



**COMPONENT IN JOURNAL ARTICLE WRITTEN BY STUDENTS' IN
61ST GRADUATION OF INDONESIAN
EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

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ABSTRAK

Abstrak merupakan salah satu elemen penting yang berisi ringkasan dari sebuah laporan hasil penelitian. Namun fenomena yang ditemukan adalah isi pada abstrak belum belum terpenuhi sesuai dengan indikator. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komponen dan abstrak pada jurnal artikel wisudawan ke-61 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dimana menggunakan metode *content analysis*. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berupa jurnal artikel wisudawan/ti ke-61 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. Peneliti menggunakan dokumen ceclis dan *field notes* sebagai instrumen dalam penelitian ini. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*, yaitu mengambil jurnal artikel berdasarkan mahasiswa yang telah lulus dalam rentang waktu 4 tahun. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan melihat setiap komponen dari masing-masing jurnal artikel. Ada 4 teknik analisis data yang digunakan oleh peneliti yaitu *the process involves preparing the data for analyzing, organizing different analysis, understanding the data deeply, representing the data, and interpreting the large meaning of the data*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penulisan *introduction, background, result dan discussion* pada abstrak belum sesuai dengan teori yang ada. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa komponen abstrak pada jurnal artikel wisudawan ke-61 masih belum lengkap sehingga isi pada abstrak belum terlihat jelas. Jadi untuk selanjutnya, sebelum menulis abstrak penulis harus memperhatikan komponen abstrak seperti yang sudah dijelaskan oleh teori.

Kata Kunci: Abstrak, Jurnal Artikel, Komponen Abstrak.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific articles are written by using formal words that will make the readers easy to understand the

contents of the scientific article. In a scientific article, there is some information such as knowledge, health, education, and technology.



Especially for the students of the university, the students find information and also theory from scientific articles to support their final project.

The students in college should write a scientific article such as a journal article to fulfill one of the requirements in obtaining a bachelor's degree. Before they write the scientific article they should know all components of the scientific article. According to Belt et al (2011) who states that most of the papers published in the scientific journal are nearly following simple components. The component includes title, abstract, introduction, theory/literature review, research the method/ process, results (sometimes divided into result & analysis), and conclusion. The title briefly states what the article is about. Then, in abstract states about short summaries of research articles, or analyzes of specific subjects is often used to help readers read quickly. Next is the Introduction, introduction establishes the context for the research: the area in which the research takes place, the

research problem, the importance of the research, and the guiding question or hypothesis. Moreover, the next part is a research the methodology, research the methodology explains what the method will be used by the students to doing the research and to find the result of the research. So, if the finding has been done, they can continue to make a discussion to interprets the of their experiment, after that they can conclude the research and also giving suggestions.

This article focus on analyzing this abstract. It has some components such as introduction, method, result, and discussion. Some components of abstract that explained by Jamar et al (2014) state there are four components of abstract as follow: The first is the introduction, Introduction section should be shortest part of abstract and briefly outlines of the study. The second is the method, the method is usually the second-longest section in the abstract. This section describe about The method used of the research and submitted many details of what was



done such as such as; research design, the source of data; participant/sampling, subject, instrument and procedure of the research such as technique of the data collection and the technique of data analysis. The third is the result, the result section is the most important part of the abstract and can not manipulate the data. The result is what the researcher found in the research and the result is relevant to the study's hypothesis and the constitution of the primary endpoints describe in the the method. The last component is discussion that interpreting the result, finding, and giving recommendations.

Then, every components in abstract have content and indicators that explained by Jamar et al (2014) as follow: 1) Introduction had content such as background and purpose of the research. 2) Method, describing the materials such as research design, source of data; instruments; participant and sample, subjects, and procedures of the research such as technique of data collection and technique of data

analysis. 3) Result describes the findings of the research. 4) Discussion interprets the result, conclusion, and giving recommendations.

After explanations above, the researcher formulated this research into several research questions. 1). How do the components of abstract in journal articles made by students in Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, STKIP PGRI Sumatra. Barat?" 2). How relevant is the way of writing component abstract with the theory?"

The purpose of this research was to analyze how do the components of abstracts in journal articles made by Indonesian Language and Literature Education Students in 61st graduation at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. There was some purpose of the research, as follow: to find out content in introduction, the method, result, and conclusion/discussion in abstract of journal articles made by Indonesian Language and Literature Education Students in 61st graduation at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. Furthermore, the purpose of this



research was to know how relevant is the way of writing component abstract with the theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative research approach, because the researcher wanted to describe and analyzed the phenomena which happened in this research. Related to the research purpose, the researcher decided the method of this research that was content analysis the method. According to Krippendorf (2019) content analysis is one of the research techniques which very essential in sciences. Content analysis was not seeing the data in the physical event but text, picture, and expression that made to be seen, read, interpreted, and to find the meaning. Therefore, this thesis was going to use content analysis because this method was appropriate with this research.

The source of data in this research was the documents of the students' journal article of Indonesian Language and Literature

Education Students in 61st graduation at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat. There are 43 documents of students' Journal articles of the 61st graduation at the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program. Furthermore, purposive sampling was usually conducted based on the researcher's purpose and the criterion. Criterion sampling is a variety of purposive sampling in which the researcher sets the criterion and includes all cases that meet that criterion (Ary et al, 2010). In this case, the researcher provided a criterion to collect the sample. They are the students' journal articles who have graduated in the range of 4 years. So, From 43 journals of the 61st graduation, the researcher will select 31 journals to be analyzed.

The researcher used a checklist as the instrument to collect the data from the document of journal article made by Indonesian Language and Literature Education Students in 61st graduated at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat.



In order to collect the data, the researcher used several techniques of data collection. Referring to Creswell (2014), there are several types of data to be collected. They are by doing observation and collecting documents, and the data consist of qualitative audio and visual materials. But, in this research the researcher used observation and collecting documents only. The explanation is in the following below:

1. Qualitative Observation

Observation is the way to find out the problem. With the problem, researcher will know what will they searched. The researcher only observes the problem by reading a journal article from reading room of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat.

2. Collecting Documents

The data will be collected or obtained from Reading Room of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program at STKIP PGRI

Sumatera Barat. The researcher will select 31 students journal article especially an abstract in their journal. It aimed to analyze component of abstract that they read.

Then, the data was analyzed by referring to (Creswell (2014) there are several steps in analyzing the data. They consist of the process involves preparing the data for analyzing, organizing different analysis, understanding the data deeply, representing the data, and interpreting the large meaning of the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1. Data of Introduction

No	Title	I		C/I
		I ₁	I ₂	
1	Title 1	I ₁	I ₂	C/I
2	Title 2	√	√	C
3	Title 3	√	√	C
4	Title 4	√	√	C
5	Title 5	√	√	C
6	Title 6	√	√	C
7	Title 7	√	√	C
8	Title 8	√	√	C
9	Title 9	√	-	I
10	Title 10	√	√	C
11	Title 11	√	√	C
12	Title 12	√	√	C
13	Title 13	√	√	C

14	Title 14	√	√	C
15	Title 15	-	√	I
16	Title 16	√	√	C
17	Title 17	√	√	C
18	Title 18	√	√	C
19	Title 19	√	-	I
20	Title 20	√	√	C
21	Title 21	√	√	C
22	Title 22	√	√	C
23	Title 23	-	√	I
24	Title 24	√	√	C
25	Title 25	√	√	C
26	Title 26	-	√	I
27	Title 27	√	-	I
28	Title 28	√	√	C
29	Title 29	√	√	C
30	Title 30	√	√	C
31	Title 31	√	√	C

C = 25, I = 6

Notes:

I = Introduction

I1 = Background

I2 = Purpose

C/I = Complete/Incomplete

The first component is introduction. Introduction have content or indicators such as; background, purpose, gap or lack in the field. From 31 abstracts of journal articles, only 25 abstracts that explained the background and the purpose in the introduction of the abstract. Because there was the researcher found 28 abstracts that explained the background, and 3 abstracts did not explain the

background in the introduction. Then, the researcher also found 28 abstracts that explained the purpose, and 3 abstracts did not explain the purpose. So, from 31 abstracts only 25 abstracts that was complete in the introduction, because the content is relevant to the theory, and 6 abstracts that was incomplete in the introduction, because the content is not relevant to the theory.

Tabel 2. Data of Method

No	Title	M					C/ I
		M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	
1	Title 1	√	-	-	-	I	√
2	Title 2	√	-	-	-	I	√
3	Title 3	√	-	-	-	I	√
4	Title 4	-	-	√	-	I	-
5	Title 5	√	-	-	-	I	√
6	Title 6	√	-	-	-	I	√
7	Title 7	√	-	√	-	I	√
8	Title 8	√	-	-	-	I	√
9	Title 9	√	-	-	-	I	√
10	Title 10	√	-	-	-	I	√
11	Title 11	√	√	-	-	I	√

12	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
13	Title	√	-	√	√	I	√
14	Title	√	√	-	-	I	√
15	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
16	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
17	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
18	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
19	Title	-	-	-	-	I	-
20	Title	-	-	-	-	I	-
21	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
22	Title	√	√	-	-	I	√
23	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
24	Title	√	-	√	√	I	√
25	Title	√	√	-	-	I	√
26	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
27	Title	√	-	√	-	I	√
28	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
29	Title	-	-	-	√	I	-
30	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
31	Title	√	-	-	-	I	√
C = 0, I = 31							

M = Method

M1 = Research Design

M2 = Source of Data

M3 = Instrument

M4 = Technique of data collection

M5 = Technique of data analysis

C/I = Complete/Incomplete

The second component of abstract is the method. The method has some content or indicators that should pay attention by the researcher. The most lack of the method was the explanation of the technique of data analysis. From 31 abstracts, the researcher found 0 abstracts that was complete in the method, because the content is not relevant to the theory, and 31 abstracts that was incomplete in the method, because the content is not relevant to the theory.

Tabel 3. Data of Result

No	Title	R	
		R ₁	R ₂
1	Title 1	√	C
2	Title 2	√	C
3	Title 3	√	C
4	Title 4	√	C
5	Title 5	√	C
6	Title 6	√	C
7	Title 7	√	C
8	Title 8	√	C
9	Title 9	√	C
10	Title 10	√	C

11	Title 11	√	C
12	Title 12	√	C
13	Title 13	√	C
14	Title 14	√	C
15	Title 15	√	C
16	Title 16	√	C
17	Title 17	√	C
18	Title 18	√	C
19	Title 19	√	C
20	Title 20	√	C
21	Title 21	√	C
22	Title 22	√	C
23	Title 23	√	C
24	Title 24	-	I
25	Title 25	√	C
26	Title 26	√	C
27	Title 27	√	C
28	Title 28	-	I
29	Title 29	√	C
30	Title 30	√	C
31	Title 31	√	C

C=29,I= 2

R1 = Finding

C/I = Complete/Incomplete

In addition, the third component of the abstract is the result. The result explains the finding of the study. It is the explanation that relevant to the point in the method. It explains the finding of the study to give information to the reader about the finding of the result was done. From 31 abstracts of journal articles, the researcher found 29 abstracts that explained the result of the research and the reseacher found 2 abstracts did not

explain the result of the study in the abstract. So, from 31 abstracts, only 29 abstracts abstracts that was complete in the result, because the content is relevant to the theory, and 2 abstracts abstracts that was incomplete in the result, because the content is not relevant to the theory.

No	Title	D		C/I
		D ₁	D ₂	
1	Title 1	-	-	I
2	Title 2	√	-	I
3	Title 3	-	-	I
4	Title 4	√	√	C
5	Title 5	-	-	I
6	Title 6	√	-	I
7	Title 7	-	-	I
8	Title 8	√	-	I
9	Title 9	-	-	I
10	Title 10	√	-	I
11	Title 11	-	-	I
12	Title 12	-	-	I
13	Title 13	-	-	I
14	Title 14	-	-	I
15	Title 15	√	-	I
16	Title 16	√	-	I
17	Title 17	-	-	I
18	Title 18	√	-	I
19	Title 19	-	-	I
20	Title 20	-	-	I
21	Title 21	-	-	I
22	Title 22	√	-	I
23	Title 23	√	-	I
24	Title 24	√	-	I
25	Title 25	√	-	I
26	Title 26	√	-	I
27	Title 27	-	-	I
28	Title 28	√	-	I



29	Title 29	-	-	I
30	Title 30	√	-	I
31	Title 31	-	-	I
		C = 1, I = 30		

D1 = Conclusion

D2 = Recommendation

C/I = Complete/Incomplete

The last component of the abstract is discussion. In the discussion, most of the students did not explain the recommendation of the research. From the 31 abstracts, the researcher found 15 abstracts that explained the conclusion and only 1 abstract that explained recommendation/ suggestion. Then, 15 abstracts did not explain the conclusion and recommendation. Thus, from 31 abstracts, only 1 abstract abstracts that was complete in the discussion, because the content is relevant to the theory, and 30 abstracts abstracts that was incomplete in the discussion, because the content is not relevant to the theory.

CONCLUSION

The abstract is a brief summary of journal articles, thesis, or paper made by the researcher as one of the

requirements to get the title of degree, the students demand to do task or research in a scientific article. Abstract has four components such as introduction, the method, result, and discussion. The researcher found the phenomena in the abstract, the phenomena were components of abstract still incomplete. Thus, the researcher had interested in analyzing this phenomenon. The researcher conducted a study about the component of abstract in journal articles of Indonesian Language and Literature Education students in 61st graduation at STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat.

In this research, the researcher explained how do the components of abstracts in journal articles made by Indonesian Language and Literature Education students. To collect the data, the researcher used documents checklist with field notes as an instrument. Document in this research was abstract of journal articles of students' graduating in 61st. From the analysis document, the researcher concluded that components of



abstracts in journal articles were incomplete with the component of abstract as explained by the theory of experts.

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