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EXPLORING CITATION PATTERNS IN ONE SELECTED VOLUME OF INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS (IJAL)

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher
Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon In Partial
Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



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ABSTRACT

Ayu Utami. 14111310012. EXPLORING CITATION PATTERNS IN ONE SELECTED VOLUME OF INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS (IJAL)

This research is exploring citation pattern in one selected volume of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) which contains twelve journals and specifically volume 4, no 2, published in January 2015, pages 1-145. It concerned in the citations or quotation then its types, nature of citation, and the style of citation patterns in every single journal of IJAL. The study is in the zone of writing.

This thesis is intended with qualitative approach design which focuses on identifying the content journals. For its data of the research, the researcher take from a website of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL), it is ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/IJAL. In collecting the data, the researcher conducted the primary and secondary data which those journals are as the primary data. Then some references books, the note of researcher, and software in doing research are as the secondary data.

For the identification of citations types of the journals followed the theories of Alwasilah (2015) entitled *Pokoknya Studi Kasus* and Bluebook *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 6th edition* (2010) then supported by Paltridge and Starfield (2007). The findings show that there are three types of citation which is identified along research at the journals such Direct Citation, Paraphrase, and Block Citation types where it is dominated by Paraphrase with 87%. For the analyzing, the patterns of citations types which are concerning to the three major patterns of citations, the researcher adopted the theories of Swales and Feak (1994) in the *Academic Writing for Graduate Students*. Those are three major patterns of citations which are called Pattern I, Pattern II, and Pattern III which are able to be recognized by the tense usage in citing.

Keywords: Citation, IJAL, Patterns, Journal, Linguistics.

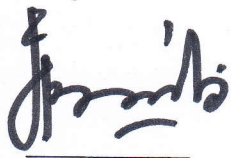
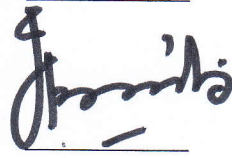
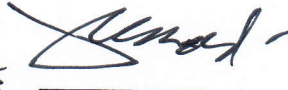

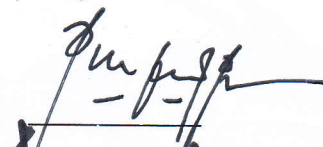
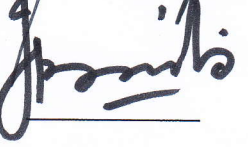


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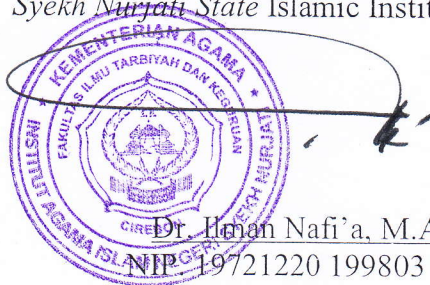
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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled “Exploring Citation Patterns in One Selected Volume of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL)” written by Ayu Utami, student number 14111310012, has been examined on 28 August 2015. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will point out some sections as a framework of this investigation which conducts research background, research question, aim of the research, significance of the research, theoretical foundation, literature review, and research method which provides some points, such: place and time of the research, objective of the research, method of the research, source of the data, instrument of collecting data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysis data.

1.1 Research Background

This research investigates citation patterns in one selected volume of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). It is volume 4, no 2, specifically it was published in January 2015 which consist twelve journals. It contains of 145 pages totally. The citation or quotation then its types, nature of citation, and the style of citation patterns of each citation in every single journal will be in this investigation. Furthermore, this investigation is in writing area.

The present of writing in the academic is crucial; it is one with the atmosphere of educational, Murray and Moore (2006: x) say that "...academic writing continues to be seen as the fulcrum on which many other aspects of scholarship depend." Thus, writing has influence to the participants in the daily of teaching and learning, such for teachers and students. It is the journal as one of the kinds of writing. Writing paper of journal is as part of instruments in developing writing skill because as Creme and Lea (2003: 176) affirms that "Journals help to make the learning process visible." The journals which are meant in this investigation are the science or scholarly journals. Or it familiar with the name of academic writing, according to Bailey (2003) states that the academic writing is planned for students or who want to be students at college and universities and they have

to write the task as like essay. And he also says that “On top of the complexity of the vocabulary of academic English they have to learn a series of conventions in style, referencing and organization.” (2003: vii).

In writing the journal, the writer has to follow and be consistent to the writing style. Specially, when the writers use another work or reporting previous research, it is called “citing”, and the resulting of citing is named “citation”. As Swales and Feak (1994: 181) which was cited in Swales (1990) argue that “citations are used to create a study space for the citing author. By describing what has been done, citations point the way to what has not been done and so prepare a space for new research.” And doing copy or citing to another work in the previous studies mean respect to them, because by acknowledging previous the achievements mean recognized the field (Swales & Feak, 1994).

In addition, different writer of the journal will be different taste for using types of citations in writing paper of the journals. Each writers use many citations from the expert or author’s work in supporting their ideas for writing the journal. Nevertheless, as afford in applying the citations are the various citations usage, thus will not make the reader bored (Clare and Hamilton, 2003). The Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) contains a collection of journals which is related to first or second language then of course the writer of journals used the citations in supporting the ideas. In addition, as percentage for about more than 90 per cent journals of English in some scientific domain (Hayland, 2006: 24) included Linguistics as Indonesian Journal of Applied linguistics (IJAL) that have had license.

Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) is belonged to Indonesian which accommodates the journals of applied linguistics and it produced by the Language Center of Indonesia University of Education (or UPI) in 2011 under the title *Conaplin: Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*. Wachyu Sundayana (Head of the Language Center of Indonesia University of Education) as the executive officer and Sudarsono Muhammad Ihrom, (Secretary of the Language Center of Indonesia University of Education) as the managing editor of Indonesian Journal of Applied



Linguistics (IJAL). The Indonesia Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) has editorial team which is comprised into executive officer, managing director, chief editor, vice chief editor, members of editors, administrative staff, reviewers, and cover design. For completing the organization of editorial team, see on Appendix A.1 (p. 70).

In addition, *Conaplin: Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL)* has had changing the title in 2012. And then it becomes *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL)*. According to information, it is published in cooperation with Indonesian Linguistics Society. Twice a year exactly in July and January, Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) publishes the journals. The topics of the journals are about theoretical and practical studies on language and language-related concerns. The information above is taken by the researcher on a web site (file.upi.edu).

The journals in the Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) are best collection of the journals, because the journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) are licensed. They are through tight selection. Thus, it is recommended as reference. Beside that before the papers of journal publish in Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL), the writers of the journals have to be obedient to note for contributors as the rules, see on Appendix A.2 (p. 72).

This investigation is only one selected volume of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). It is volume 4, no 2, published in January 2015, which are included twelve papers and 145 pages in total. Furthermore, beside a term of citation, there is a term *Plagiarism* in writing area. Plagiarism is a stealer activity which steal work of author, expert, or others such idea, statement, expression, explanation and so forth in writing area. As explained by Perrin (2012: 16) that “Plagiarism, from the Latin for kidnapping, is the use of someone else’s words, ideas, or line of thought without acknowledgment.” The plagiarism is a popular term in writing activity zone; it is an infraction of regulation ethical in some circumstances like university and study (Pecorari, 2008).



But it is not as a focus of this investigation. The researcher focuses on applied citation, exactly one, to explore citation patterns in journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) volume 4, no 2, which published in January 2015, pp. 1-145. Thus, this investigation reveals two of research questions which will be discussed in the next section.

1.2 The Limitation of the Research

The researcher limits this research by focusing the discussion of citations which are applied in the articles of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). In spite of this, also the researcher limits the object that only volume 4 no. 2 which is published in January 2015. Those articles are consisted of 12 articles which are 145 pages in total. The analyzing and identification each citation will be conducted by the researcher along this investigation.

1.3 The Research Questions

This section conducts two research questions which are related to the citation in one selected journal of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) volume 4, no 2 (published in January 2015, pp. 1-145), as the following:

- 1) What types of citations are used in the journal (Integral versus non-integral)?
- 2) How does such type of citation construe the pattern?

1.4 Aims of the Research

This investigation conducts the aims of the research based on the research questions above, as following:

- 1) To explore types of citations are used in the journal (Integral versus non-integral).
- 2) To explore types of citation pattern found in the journal.



1.5 Significance of the Research

The researcher expects that this investigation is useful for readers and for the researcher especially. Truly, it is not only about the function and beneficial of the citation but also about respect and acknowledgement and more than those, as Alwasilah (2015) said that the theory which is cited is as preceding experts' thought of on a long time and may not be claimed without permission. This is special for:

1) The students

This investigation contributes for the students who still in learning process, especially for academic students. It is expected to be able to avoid plagiarism and develop their understanding and increasing awareness in using citation when they are trying to learn make a writing (as paper, article or others). In other hand it will share the information about the citation style usage in the journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL).

2) The teachers

The researcher also expects that the teachers get the beneficial from this investigation. This investigation supports the teacher in using the citation style of *American Psychological Association (APA)* to be one of some references in creating the journal or other writing. The teacher enables to use it as media in increasing students' awareness about the importance of cite work of expert, author or others.

3) The researcher

This investigation gives many beneficial for the researcher. Because beside the researcher adding the knowledge about the essential of understand and using the citation, it makes the researcher remember the manner, pattern and style of citation which is applied in the journals specifically. It makes the researcher aware of the way of citing and this investigation as one of reference for guiding the researcher in the future.



1.6 The Theoretical Foundation

To sustain this investigation, the researcher requires the theoretical foundation that will be conducted in this section. Before focusing on one guideline and style of citation, the researcher addresses some of them. There are some guidelines and styles in citing work of expert or author, but here only the major of them as Lipson (2006) said that three main of citation styles are *Chicago* (or *Turabian*) which is used in numerous areas, *Modern Language Association* (MLA) which is used in humanities, and *American Psychological Association* (APA) which is used in scholarly, schooling, occupational, and engineering.

In this investigation, the researcher focuses on *American Psychological Association* style or it is often mentioned *APA style*. In this section, the APA style will be established dominantly because Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) has note for contributors of journals to use American Psychological Association or APA style in writing their paper of journal, exactly about writing reference and quotation or citation.

Thus, at this part presents about general theory of citation and APA Style which really support in this research such as the philosophy of citation or quotation of APA Style, types of citations, principles of citation, the purpose and its characteristics.

1.6.1 Philosophy of APA Style

The citations or quotations are to recognize and recognize the intelligent property rights of authors. They are matter of ethics and a defense against plagiarism ((Feak and Swales 2009) in Alwasilah, 2015), and he also states that citation is to strengthen the ideas or conclusion that will be made by author.

(American Psychological Association) APA Style is a system of writing which conducts all about procedure for writing scholarly. Especially, as Lipson (2006: 5) argues that “APA, used in social sciences, education, engineering, and business.” The American Psychological Association style or



APA style published one book which is popular with name *Bluebook*. The bluebook entitles *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*. In 1929, the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association was created in a short journal article. It is for guidance the style, procedure and advance in writing scholarly. Stated in *Publication Manual the American Psychological Association* (2010: xiii) that “The creators of the 1929 manuscript included psychologists, anthropologists, and business.”

1.6.2 Types of Citation

These types of citations are adapted from *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (2010) which is recommended in guiding rule of quotation for scholarly writing, exactly in Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) volume 4, no 2 published in January 2015, pp. 1-145. This section is applying three types of citations or quotations, as like direct quotation or citation (with pagination and without it), Paraphrasing, and Block quotation or citation. As the following:

1.6.2.1 Direct Citation

Direct Citation or Direct Quotation is Copying the words of material, experts' ideas, or another's work whereas it is your preceding work, direct and precisely for support the other work, as explained by Publication Manual of the APA (2010: 169) that “In addition to crediting the ideas of others that you used to build your thesis, provide documentation for all facts and figures that are not common knowledge.” Usage of Direct quotation or citation, based on APA style: the expression which is cited must be provided the author's name; the expression which is cited must be put the year of publishing if known; the expression which is cited might be pagination or without it.

APA style in *Manual Publication of the APA* conducts the examples such of applying pattern of citation usage based on the guidelines above, such as: provide the author's name, the year of publishing, specific pagination or



paragraph numeral, and the author's work is wedged by quotation mark. As the following:

- 1) Provided the author's name. Publication Manual of the APA (2010) suggests that each citation or quotation must be put the author's name weather it is one, two or more authors' names. And the author's name may be put the initially or lastly of citation. But if the author's name is unknown or not identified, it should be changed by the title of the book (reference) or use "Anonymous". For example:

Publication Manual of the APA (2010: 171): for one work by more than three authors or the other authors' name do not want to be mentioned must be changed to "et al." it stands for "et alii" which means "and the others" (Keraf: 1994).

Interpreting these results, Robbins et al. (2003) suggested that the "therapists in dropout cases may have inadvertently validated parental negativity about the adolescent without adequately responding to the adolescent's needs or concerns" (p. 541), contributing to an overall climate of negativity.

Publication Manual of the APA (2010: 176-177): the title must be wedged in quotations ("") or written in italicize.

The book *College Bound Seniors* (2008)...

(Anonymous, 1998)

- 2) The year of publishing. It should be mentioned if it is known. For example:

Publication Manual of the APA (2010: 171):

Confusing this issue is the overlapping nature of roles in palliative care, whereby "medical needs are met by those in the medical disciplines; nonmedical needs may be addressed by anyone on the team" (Csikai & Chaitin, 2006, p. 112).



- 3) Direct quotation with specific pagination (shorted in “p.” or “pp.” if more than one page), but if there is no pagination it should be changed to paragraph number (shorted in “para.”). For example:

Publication Manual of the APA (2010: 172):

Basu and Jones (2007) went so far as to suggest the need for a new “intellectual framework in which to consider the nature and form of regulation in cyberspace” (para. 4).

- 4) The direct citation type is written in normal spacing and integrated directly with the passage of text (Keraf, 1994). In addition, Keraf (1994) affirms that in using direct citation type, the author’s work is wedged by quotation mark (“”) if the author, expert or another’s work which is cited is not more than four lines. Quotation marks are applied to show the starting and close of a quote (Eggenschwiler & Biggs, 2001). This discussion will relate to block citation or quotation.

1.6.2.2 Block Citation

Block Citation or Quotation is still having relation with Direct Citation. Where the Block Citation comes up for the people who want to cite the author, expert or another’s work in directly forty words or more than it as in *Publication Manual of the APA* (2010), and in same discussion Keraf (1994) affirms that it is citing author, expert, or another’s work in directly more than four lines. Thus, establishing block citation providing some guidelines for its type. It is cited in *Publication Manual of the APA* (2010), as it is fourty words (work of author, expert or another) or more that it; it is in block of text, without quotation mark condition, on new line location, and with manner spacing of written; it is enclosed the source and page or paragraph numeral in parentheses immediately after ending punctuation mark. As the following:

- 1) It is 40 words (work of author, expert or another) or more than it. It is like direct citation type which there no changing in citing another work as it is. For example, it is cited from *Publication Manual of the APA* (2010: 171):

Others have contradicted this view:



Co-presence does not ensure intimate interaction among all group members. Consider large-scale social gatherings in which hundreds or thousands of people gather in a location to perform a ritual or celebrate an event.

In these instances, participants are able to see the visible manifestation of the group, the physical gathering, yet their ability to make direct, intimate connections with those around them is limited by the sheer magnitude of the assembly. (Purcell, 1997, pp. 111-112)

- 2) It is in block of text, without quotation mark condition, on new line location, and with certain manner in written (encloses a half inch from the left margin with in the same position) and using one spacing as suggested by Keraf (1994). As the following, an example of block citation is in a *Conaplin Journal of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, Vol. 1 No. 2 (January 2012)* by Lala Bumela (2012: 109):

Lehtonen (2000 p. 66) says:

As objects have many qualities, which include the binding, the size of the text, the type, the layout of the pages, and the age of the book. These material qualities of objectified texts are anything but secondary to the formatting of meanings. Actually nothing about the book is innocent: everything means something. Even the book's immediate qualities communicate something to the reader – is it a hardback or a pocket book, thin or thick, illustrated or not – the thickness of pages and the smallness of its font many convey that the books is so-called serious, whereas its large size may signify that it is a reference book or a children's picture book.

The initial formation of meanings is also largely influenced by reader's expectations and background knowledge.

- 3) It is enclosed the source and page or paragraph numeral in parentheses immediately after ending punctuation mark as like the first example of block citation above. But if the expert's name is mentioned in the first while the year and page must be in parentheses, it could be placed after the expert's name, as showing the second example above. *Publication Manual of the APA* (2010) added that “Alternatively, if the quoted source is cited in the sentence introducing the block quote (e.g., ‘In 1997, Purcell



contradicted this view...'), only the page or paragraph number is needed at the end of the quotation."

Alwasilah (2010) argued that there are some conditions which make doing direct citation or quotation, such as: the other work which is cited has been compatible with another part work; the work which is cited is popular; the other work which is cited is unable to be paraphrased.

1.6.2.3 Paraphrase (Indirect quotation)

Paraphrase means citing a work of author, expert, or another's indirectly, where the persons or researchers who cite it applying with their own words and it is not run out from the content of expert's work. Paraphrase often called indirect citation or quotation, as an expert Keraf (1994) stated that in indirect citation commonly the core or content of statement which is pointed out. In *Publication Manual of the APA* (2010) reported that for people who use paraphrasing suggested to show the page or paragraph numeral, cause it would help the reader who interested in related the difficult or extended text of passage. At least, it would not come out the confused of the content.

The guideline of using this type of citation, while in *publication Manual of the APA* (2010) does not report it in detail; the researcher summarizes the paraphrase guideline in general cited in Keraf (1994) recommended that: The work of author, expert or another is integrated with the text; the spacing is normal; the work of another is without quotation mark.

1.6.3 Principles of Citation

These several principles of citations are based on Keraf (1994: 180-182):

- 1) Do not make changing. If it is the direct quotation, the copiers do not make changing at all. Or the copiers have to do changing in the its technical, the copiers have to do clarifying or giving explanation;
- 2) If there is mistyping. If the expression which is cited having mistyping, the copier do not change it. The copier just put the sign: [sic!], it means the copier is not responsible with the mistake of expression that cited;



- 3) Do missing. The copier might do the missing in the expression which is cited, but by the condition; it does not change the sense or meaning and put three points.

1.6.4 Characteristics of Citation

The characteristics of citation are based on Alwasilah (2015: 40):

- 1) Integral Citation. In integral citation, the name of expert that is cited and written in the text then followed by the year into parenthesis, it is making effect author prominent towards that citation. It is indirectly making prior the expert's opinion.
- 2) Non-integral Citation. The name of the expert and the year (into parenthesis) are written after the citation that is paraphrasing. And this effects research-prominent towards that citation. It elicits the information that supports the research.

1.6.5 The Purpose of Citing

In this section, the researcher points out the purpose of citing which is cited from Clare and Hamilton (2004) book of *Writing Research Transforming Data Into Text*, as the following:

The purpose of citing references is threefold:

- To credit and acknowledge the work of others;
 - To illustrate the connection between the writer's thinking and that of others in the field;
 - To allow readers to locate the references themselves.
- Achieving these purposes depends upon complete and accurate citations of source. (Clare & Hamilton, 2004: 208).

1.6.6 The Citation Patterns

In this investigation, the researcher applied theories as Swales and Feak (1994: 182) assert about the pattern of citation "Several studies have shown that at least two-thirds of all citing statements fall into one of these three major patterns." The focuses of the three major patterns are at tense which are applied by writer on their citing. Those the three major patterns are past tense, present perfect and present. As Swales and Feak (1994), it is simply in



common rules for tense usage. Then the three tenses terms are called the past as pattern I, present perfect as pattern II, and present as pattern III. Thus, the three main patterns are pointed out by Swales and Feak (1994), such:

Table 1.5.6 the three major patterns of citations

I. Past	Researcher activity as agent
Example:	
Jones (1987) <i>investigated</i> the causes of illiteracy.	
The causes of illiteracy <i>were investigated</i> by Jones (1987).	
II. Present Perfect	Researcher activity not as agent
Example:	
The causes of illiteracy <i>have been</i> widely investigated (Jones 1987, Ferrara 1990, Hyon 1994).	
There <i>have been</i> several investigations into the causes of illiteracy (Jones 1987, Ferrara 1990, Hyon 1994).	
Several researchers have studied the causes of illiteracy.	
III. Present	No reference to researcher activity
Example:	
The causes of illiteracy <i>are</i> complex (Jones 1987, Ferrara 1990, Hyon 1994).	
Illiteracy <i>appears to have</i> a complex set of causes.	

Note these common uses of these patterns:

Pattern I – reference to single studies – past

Pattern II – reference to areas of inquiry – present perfect

Pattern III – reference to state of current knowledge – present



Similarly note that in patterns I and II, consideration is given to what preceding researchers did, while in pattern III, the center is on what has been found. Lastly note that different zones of scholarship have somewhat different preferences. Pattern I and II are most general in the humanities and least general in science, engineering, and medical research. Nevertheless, all three patterns are likely to occur in numerous wide literature reviews, since they enhance variation to the text. Furthermore, the three major patterns focus in language.

This investigation focuses and aims at Swales and Feak's theories (1994) that they believe some citations follow the three major patterns and some others do not follow it. It means all citation patterns do not always keep up with those three main patterns. Additionally, they indicated that the central verbs in pattern I can refer to what a preceding researcher *did* (*investigated, studied, analyzed, etc.*). By and great, in these cases the past is obligatory. Though, the central verbs enable also refer to what the preceding researcher *wrote* or *thought* (*stated, concluded, claimed, etc.*). With these reporting verbs, tense options are possible. As the following:

Jones (1987) concluded that illiteracy can be related to...

Jones (1987) has concluded that...

Jones (1987) concludes that...

Swales and Feak (1994) argued that the dissimilarity between these tense are elusive. In general, a move from past to present perfect and then to present indicates that the research reported is progressively near to the writer in some way: near to the writer's judgment, near to the writer's own research, or near to the recent state of knowledge.

Occasionally, the present tense choice is named the *citational present* and is also used with well-known or essential source. As Swales and Feak (1994) pointed out:

Plato argues that...



Confucius says...

The Bible says...

The Constitution states...

Swales and Feak (1994) reported that comparable choices exist in the subordinate clause, as the following:

Jones (1987) found that illiteracy *was* correlated most closely with poverty.

Jones (1987) found that illiteracy *is* correlated most closely with poverty.

The first sentence demonstrates that the writer considers that the judgment ought to be understood within the context of the single study. In the second, the writer suggests that a broader generalization is probable. As a point about beside the three major patterns above, the others such:

According to Jones (1987), the causes of illiteracy are closely related to poverty.

Jones research shows that illiteracy and poverty are inter-related (Jones 1987).

As Paltridge and Starfield (2007) suggest that each choice of tense has reason in applying it. It is covered in the table below, such:

Table 1.5.6.1 Choice of tense and reasons for usage

Choice of tense	Reason
Present simple	<p>A generalization is being made</p> <p>A reference is being made to the state of current knowledge</p> <p>Previous findings are being presented/are accepted as facts</p>



Simple past	<p>A reference is being made to a single study</p> <p>A specific piece of research and its findings are being referred to</p>
Present perfect	<p>A general area of investigation or inquiry is being referred to</p> <p>A general statement is made about previous research</p>

1.7 Literature Review

The researcher did not find the percis research as previous research with this. But the researcher is sure that this research is not the only one talking about citation. To support this investigation, the researcher has reviewed other research that is little bite related to this investigation. Such as preceding investigations are conducted by some researchers, they are Ezema & Asogawa (2014), Devi & Sankar (2014), Stigler (1994) and Thomson Reuters (1975):

Ezema & Asogawa (2014), they studied about citation analysis and authorship patterns of two linguistics journals. It was about analyzing the sources cited both two articles published of linguistics journals. Those were *Applied Linguistics* and *Journal of Linguistics* which were year of 2001 to 2010. This investigation was about reviewing the total of 884 papers which conducted applying bibliometric indicators, as types of cited sources, timeliness of cited sources, authorship patterns, rank list of the most frequently cited journals and authors, amount of research collaboration, and yearly distribution of article in the journals.

Devi and Sankar (2014), the investigation which was studied by them was about information use pattern of researchers in commerce: a citation analysis of doctoral dissertations. The investigation were about the year of thesis submission, the thesis title, the title of cited work, the publication year of document cited work type and title journals. At this research, they conducted the citations into six kinds, such; books, journals, conference



papers, reports, theses/dissertations and electronic documents. Thus, it was analysis the doctoral dissertations citations in commerce awarded by University of Kerala, India from 2001 to 2010.

Stigler (1994), he investigated about citation pattern in the journals of statistics and probability. His investigation was a research of the use of citation data to investigate the role statistics and other fields. The research looked at citations as import export statistics reflecting intellectual influence. The principal findings includes: there was little variability in both the number and diversity of imports, but great variability in both the number and diversity of exports and hence in the balance of trades; there was a tendency for influence to flow from theory to applications to a much greater extent than in the reverse direction; there was little communication between statistics and probability journals.

Thomson Reuters (1975): the investigation was about the journal self-citation in the journal citation report - science edition (2002). The journal citation report (JCR), published by Thomson Reuters since 1975, and was well-known as a unique source of information about the impact and influence of scholarly journals. In particular, the annual release of journal Impact factors was eagerly awaited by publishers, editors, librarians, and authors seeking to know how particular journals are ranked in comparison to others of similar content.

1.8 Methodology of The Research

The methodology of this investigation will be arranged by the researcher, they are as following:

1.8.1 Place and Time of the Research

At this occasion of doing research, the researcher did not need specific place. On May, this investigation is started and going to be end on August as in procedure. The researcher requires about three weeks where the data should be complete last of May. Those three weeks for conducting research sample, validity, and reliability of data, collecting of the data, and identifying the data. The researcher illustrates the time of the research as the following:



Table 1.7.1 Timeline of the research

No.	Activities	May	June	July	August
1.	Writing Research Proposal and Consultation				
2.	Proposal Seminar and Research Instrument				
3.	Conducting Research sample, validity, and reliability of data				
4.	Collecting of Data				
5.	Identifying the Data				
6.	Finishing thesis writing				
7.	Thesis Examination				
8.	Thesis Revision				

1.8.2 Objective of the Research

This investigation is to explore the citation pattern (integral versus non-integral) which is used in the journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) volume 4, no 2, published in January 2015. And also it researches to know how such types of citation construe the pattern in the journals.

1.8.3 Method of the Research

Qualitative research is adopted of this investigation. This research is investigating the single unit of the problems, to enrich an in-deep description totally (Ary, Jacobs, & Razavieh, 2010: 454). The investigation is only focusing on a single unit; it is a group of journal papers of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) which is one selected volume 4, no 2 and it was published in January 2015. And this investigation is kinds of case research as the Lodico (2010: 156) said that “Case study research is a form of qualitative research that endeavors to discover meaning, to investigate



processes, and to gain insight into and in-depth understanding of an individual, group, or situation.” Thus, the researcher does analyzing, identifying and classifying the data to find the result of the research.

1.8.4 Source of the Data

Completing in this section, for collecting the data, the researcher uses sources which is including authentic documents such as Journals, books, articles, diaries, electronic communications (Internet) and web documents (Donald Ary et al., 2010: 424-425) and it possible for the researcher using software in analyzing the data as like for making chart and table.

In this section, the researcher conducts two of data sources. The first data is primary data and lastly secondary data. It is as the following:

1.8.4.1 Primary Data

In this investigation, as the primary data are the journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). Specifically, the journals are volume 4, no 2 which is published in January 2015. It provided 12 journals of various research of applied linguistics. The journals are: the first journal by the title *Retrospective Data Collection: Can Students Remember?* It is written by Paul Leeming; The second is *Web-Based Journals in the Classroom: Motivation and Autonomous Learning*, it is written by Andrew Pollard; The third is *Students' Attributions on their English Speaking Enhancement*, the writer is Yustinus Calvin Gai Mali; The fourth is *Confronting Challenges in Implementing E-Portfolio via Facebook in a Philippine University* which is written by Philippe John F. Sipacio; The fifth is *Enhancing Omani University Students' Writing and Study Skills: Discussion Forum Module* which is written by Hranush Ginosyan & Victoria Tuzlukova; The sixth is *Evaluating Visual Elements in Two EFL Textbooks*, it is written by Ali Roohani & Mohammad Sharifi; The seventh is *Speech Act of Iltifat and its Indonesian Translation Problems* and the writer is Zaka Al Farisi; The eight is *Politeness Strategies in Responding to Compliments in Javanese* and it is written by Sukarno; The ninth journal is *Making Extensive*



Reading Even More Student Centered which is written by George M. Jacobs; The tenth is *A Sociocognitive-Transformative Approach to Teaching Writing* and the writer is Jessie Barrot; The eleventh is *Profiling the Vocabulary of News Text as Capacity Building for Language Teachers* and the writer is Gusti Astika; And the twelfth is *Seven Issues and Dilemmas in Literature Teaching in EFL Context: Lessons from Indonesia* which is written by Bachrudin Mustafa. (For the table See on Appendix A.3, p. 76).

1.8.4.2 Secondary Data

For conducting this investigation, the researcher complete the secondary data for collecting the data, such as books, articles, diaries, electronic communications (or called internet) and web documentation (Ary, et al., 2010) and it possible for the researcher using software in analyzing the data as like making chart.

1.8.5 Instrument of Collecting the Data

This investigation is kind of qualitative. It is completed by the researcher as the instrument of collecting data. However the researcher requires the identification and explanation from herself by supporting many reference of book, resources of journals, and so forth. Thus, to make easy in finishing the investigation, the researcher needs the software to classify and describe the data and then illustrated into the chart and table.

1.8.6 The Techniques of Collecting Data

The technique of the collecting data which is used by the researcher uses documents. The documents are journals from web documents exactly Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). However, the aim of the research is more descriptive than predictive, so it is to be understood the main point of a research participant deeply (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009). The steps involve in this investigation are (Fraenkel, 2011: 429-431):



- 1) Identification of the phenomenon to be studied. The researcher conducts the investigation in particular phenomenon which is attended in the journal. It is citation pattern.
- 2) Data collection. It is not only the quantitative data which is conducting the treatment or all about it, but also this investigation is qualitative. The researcher does the collecting the data ongoing. The researcher analyzes the document continually and counting.
- 3) Data Analysis. The data are analyzed by the researcher and do reducing the information obtaining from several resources (the documents: Journals) into comprehensible description of what the researcher has discovered.
- 4) Interpretations and conclusions. The researcher formulates the interpretation as long as analyzing the data. Then the conclusion is keep building throughout interpreting that the researcher creates.

1.7.7 The Techniques of Analysis Data

In this section, the researcher conducts several steps of technique data analysis which adopted from Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtle (2010: 180-181), as the following:

- 1) Prepare and organize the data. The researcher is using the internet to find out the journals as the object of this investigation. Then the type of data is journals which categorized the fourth volume in the Indonesian Journals of Applied Linguistics (IJAL).
- 2) Review and explore the data. The journals are reviewed by the researcher to identify data as the manner. Because those data are documents.
- 3) Code data into categories. Lodico (2010: 183) defines the coding as the process in identifying distinguish the segments of the data that describe refers to phenomena and labeling using wide names of category.



- 4) Report and interpret data. The reporting and interpreting the data will be the last step of the analyzing the data. It will be the researcher's report of what the data mean.

1.8.7 The Validity of Data

Credibility, dependability, transferability, and promoting action and collaboration may be conducted by researcher, where the credibility similar with validity and dependability similar with reliability (Lodico, Spaulding, & Voegtle, 2006). The researcher limits this investigation and the object of research. The papers of the journals are from Indonesian Journal of Applied linguistics (IJAL), exactly volume 4, no 2 which is published in January 2015. It is 145 pages. No 1 of volume 4 is published in July, so in a year Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) publishes twice, in January and July. Thus, in one volume contained 12 papers, see on Appendix B, p. 78. For the collecting the data, those are taken from a website ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/IJAL. In Addition, the new policy that Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) published twice in January and July, but in each volume is comprised 16 papers.





CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

1.1 Conclusion

This investigation reports the result of a research exploring citation pattern in one selected volume of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). It is volume 4, no 2, published in January 2015 which contained twelve journals provided in 145 pages. The discussion of this investigation concerns in using the citations. It is specifically in types of citations which are Direct Citation (D.C), Indirect Citation or called as Paraphrase (P), and Block Citation (B.C); the nature of each citation type which focus on Integral Citation (I.C) versus Non-Integral Citation (N.I.C) which that theories adopted from Alwasilah (2015) of book *Studi Kasus* as a base foundation in identifying the nature of citations; and construing types of citation patterns which conducts three major patterns (Past as Pattern I, Present Perfect as Pattern II, and Pattern III as present) which refer to the theories of Swales and Feak (1994) of book *Academic Writing for Graduate Students*. Thus, from this investigation concluded the citation exploration, as the following:

- 1) The twelve journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) volume 4, no 2, published in January 2015 which contains 145 pages used the three types of citations which are Direct Citation (D.C), Paraphrase (P) and Block Citation (B.C) that it is totally used 347 citations. Where from the twelve journals, the Paraphrase (P) is dominance which totally 302 citation used, the Direct Citation (D.C) is in the second rank which totally 31 citations, and the Block Citation (B.C) is in the last rank which totally 13 citations used. While from those all journals which are used the Paraphrase (P) style dominantly is the 4th journal. The 4th journal used 37 citations or 12%. Then the journal which is dominated by the Direct Citation (D.C) is the 1st journal, it used 7 citations or 23%. And the journal which is dominated by the Block Citation (B.C) is the 7th journal, it used 10 citations or 77%. Between Integral Citation (I.C) versus Non-Integral

Citation (N.I.C), the dominant effect one of citation is Non-Integral Citation (N.I.C) with number 187 totally and 159 for Integral Citation (I.C). The 4th journal has 8% for Integral Citation (I.C)

- 2) The research above, the researcher found the result that the citations type of Direct Citation (D.C), Paraphrase (P), and Block Citation (B.C) have the patterns. The patterns are pattern I, pattern II, and pattern III which are refer to the theories of Swales and Feak (1994) in the book of *Academic Writing for Graduate Students*. It is found that pattern III is the highest amount of citation pattern. It indicated 138 pattern III in the paraphrase style. Although, the researcher cannot find all the citation by the pattern of I, II or III, so the citation which are not construed or identified, it called as *Other Pattern*. As counted from all citations which are not identified into the three major patterns, they counted into the some others pattern for about 93 citations. It may as the next case study of the research as the previous or continuance of research for the next researcher.

1.2 Suggestion

Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research will be applied either as reference or encouragement for the next coming research in space of Writing, specifically in citing pattern zone. In other hand, the researcher aware to this research is still far from word perfect. It is likely that this investigation is little of vast expanse of citation research. This investigation emphasis in exploring the citation pattern of volume 4, no 2 of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) which was published in January 2015 provides mostly *APA (American Psychological Association) style*. While there are several volume journals of Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) then make it as the resource for the reader and especially for the researcher. In other hand, the style of writing the other work or citing have many kinds, such as *MLA (Modern Language Association) style*, *CSE (Council of Science Educator) style*, *Chicago or Turabian style*, *Harvard style*, *Physics, Astrophysics, and Computer Science Citations*, *Mathematics and Computer Science Citations* and so forth. Thus, the researcher hopes for



the coming researcher that the research of exploring citation is not only *APA style* but also another styles of citation for enlarge the awareness around citing other work of expert to supporting ideas and then also aware of and avoiding plagiarism in writing.



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