

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of this present study. It discusses the overviews of the sentence types, the quality of sentence logic, and the quality of citations and references in the Faculty of Mathematics and Science and in the Faculty of Engineering. In addition, suggestions for the next studies regarding sentences, citations, and references are also given.

5.1 Conclusions

This present study aims to discover sentence types and to evaluate the quality of sentence logic, and the quality of citations and references. Specifically, it investigates the occurrence of sentence types, the occurrence of logical and illogical sentences, the occurrence of sentence problems, the characteristics of citations and references (including the reference sources types, the language used in reference sources, and the currency of reference sources) and the appropriateness of citations and references (including citation mistakes and reference mistakes) in the journal articles made by lecturers of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science and the Faculty of Engineering.

The analysis of sentence types shows that the occurrence of complex sentences is more frequent than the occurrence of simple sentences, compound sentences and compound-complex sentences. In addition, regarding sentence logic analysis, the frequency of the logical sentences for both faculties is much higher than the frequency of the illogical sentences. The illogical sentences found in the journal articles in both faculties are generally caused by four sentence problems namely syntactical problems, parallelism, conjunctions, and punctuations. However, the Faculty of Mathematics and Science and the Faculty of Engineering have one common sentence problem that is different. The use of conjunctions becomes the most common sentence problem in the illogical sentences found in the journal articles in the Faculty of Mathematics and Science. Meanwhile, the use of punctuations is the most common sentence problem in the illogical sentences found in the journal articles in the Faculty of Engineering.

Regarding the analysis of citations and references, the results show that books are the most frequent reference source found in the journal articles among other reference sources such as article/journal, book chapter, paper/thesis/dissertation, web page/blog, newspaper/magazine, dictionary and 'others'. Regarding the language used in citations and references, Indonesian language becomes the most frequent language in reference sources used by lecturers in the two faculties. The reference sources used in the journal articles are frequently published in 6 - 10 years. Meanwhile, the analysis of appropriateness of citations and references shows that citations and references are mostly written inappropriately since half citations in the journal articles are written incorrectly and all references in the journal articles are written incorrectly. The incorrect citations are mostly caused by mistakes in the use of mechanics while the incorrect references are frequently caused by mistakes in the use of titles. In addition, the occurrence of blank citations is more frequent than the occurrence of blank references.

Overall, it can be concluded that the occurrence of complex sentences as the most frequent sentence type indicates that the lecturers in both faculties tend to use complex sentences. This is in line with a study conducted by Monippally and Pawar (2010) that showed authors usually use longer and complex sentences in writing journal articles. The quality of sentence logic in the journal articles is good since most of sentences are written correctly and well structured. However, the occurrence of some illogical sentences reflects weaknesses of writing academically. Regarding the quality of citations and references based on the currency of reference sources and types of reference sources, most of reference sources are up-to-date sources but they do not usually contain information of current issues since books are the main reference sources (CQ University Australia, 2014). In addition, Indonesian language as the most frequent language used in reference sources indicates that most of sources do not write by foreign researchers. It is normal since the context of the study is in Indonesia. Based on the reference sources' characteristics, it can be said that reference sources used in the journal articles in both faculties have not fulfilled yet one of the requirements of good research regarding the primary sources because the science and

engineering discipline usually use journal articles, conference proceedings, technical reports, and lab notebooks as the primary sources while books are the secondary sources (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2015). Regarding the appropriateness of citations and references, the quality of citations and references is inadequate since most of citations and references are written inappropriately. It indicates that the way of citing and referencing does not follow APA style in *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition)* in 2010. This may happen due to the citation and reference style that is not mentioned clearly in some journals' writing guideline. This may make authors combine two citation and reference styles in the same time. In addition, the occurrence of blank citations and blank references indicates that there are some discrepancy between citations and references that lead to an issue of plagiarism. This is in line with Weber-Wulff's (2014) theory that identified unlisted citations or unlisted references as common types of plagiarism named as *pawn sacrifice*. In other words, academic writing is indeed complicated which requires careful attention to the following elements: sentence types, sentence logic and citing and referencing.

5.2 Suggestions

The following suggestions are made for future studies and journal managers in university.

The present study could be replicated on a wider scale that includes diverse types of academic works and various levels of education to examine more thoroughly the sentence types, sentence logic and citations and references. In addition, future studies could be supported with questionnaires or interviews from the authors of the journal articles.

Authors' awareness of sentence types, sentence logic and citations and references could be increased by organizing workshops in university. This is expected to help authors writing their works academically.