggunakan non-integral kutipan. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam gaya pengutipan dan tenses yang digunakan terdapat kesamaan antara penulis Indonesia dan penulis internasional, tetapi dalam hal gaya pengutipan prominent terdapat perbedaan gaya mengutip.

Kata Kunci : Jurnal Artikel, Gaya Kutipan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise is upon to Allah SWT: The Lord of the Universe that under His blessing and great guidance, the researcher is eventually able to complete this thesis as one of the requirements of achieving the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan at English Study Program, Language and Arts Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Bengkulu University. In accomplishing this thesis, the researcher deservedly would like to acknowledge him deepest appreciation to the following persons who have helped and supported him to finish her thesis:

1. Prof. Safnil, M.A., Ph.d. as the supervisor who has given his charm ideas, suggestion and many other things which were useful in completing this thesis.
2. Zahrida, S.S. as the co-supervisor who has given his correction, beneficial opinion and encouragement in the process of writing this thesis.
3. All of English Study Program lecturers who had taught during the study in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.
4. All of her classmates in English Department. Thanks for the nice relation and enjoy class.

The researcher would like to express her appreciation and faithful gratitude to her beloved mom, dad, brother, sisters, and her beloved friends, who voluntary spent their endless love and time for praying, take care of and support her to finish writing this thesis.

Finally, the researcher hopes the readers could contribute developmental criticism and suggestion to improve this thesis.

Bengkulu, June 2014

The Researcher

CONTENTS

COVER.....	
APPROVAL	i
MOTO AND DEDICATIONS	ii
ABSTRACT.....	ii
ABSTRAK.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	viii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Statement Problem.....	3
1.3. Research Question	4
1.4. Objective of Study	4
1.5. Limitation of The Study.....	4
1.6. Definition of The Key Terms	5
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1. Scientific Writing.....	6
2.2. Journal Article Writing	6
2.3. Literature Review in Journal Article	7
2.4. Plagiarism in Scientific Writing	10
2.5. Citation Types.....	11

2.6. Quotation Types of Citation	14
2.7. Paraphrase Types of Citation.....	19
2.8. Summaries Type of Citation.....	20
2.9. Previous Study	21
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	23
3.1. Research Design	23
3.2. Objects of The Study	23
3.3. Instrument	24
3.4. Data Collection Techniques.....	25
3.5. Data analyzing Techniques	26
4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION	28
4.1. Results.....	28
4.1.1. The Citation Types in Indonesian and International RAI.....	28
4.1.2. Tenses of Citation in Indonesian and International RAI	30
4.1.3. Types of Prominent Citation in Indonesian and International RAI.....	31
4.2. Discussion.....	33
5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	35
5.1. Conclusion	35
5.2. Suggestion.....	35
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

List of Tables

- Table 1** : Citations Types Frequency in Research Article Indonesia Used by Indonesian and International Writers
- Table 2** : The Tenses of Citation in Research Article Introduction by Indonesian and International Writers.
- Table 3** : Types of Prominent Citation in Research Article Introduction Used by Indonesian Writers

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 : Asian EFL 1

Appendix 2 : Asian EFL 2

Appendix 3 : Asian EFL 3

Appendix 4 : Asian EFL 4

Appendix 5 : Asian EFL 5

Appendix 6 : Asian EFL 6

Appendix 7 : Asian EFL 7

Appendix 8 : Asian EFL 8

Appendix 9 : Asian EFL 9

Appendix 10 : Asian EFL 10

Appendix 11 : TEFLIN 1

Appendix 12 : TEFLIN 2

Appendix 13 : TEFLIN 3

Appendix 14 : TEFLIN 4

Appendix 15 : TEFLIN 5

Appendix 16 : TEFLIN 6

Appendix 17 : TEFLIN 7

Appendix 18 : TEFLIN 8

Appendix 19 : TEFLIN 9

Appendix 20 : TEFLIN10

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Scientific paper is one of academic writing product and academic writing is the kind of writing that you are required to do in college or university (Hogne:2006). The results of the research are published in form of scientific paper (Balleste: 2013). When a scientist has some information and experiments, and then she or he wants to share the result of the research for the others or introduce the result of experiment, she or he can explain all of them in a journal article.

As an academic writing product, articles must have many concrete supports to support the arguments that writer writes. The function of support is to make the arguments more specific and more detail. A successful paragraph in a journal contains concrete support for topic that the author discusses, the support of the topic make the journal specific and factual detail (Roger Nunn :2010). The support information is obtained from some sources that the experts make, such as: journals, books, newspaper, and the other.

The way of writer in giving concrete argument in article using previous expert's result of research that recognized to support their idea is called citation. Citation is considered very essential in academic writing. Citation is important to give appreciate to the writer of source that used to support ideas in a scientific writing. Citation must be written in a correct way, otherwise the academic writing will be considered ineligible even plagiarized.

Citation is very important in academic writing, many writers use citation as an object of the research, however in the previous study the researchers just conducted research citation in the

literature review of thesis. Novita (2000), analysed the quotation in the students thesis in English study program and focused in plagiarism of university of Bengkulu and then Kembara (2013), conducted a research about types of citation that dominantly used by the students English study program in university of Bengkulu

Many academic media collect some articles and then publish them in to many form of journals, such as: English Teaching Forum, TEFLIN Journal and Asian EFL Journal. TEFLIN and English Teaching Forum are also routine in publishing journal every year. TEFLIN does not only publish journal from the foreign writers but also from Indonesian writers. Another journal, Asian EFL Journal is a journal that welcomes study from beyond Asia that adress global themes relevant to all readers (Nunn :2010). Both TEFLIN and Asian EFL are double blind peer reviewed journals that make of association teacher English for foreign language to papers and disseminating scientific paper in English Language Teaching (Suharmanto:2014).

TEFLIN publishes articles into volume or collecting some into one journal. Those journals are published into twice a year, they are in January and July, while Asian EFL in January and June. The journals are famous to teachers, lecturers, and students of university who study English in second or foreign language and the researches in TEFLIN very helpful for teacher in teacing- learning activity. TEFLIN is a forum that publish articles made by Indonesian writers and Asian EFL is one of journal by international writers' articles who are notabene experts in the field. Based on these different background of the research article the researcher wants to find out the differences or similarities of citation style that international writers and Indonesian used.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was interested in conducting a comparative study on citation style. This research is diferent from previous research, because the researcher

designed it to find out the dominant style of citation that Indonesian and International writers used and then compared it. While the previous researches just observed thesis from Indonesian writers. In addition, in other previous studies, the researchers just found out the citation style that dominantly used in literature review of thesis, while in this research the writer used introduction journal research article as the object of the research.

1.2. Statements Problem

TEFLIN journal and Asian EFL journal is similar, because both of them are forum that publish articles whose accreditation and international scale. However, every writer has style of citation and in this research the researcher wanted to find out citation style of international writers and Indonesian writers in articles.

1.3. Research Questions

Based on the statement of problem above, the problem can be specified as follow :

1. What is the dominant type of citation that Indonesian and international writers used in research article introductions in TEFLIN and Asian EFL?
2. What is the dominant type of tenses that Indonesian and international writers used in citation in research article introductions in TEFLIN and Asian EFL?
3. What is the dominant type of prominent citation that Indonesian and international writers used in research article introductions in TEFLIN and Asian EFL?

1.4. Objective of Study

The objectives of this research were to find out and compare the dominant type of citations in journal published TEFLIN for Indonesian writer and Asian EFL for International writers in 2013 to show the best citation that experts used in international article.

1.5. The Limitation of The Study

This research focused on investigating the dominant type of citations that Indonesian and International writers used in research article by TEFLIN and Asian EFL and comparing it.

1.6. Definition of The Key Terms.

To avoid the ambiguity in this research the researcher will define the term as follow :

a. Journal article

Journal article is a kind of scientific research that has structure similar to thesis but smaller than thesis. The journal discusses various problems and also can be the soource for the next research.

b. Citation

Citation is the way to support the original idea of writer using ideas of other writers or experts. The purpose of writer usng citation is to make strong his or her arguments.

c. Quotations

Quotations are how to quote the source that copy the ideas or information from expert or people by direct and indirect but does not loose the identity of the people that have information or ideas. Quotations usually using quotation marks to marking the quote and attached name of the source and source page.

d. Paraphrases

Paraphrase is the way of quote the sources using own word to reply the ideas but does not change the meaning of the ideas.

e. Summaries

Summaries are the way of quote the sources that collect many ideas from experts or people in one idea using own word.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Scientific Writing

Scientific writing is a result of reporting a new scientific research. Thesis, journal article and essay are kinds of scientific writing. A researcher writes a scientific writing to be published based their research. According to Baleste (2013), scientific writing is a skill that has result a scientific text with a well established structure, whose goal is to describe a research advance. Scientific writing is different from writing letter or literature, scientific writing has many rules and format. In the scientific writing, writer gives some ideas. A scientific writing must have source and support that can be obtained from the result of research or other writer's arguments.

2.2 Journal Article Writing

Journal article is a product of academic writing that has content about the result of the writer's research. Journal article have level medium for a writing, the content of journal is generally about record of research, hypothesis, observation of the research, problem, and problem solve.

Similar to other scientific paper the journal must have concrete support to make its argument strong. In addition, as journal is a paper that can be a support for other journal in future, therefore every writer's argument must be written in full responsibility, not only from the opinion of the writer but also must have supporting idea from the experts' opinion or previous study. According to May (2012) a journal paper reports the result of original research.

Barras (1995) divided journal into two kinds, specialist journal and abstracting journal. Specialist journal is the journal that have function for publication of the result of original research. Barras also argued that the journal can be references for other journals that have related topic that will be published in future. Abstracting journal is a journal including abstracts of published papers, with a full bibliographic reference to each paper, this information will help to trace relevant papers. However abstracts lack detail and like review articles and books, they also lack the enthusiasm of original.

2.3 Literature Review in Journal Article

A literature review is an evaluative report of information found in the literature related to the selected area of study. A literature review is both a summary and explanation of the complete and current state of knowledge on a limited topic as found in academic books and journal articles. Literature review has some purposes, namely: to provide starting points for researchers to do the research, to ensure researchers duplicate the research that has already been done, to provide clues of the research aim in the future, to highlights key findings, and to analyse the methodology and approaches of other research.

Generally, Literature review is the important chapter in a thesis and journal article. According to Kwan (2006), in a thesis and journal the ideas of introduction and literature review are used to interchange the first chapter and begin a research. The review should describe, summarise, evaluate and clarify this literature. Literature review generally gives a theoretical base for the research that helps the researcher determines the nature of the research. Turner cited in Cooper (2006), Literature review become a important academic writing component in its own

of the writers. Turner (2006) also argue literature review is a significant part of scientific papers such as thesis, research reports, post graduate dissertations, etc.

Literature review is one of five chapters in thesis. Generally, literature review is put in the second chapter. Generally, literature review is a collection of some sources methodology from many experts that made in a summary or short version. It means that a literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources. According to May (2012), a good review is a critical summary or synthesis of the curret knowledge in the field. A summary can be a recap from important information that the resource can explain about the research. Literature review is summaries and explanation about complete and present situation of research as found in source like academic books and journal article. In university, the students write literature review possibly in two activities. The first, literature review that students write as their assignments or their training and the second literature review that student write for introduction or concrete support the reseach in their thesis.

Acording to Nunn (2010), the writer has many ways to make the summary of the resources in the literature review, they are: Quote, Paraphrase, Summarize, and Citation.

A quotation is using quotation mark. Quotation is divided into two kinds, namely: direct quotation and indirect quotation. Direct quotation can provide strong evidence, act as an authoritative voice, or support a writer's statements. Direct quotation repeats original statement of a source using quotation mark or using the author of original source language word by word and take name of the author in the end of quotation. Indirect quotation is quotation using paraprse or the researcher word to begin the quotation. Indirect quotation have many types, quotation within quotation, and ommited quotation.

Paraphrasing is used with short sections of text, such as phrases and sentences. The researcher has many ways to make paraphrase of the sources, as follow:

1. The first writer using synonym to make paraphrases.

For example: today is time for playing **football** → **change** → today is time for playing **soccer**.

2. The second using condensation,

Condensation is develop a word or a sentence but without change the natural meaning of the source, Etc.

The content of paraphrase is changed or using the different word or sentence from the natural source without changing the meaning of the source.

How to quote the sources for literature review in summary is involute, because the writer or the researcher must read and understand about the source that will be summarized. The writer or researcher must understand the content or meaning of the source in general before they are summarize. Summaries are helpful for quoting the long sources, because using summary method, a long source can be shortened. Summaries also can help the writer to combine two or more source in one quote.

2.4 Plagiarism in Scientific Writing

Plagiarism is an activity when the writer copies or duplicates other writers' result creation without permission from the original writer. In academic writing, plagiarism is an offence. Hogue (2006) says, plagiarism is a serious criminality in academic writing. Plagiarism is when another writer uses and rewrites in a new written form a similar idea with yours or

without your permission. Hogue also explained that plagiarism is when you use another person's words or ideas without acknowledging that the person is your source.

Mutiara and Agustina (2008) also argue that plagiarism is copying or getting composition, argument, etc from other writers and make it into your own. Plagiarism can be a criminality because stealing copyright of other writer without permission. Mutiara and Agustina (2008) also divide plagiarism into two kinds, they are:

- a. Using the ideas without giving quotation mark in the source or marking if the source is taken from other article.
- b. Using ideas without giving explanation about where the source is taken or explanation about the original source from where the writer gets information.

Vanderstoep (2009), categorized plagiarism into research ethics. Research ethics is how the writer of the research treat the people who have participated with their research and handle the data that the writer gets from them. In addition, plagiarism is the use of someone else's words or idea becoming yours or using someone's ideas or word without properly acknowledging the original sources. There are examples of plagiarism based on Ohio University (2009):

1. Using other writer or experts ideas without citing the sources.
2. Handling in a paper written by a friend.
3. Buying a paper on the internet.
4. Paying other people to make a paper and handling it in as your own (using Jockey).

5. Copying and pasting information from internet or another sources without permission if you cite from the original writer.
6. In paraphrasing a source, the wording is too close to the original.

2.5 Citation Types

The way of the writers make their arguments or ideas stronger is by using citation. Citation is reference of the ideas or argument that the writers use. A study of literature review in thesis and introduction in journal research articles must use citation.

According to Swales and Feak (2009), there are two types of citation in scientific writing of English there are: integral (author prominent) and non-integral (research prominent). Integral (author prominent) is type of citation that focuses on the author of reference and emphasizes her or him, non-integral (research prominent) is type of citation that focuses on the reference that citing for support the ideas. There examples of integral and non integral citation are as follow:

1. Integral citation

Integral citation is the citation that tend to focus the attention more on the researcher and rather less on the research (Swales and Feak, 2009). The examples of integral citations:

- a. James (2001) claims that there is a consumerist approach emerging in higher education that is “ a direct result of the expectation that students contribute a greater a proportion of their education” (p.378).
- b. Gore (1992) asserted the importance of considering the enviroment effects of technological advances, “ The appropriateness of a technology becomes increasingly important as its power grows and its potential for destroying the environment expands”.

2. Non-integral citation

Non-integral citation is the citation that consider important information or results of the research (Arsyat, 2013). The examples of non-integral citations:

- a. In some urban classroom, children arrive without any notion of sharing behaviour. If they have grown up as street survivor, without strong early mediation for sharing, they may come to school ready to do battle to the death” (Rodriguez and Bellanca 135).
- b. People communicative mainly through language; however, having so many different languages creates communication barriers. Some think that one universal language would bring countries together culturally and economically and also increasly good felling among them (Kispert).

Source: Telling A Research Story Writing A literature Review

In addition Swales and Feak (2009) argued citation based on tenses which is divided into three types, they are: using past tense, using perfect tense, and using present tense. Swales and Feak (2009) also say simple past tense is used when the authors present of the previous study, simple present tense is used when the authors cite the sources, and present perfect is used when the authors show the conclusion or summary of some sources that has similar topic.

1. Past tense is used when the writers explain a research did in the past. There are some examples of citation using past tense:

- a. Asian (2007) **investigated** the performance characteristics of biodiesel as a diesel engine fuel.
- b. The performance characteristics of the biodiesel as a diesel engine **were investigated** by Aslan (2007).
- c. Biodiesel **was shown** to have promise as an alternative to regular diesel (Aslan).

2. Present perfect tense is used when the writers explain a concluding of previous research about similar topic. There are some examples of citation using present perfect:

- a. The potential of biodiesel as an alternative to regular diesel **has been** widely **investigated** (Savage, 2005; Aslan, 2007).

b. There **have been** several investigation of the potential of the biodiesel as an alternative to regular diesel (Savage, 2005; Pinnarat, 2006; Aslan, 2007).

c. Many researchers **have investigated** the potential of the biodiesel as an alternative to regular diesel.¹⁻³

3. Present tense is used when the writers explain general ideas or arguments or theories that almost all people know it. There are some examples of citation using present tense:

a. The scarcity of known petroleum **reserves** is making renewable energy resources increasingly attractive (Savage, 2005; Pinnarat, 2006; Demirbas, 2007).

b. The scarcity of known petroleum **reserves** is making renewable energy resources increasingly attractive (1-3).

Sources: Telling a research story writing a literature review (2009)

Citation types are different according to experts Hyland cited in Arsyat (2013) divided types of citation into four, they are: short direct quotation, long direct quotation, paraphrases, and summaries. While according Hogue (2006), citations have three types, there are quotation, paraphrase, and summaries. The explanation of each types is in the following section.

2.6 Quotation Type of Citation

Quotation is to rewrite the idea of the expert in a study to support the writer's idea. The writer uses quotation from the sources like books, papers, experts, online sources, etc to help them support their point or ideas. In writing an academic writing, to support idea needs evidences. So, to give evidences you must take experts' opinion.

According to Hogue (2006), quoting is using exact wording by original writer in their work and by using single marks (') or double marks (") of quotation depending on your style of writing that you follow. The example of quotation:

- a. Rodriguez and Bellanca observe, “ in some urban classroom, children arrive without any notion of sharing behaviour. If they have grown up as street survivors, without strong early mediation for sharing, they may come to ready to do battle to the death” (135).
- b. In some urban classroom, children arrive without any notion of sharing behaviour. If they have grown up as street survivor, without strong early mediation for sharing, they may come to school ready to do battle to the death” (Rodriguez and Bellanca 135).
- c. Gore (1992) asserted the importance of considering the environment effects of technological advances, “ The appropriateness of a technology becomes increasingly important as its power grows and its potential for destroying the environment expands” (p.146).

Source: MLA Examples of using direct quotation, paraphrasing, and summarizing 2008

Hogne (2006) divided quotation into two types, there are two types of the quotation: direct quotation and indirect quotation. Ann Hogne said, in a direct quotation, to use ideas that she or he quotes, the writers use quotation marks and in indirect quotation the writers rewrite what the speaker says to support their ideas without quotation marks.

1. Direct quotation

Direct quotation is quoting the source word by word by using quotation marks (“”) to mark it. According to AAA Style Guide (2013), direct quotation is a quote that use original word or sentences of the original writer. For example:

- a. The study found following:

The trouble source is in line 55 and the recipient (the ‘other’ participant) initiates (in line 56) a move to repair with the lead: ‘You mean’. In this case (as the one above with NS), Ian both initiates and completes the repair in the same turn. Satoko then confirms the repair and the talk moves on. She not only confirms the formulation, but also answer the question. This action by the student moves the talk forward. While there is a grammatical problem (which could be dealt with explicitly) Ian orients instead to her intended meaning. He formulates the gist of the prior turn. The other initiated repair by Ian of the trouble source produced by Satoko draws attention to what she wants to say. This is what gets sorted out. (Nakamura 2008): 274, emphasis added)

- b. As Sahlin notes “ Economy has been defined as the process of (materially) provisioning society and the definition opposed to the human act of satisfying wants” (Rutz 1977:125)

Source: AAA direct quotation, 2013

Direct quotation divided into two kinds, that are: long direct quotation and short direct quotation, there are example of them:

a. Long direct quotation:

As Kim (1999) has indicated,

“Although the WTO is a major improve over old the gold GATT system, it still a young organization and leaves much to be desired. Mostly, the organization lacks both the competence and the resources to deal with the new trade areas such as investment and information; its formal and binding structure as well as rigid decision making process hinders and even sometimes blocks any harmonization effort in new trade related areas.”

b. Short direct quotation:

According to Kim (1999), “the world trade organization still has many obstacle to overcome, particularly with regard to decision making processes” (10).

Source: Menulis Artikel Jurnal Internasional dengan Gaya Retorika Bahasa Inggris (p:102)

2. Indirect quotation

Indirect quotation is different from direct quotation,: Firstly, if direct quotation use quotation marks for marking the idea that quoted, indirect quotation is not. Secondly, if the direct quotation just quote the idea that consist of writing, indirect does not only quote the writing but also speech of the writer or the expert.

The examples of indirect quotation:

- a. According to their statement to local papers, the aliens refuse to use pesticides because of potential water pollution.
- b. Pedro mentioned that today he would eat Chinese food and that tomorrow he'd eat French food if he could find a good restaurant. (Source: Writing Academic English Third Edition).

However, a direct quotation can be changed into an indirect quotation, such as:

1. Direct quotation: He declared, “I am looking for intellectual women.”

Indirect quotation: He declared that he was looking for intellectual women.

2. Direct quotation: My father told me, "I want you to do your best."

Indirect quotation: My father told me that he wanted me to do my best.

3. Direct quotation: The teacher told us, "You can take another test to try to improve your grades."

Indirect quotation: The teacher told us we could take another test to try to improve our grades.

4. Direct quotation: The students confessed. "We didn't study"

Indirect quotation: The students confessed that they hadn't studied

Source: Writing English Academic Third Edition (p. 87)

Based on the examples, direct quotation is a quotation that cites an argument of a source directly and indirect quotation is quotation that cites an argument of a source using the writer words and make the argument becomes a paraphrase.

In addition direct quotation and indirect quotation still have many types of quotation, there are other types of quotation:

- a. Quotation within a quotation

This quotation uses quotation mark to quote inside quotation, for example:

The agricultural reporter for the news paper explains, "When I talked to the aliens last week they said, "We refused to use that pesticide"."

Source: University writing center, 2013

- b. Extract quotation

Extract quotation is a quotation that is divided into two kinds based on length of the quote. Extract quotation is divided into two kinds, there are:

1. Long quotation

The quotation that has length more than four lines and more than 40 words and do not use quotation marks.

Example:

In his poem “Mending Wall,” Robert Frost question the building of barriers and walls:

Before I built a wall I would ask to know
what I was walling in or walling out,
and to whom I was like to give
offense.

Source: University writing center, 2013

2. Short quotation

The quotation that has length single line and if it has more than single line, it uses slash mark (/).

Example:

In his poem “Mending Wall,” Robert Frost writes: “Something there is that does not love a wall, that sends the frozen groundswell under it.”

Source: University writing center, 2013

2.7 Paraphrase Type of Citation

Paraphrase is rewriting the statement of the original writer using your own words but still use the identity of the original writer as a source. According to Maori (2011) paraphrase is expressing in your words information that is drawn from someone else's work. Generally, when the writer does paraphrase, she or he uses synonym to change the word that the original writer uses in the source. So, a paraphrase can be longer or shorter than the original text. On the other hand when the writer paraphrases the sources, the paraphrase will have two results, good and bad paraphrase. Here is the example of paraphrase:

a. Original sources:

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. But so many different language have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among people. For many years people have dreamed of setting up an international universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favor of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all peoples spoke the same tongue, cultural, and economic ties might be much closer and good will might increase between countries (Kispet).

b. Incorrect paraphrase:

Language is the main means of communication between peoples. However there are numerous languages, language itself has frequently been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among the world population. For many years, people have envisioned a common universal language that everyone in the world could communicate. The reason for having a universal language are clearly understandable. If the same tongue were spoken by all countries they would undoubtedly become closer culturally and economically. It would probably also create good will among nations (Kispet).

c. Correct paraphrase:

Human communicate through language. However, because there are so many language in the world, language is an obstacle rather than an aid to communication. For a long time, people

have wished for an international language that speakers all over the world could understand. A universal language would certainly build cultural and economic bonds. It would also create better feeling among countries (Kispert).

Source: Writing Academic English Third Edition

In the incorrect paraphrase, the paraphrase sounds too much like the original sources and also the sentence structure is similar to the original text. It is different from the correct where paraphrase the word and the structure are much different with the original texts.

2.8 Summaries Type of Citation

Summary is the way of quote that the writer does when she or he wants to get long source like a paragraph or text. Hogue (2006) said summaries is like a paraphrase but paraphrase is longer than summaries. When the writer makes a summary a source, she or he must press the long source into a sentence.

According to Hogue (2006), making summary has four steps, they are:

- a. Read the original sources until understand what it means.
- b. Write our own summaries based on what the writer remembers, write just the important idea.
- c. Check the accuracy of own summaries with the original sources.
- d. Put the original source in parentheses at the end own summaries.

The example of the summaries:

a. Original passages

Language is the main means of communication between people. But so many different languages have developed that language has often been a barrier rather than an aid to understanding among peoples. For many years, people have dreamed of setting up an international, universal language which all people could speak and understand. The arguments in favor of a universal language are simple and obvious. If all people spoke the same tongue, cultural and economic activities might be much better, and good will might increase between countries (Kispert).

b. Summary

People communicate mainly through language; however, having so many different languages creates communication barriers. Some think that one universal language would bring countries together culturally and economically and also increasingly good feeling among them (Kispet).

(source: Writing Academic English: Third edition)

Based on the example above, summary is the type of citation that summarizes a long source into short ideas or arguments and usually uses the writer's own words. Even though changing a long source into short ideas, summaries do not change the information in the sources.

2.9 Previous Study

The previous studies of this research had been done. The first was by Novita (2000) in her research that have title “ An Analysis of quotation in The Students Thesis in English Study Program Focusing in Plagiarism of Bengkulu”. The researcher explored about the quotation that the students of English Study Program University of Bengkulu used in thesis. The researcher make a conclusion that indirect quotation is the dominant way of quote that the students used.

The second is Kembara (2013). The research about types of citation that dominant used by the students English Study Program in University of Bengkulu in literature review of thesis. This research like the first previous study. The researcher used two research methods, checklist and interview to know the types of citation and the reason why the student used one a certain type of citation. The subjective of the studies are theses that product of the student english students that the researcher get using sample method. The result was the citation that students used was still majority wrong.

Based on the previous studies, this research is different from all of them. The subjects that the research using journal articles that is different from both of previous studies that using

thesis. In the previous studies just find out what the dominant citation and quotation that students English program in Bengkulu university used but in this research the researcher find out citation style that the International and Indonesian researcher used and compare it.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research used descriptive method to analyze and describe types of citations for concrete support that the researcher uses in research article introductions or an analysis research. According to Arifin (2011), descriptive research is a research that used to describe, explain, and answer some problems phenomena that present. Additionally, Arikunto argued descriptive comparative is the research that the researcher have purpose to compare the condition in both situation, what the condition have differences or similarities.

This research used the types of citation of Hogue (2006), they are quotation, paraphrases, and summary to analyze the data.

3.2 Objects of the study

The objects of this research was taken from TEFLIN journal by Indonesian writers and Asian EFL by International writers that published in 2013. The reason why researcher chose TEFLIN and ASIAN EFL as subjects of the study because this journals have accreditations and get international scale. The researcher used random sampling technique. According to Arifin (2011), random sampling is the way get sampling using random using lottery. Based on random sampling the researcher must get 10 research article introductions from every journal that would be analyzed.

The analysis was to compare the journal written by Indonesian researcher, that were drawn from 10 titles of journal from Indonesian researchers in TEFLIN and 10 from international researchers in ASIAN EFL.

3.3 Instrument

In this research, the researcher used two kinds of instruments, namely: observation checklist and documentation. By using observation checklist the researcher observed the dominant citation used by Indonesian and international writers and based on the observation the researcher compared it. Checklist was one of instrument that can guarantee the researcher to make notes on every important thing found while conducting the research. Checklist is a list that contains subject and aspects that the researcher will observe (Riduwan, 2007). In addition, Arikunto (2010) argued, check list is lists that have subjects and aspects to be analyzed. The example of table checklist based on Arikunto (2010), is as follow:

No.	Subjects	Aspect A	Aspect B	Aspect C
1.	Subject 1	V		V
2.	Subject 2	V	V	
....	Subject ...	V	V	

After the researcher checked the dominant types of citations that researchers used, the researcher compared them in journal between international researchers and Indonesian researcher.

Documentation was the second instrument that the researcher applies in this research. The data were collected by using documentation as suggested by Arikunto (2010). He said

documentation is searching the data that are related about something or variable such as: notes, transcripts, books, news papers, magazines, etc. Arikunto also said in documentation, a researcher has checklist to search variable that was given. According to APA (2013), the functions of documentation are: first to indentify supporting ideas that writer uses in their paper and the second to show source of citation that writers use in their reference of paper.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

The data were collected by using observation checklist and documentation. The researcher analyzed the types of citation that the researchers used in every journal and then the researcher voted how many the type of citation that the journals used in all.

3.5 Data Analyzing Techniques

The data were analyzed by using descriptive quantitative method. The researcher organized and calculated the data percentage. The formula to calculate the data is as follow, based on Sudijono (2012):

$$\mathbf{P=(F/N)X\ 100\%}$$

Note:

P: The percentage point of citation aspect in twenty titles of research article introductions.

F: Frequency of citation aspect component in the RAI of ten title of RAI.

N: Total number (accumulation) of aspect in every component of types and function of the types of citation in ten title of RAI.

100%: The rule of formula.

After gaining the percentages from the aspect to be analyzed the researcher compared the result. The researcher used comparative technique according to Arikunto (2010), that explains how the comparative study employing the data. The researcher compared data in table A with table B and compare data in table C with table D.

The data applied by the following steps:

1. Collecting of journals
2. Analyzing the journal.
3. Collecting the types of citation in journal.
4. Identifying the types of citation.
5. Calculating the types of citation based on percentage formula.

6. Getting the data based on percentage formula.
7. Comparing the results of calculating table A with table B and table C with table D using Arikunto's theory.
8. Making conclusion.