

THE SENTENCE CONNECTORS IN ACADEMIC INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH

Yassir Nasanius*

Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia
yns@atmajaya.ac.id

Abstract

Sentence connectors are a well-recognized feature of academic English. There is, however, little research on sentence connectors that has been undertaken in academic Indonesian. The present study attempted to establish whether sentence connectors in academic Indonesian are as common as those in academic English. As many as nine articles published in Linguistik Indonesia in 2009 were used as samples and were examined to determine the occurrences of sentence connectors in academic Indonesian. The results of the study indicated that sentence connectors in academic Indonesian were as common as those in academic English. In fact, the writers of academic Indonesian tended to use sentence connectors more frequently than their counterparts in English. That is, Swales and Feak (2004) found that on average over two sentence connectors occurred in every page of academic text written in English, while the present research found that on average over five sentence connectors occurred in every page of academic texts written in Indonesian.

Keywords: *sentence connectors, academic English, academic Indonesian*

Abstrak

Penaut kalimat (sentence connector) merupakan fitur yang sangat penting di dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Inggris. Akan tetapi, kajian tentang penaut kalimat dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia belum banyak dilakukan. Makalah ini mencoba menelusuri apakah pemakaian penaut kalimat dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia sama banyaknya seperti dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Inggris. Sebanyak sembilan makalah yang diterbitkan dalam jurnal Linguistik Indonesia pada 2009 digunakan sebagai sampel dan ditelusuri untuk mengidentifikasi pemakaian penaut kalimat dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian mengindikasikan bahwa pemakaian penaut kalimat dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia sama banyaknya seperti dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Inggris. Bahkan, penulis bahasa Indonesia dapat dikatakan menggunakan penaut kalimat lebih banyak daripada penulis bahasa Inggris. Dengan kata lain, sementara Swales and Feak (2004) menemukan bahwa secara rerata lebih dari dua penaut kalimat digunakan dalam tulisan akademis bahasa Inggris, di dalam penelitian ini secara rerata lebih dari lima penaut kalimat ditemukan dalam setiap tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords: *penaut kalimat, tulisan akademis bahasa Inggris, tulisan akademis bahasa Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

Sentence connectors such as *however*, *in addition*, and *consequently* have been regarded as an important element in academic writing. Arapoff (1968) argued that “sentence connectors deserve much more study than they have been previously given. For one thing, these expressions occur frequently in writing ... roughly 50 of the 1000 commonly used words in written English are sentence connectors” (p. 273). Their important and frequent use in academic writing has attracted many researchers to investigate how writers use sentence connectors. Pastor (2013), for example, attempted to establish whether sentence connectors were used differently across different sections of research papers by native English speakers and non-

native English speakers. Sentence connectors have been found by Jasim (2005) to be problematic to the learners of English in general and the Iraqi learners at college level in particular.

The importance of sentence connectors can also be seen through their inclusion in the majority of textbooks on academic writing. For example, in their famous textbook on academic writing, Swales and Feak (2004) argued that writers of academic texts should pay attention to what they refer to as “flow—moving from one statement in a text to the next” (p. 26) to help their readers follow their texts easily. That is, writers should attempt to maintain the flow by establishing a clear connection of their ideas in the text they write. To establish clear relationships between ideas in a text, the chief means that academic writers use are sentence connectors. Compare, for example, the paragraph in (1) and the paragraph in (2).

- (1) There are three main reasons for using a study timetable. You will avoid last-minute emergencies. You will be better organized. A timetable will enable you to make sure that you divide your time fairly between different papers. You will also be more likely to produce better work. Many students do not plan their time carefully. They believe that planning their time will make their lives too regimented. This is a possibility. It can be prevented by having a flexible attitude.
- (2) There are three main reasons for using a study timetable. **Most importantly**, you will avoid last-minute emergencies **because** you will be better organized. **In addition**, a timetable will enable you to make sure that you divide your time fairly between different papers. You will also be more likely to produce better work. **However**, many students do not plan their time carefully. They believe that planning their time will make their lives too regimented. **Although** this is a possibility, it can be prevented by having a flexible attitude.

As we can see, the paragraph in (2) is much easier to follow than the paragraph in (1). The reason for this is that the paragraph in (2) contains sentence connectors such as *most importantly*, *in addition*, *because*, *however*, and *although*, which make the sentences flow from one to another smoothly. The paragraph in (1), however, does not contain any sentence connectors, which make the text difficult to read. Since sentence connectors are responsible for the flow of the texts, it is interesting to see if academic writers make use of them when they create their texts.

Swales and Feak (2004) conducted a small-scale project on sentence connectors. They examined the occurrence of sentences connectors in academic papers in three journals (i.e., *College Composition and Communication*, *English for Specific Purposes*, and *Research in the Teaching of English*) and selected as their sample of sentence connectors from 12 articles in these three journals. By conducting this investigation, they attempted to achieve three objectives. First, they would like to establish whether sentence connectors were frequently used in written academic texts. Based on the analysis of the data they collected, they found a total of 467 sentence connectors; eleven articles used sentence connectors with some frequency, with totals ranging from 24 to 58, and one article used only nine sentence connectors. Based on this result, they argued that sentence connectors are quite common in academic English.

Second, they would like to identify the types of sentence connectors that occur in written academic texts. As many as 70 different sentence connectors were found in the sample they examined, with *however* and enumerators such as *first* or *second* occupying the highest and second highest places as the most frequently-used sentence connectors. The following table shows the ten most-frequently used sentence connectors in academic English (adapted from Swales and Feak, 2004, 318).

Table 1. Frequency of Sentence Connectors in Academic English

Rank	Sentence Connectors	Total Occurrence
1	however	62
2	first, second, etc.	52
3	thus	33
4	also	30
5	for example	29
6	in addition	20
7	finally	19
8	therefore	16
9	on the other hand	14
10	then	12

Third, since sentence connectors may occur in initial, medial, or final position, they also would like to know the position of sentence connectors when they occur in the texts. For this purpose, Swales and Feak (2004) established four categories, i.e., category A (occurrence 100% in initial position), category B (occurrence 75-99% in initial position), category C (occurrence 50-74% in initial position), and category D (occurrence 25-49% in initial position), as seen in the following table (quoted from Swales and Feak, 2004, 319).

Table 2. Positional Categories of Sentence Connectors

Category	Sentence Connectors	Occurrence
A	first, second, etc. In addition nevertheless finally that is as a result	100% in initial position
B	moreover thus in particular in fact in other words of course	75-99% in initial position
C	however for instance on the other hand furthermore	50-74% in initial position
D	Also For example Therefore then	25-49% in initial position

Furthermore, they found that the position of sentence connectors does not depend on the function of the sentence connectors. For example, the sentence connector *however* has the same function as *nevertheless*, but they fell into different categories. That is, *nevertheless* belongs to category A, namely it occurs only in initial position, while *however* belongs to category C, namely although it quite frequently occurs in initial position, it can occur in medial as well as final position.

In this present paper, I attempt to replicate Swales and Feak's (2004) mini-project by examining sentence connectors in academic Indonesian. Using their research as a model, I would like to achieve three goals in this paper. First, it seeks to determine whether sentence connectors are common in Indonesian academic articles. Second, it seeks to reveal the

commonest sentence connector that is used in academic Indonesian. Lastly, it seeks to determine the position that can be occupied by sentence connectors in academic Indonesian.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

As mentioned in the introduction, there are three main purpose of this research. That is, it seeks to provide answers to the following research questions.

1. Are sentence connectors common in academic articles written in Indonesian?
2. What is the commonest sentence connector that occurs in academic Indonesian?
3. Can sentence connectors in academic Indonesian occur in sentence-medial and sentence-final position as well as in sentence-initial position?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sentence Connectors in English and in Indonesian

Sentence connectors, also called *linking words and phrases* (Swales and Feak, 2004) and *signalling words and phrases* (Gillett, Hammond, and Martala, 2009), refer to the expressions used to connect clauses within sentences, as illustrated in (3), and to connect sentences within paragraphs, as illustrated in (4).

- (3) **Although** the paper is generally well-written, there are many grammatical mistakes in it.
 (4) The paper is generally well-written. **However**, there are many grammatical mistakes in it.

According to Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar, and Ewing (2010), sentence connectors in Indonesian are of two types. The first type, conjunctions, is used to connect clauses within sentences, as illustrated in (5), and the second type, sentence linkers, to connect sentences within paragraphs, as illustrated in (6).

- (5) Makalah itu ditulis dengan baik, **tapi** ada kesalahan pengutipan di dalamnya.
 Paper that was written with good but exist mistake quoting inside it.
 “The paper was well-written, but there were some mistakes in quoting in it.”
 (6) Makalah itu ditulis dengan baik. **Namun**, ada kesalahan pengutipan di dalamnya.
 Paper that was written with good however exist mistake quoting inside it.
 “The paper was well-written. However, there were some mistakes in quoting in it.”

Types of Sentence Connectors in English and in Indonesian

Sentence connectors in English and Indonesian can be categorized into several types based on the function they fulfill, as we can see in the following table (based on Gillett, Hammond, and Martala, 2009, 105, and Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar, and Ewing, 2010, 351-371).

Table 3. Categories of English Sentence Connectors Based on Function

Functions	Sentence Connectors in English	Sentence Connectors in Indonesian
Addition	apart from this, as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, nor, not only ... but also, too, what is more	lagi pula ‘further, what’s more’, di samping itu ‘besides that’ juga ‘also’, selain itu ‘besides that, apart from that’, kecuali itu ‘besides that’, selanjutnya ‘further’, bahkan ‘moreover, even’, apalagi ‘moreover, besides’, malah, malahan ‘moreover, what’s more’

Functions	Sentence Connectors in English	Sentence Connectors in Indonesian
Cause and effect	accordingly, as a consequence, as a result, because (of this), consequently, for this reason, hence, in order to, owing to this, so, so that, therefore, this leads to, thus	karena, oleh karena 'because', sebab, oleh sebab 'because', lantaran 'because', gara-gara 'because', mentang-mentang 'just because', kalau-kalau 'lest', supaya, agar, agar supaya 'so, so that', untuk, guna 'to, in order to', akibatnya 'as a result, consequently', alhasil, walhasil 'the result is, consequently', jadi 'thus, therefore', maka 'consequently, thus, so', maka dari itu 'as a result of that', makanya 'consequently, no wonder', oleh karena itu 'therefore, because of that', oleh sebab itu 'therefore, because of that'
Comparison/ similar ideas	in comparison, in the same way, likewise, similarly	seperti, sebagaimana 'in the same way, similarly'
Condition	if, in that case, provided that, unless	kalau, jika, jikalau 'if', bila, apabila, bilamana 'when, whenever, if', asal, asalkan 'provided that', seandainya, andaikata, sekiranya 'supposing that, if'
Contradiction	actually, as a matter of fact, in fact	sebenarnya 'actually'
Contrast/opposite ideas	although, but, despite, in spite of, even so, however, in contrast, in spite of this, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, whereas, yet	meski, meskipun, walau, walaupun, sekalipun kendati, kendatipun, biarpun sungguhpun 'although', alih-alih 'rather than, instead of', melainkan, tetapi 'but rather, instead', namun, namun demikian 'despite that, nevertheless', walaupun demikian, namun begitu 'despite that, nevertheless', meskipun demikian, meskipun begitu 'despite that, nevertheless', biarpun demikian, biarpun begitu 'despite that, nevertheless', akan tetapi 'but, nevertheless, still', sebaliknya 'on the contrary, on the other hand'
Emphasis	chiefly, especially, importantly, indeed, in detail, in particular, mainly, notably, particularly	utamanya 'in particular, mainly'
Examples	for example, for instance, such as, thus, as follows	misalnya 'for example, for instance', umpamanya 'for example, for instance'
Explanation/ equivalence	in other words, namely, or rather, this means, to be more precise	dengan kata lain 'in other words', yaitu/yakni 'namely', artinya 'this means'

Functions	Sentence Connectors in English	Sentence Connectors in Indonesian
Generalization	as a rule, for the most part, generally, in general, normally, on the whole, in most cases, usually	pada umumnya, umumnya 'in general', secara keseluruhan 'on the whole'
Stating the obvious	clearly, naturally, obviously, surely	jelas 'clearly', tentunya 'obviously'
Summary/ conclusion	finally, in brief, in conclusion, in short, in summary, overall, to conclude	akhirnya 'finally', dengan singkat 'in brief', sebagai penutup 'in conclusion'
Support	actually, as a matter of fact, in fact, indeed	dalam kenyataannya 'as a matter of fact', sebenarnya, sesungguhnya 'in fact'
Time/order	at first, eventually, finally, first(ly), in the first/second place, initially, lastly, later, next, prior to, second(ly)	sebelum 'before', sesudah, setelah, sehabis 'after', sejak 'since', sampai 'until', ketika, waktu, tatkala 'when', kemudian 'afterwards, later', sesudahnya, sesudah itu 'after that', sebelumnya, sebelum itu 'beforehand, before that', sementara itu 'in the meantime, at the same time', lalu, lantas 'then'

METHODOLOGY

Source of Data

To provide answers to the research questions, I examined the occurrence of sentence connectors in academic papers published in *Linguistik Indonesia*. The data sample consisted of six articles in the February issue of the 2009 volume and three articles in the August issue of the 2009 volume. Actually there were eleven articles in the February and August issues of the 2009 volume, but two articles were not included in the data sample because they were written in English instead of Indonesian.

Data Collection and Analysis

The data sample examined in the present research amounted to 135 pages of text, comprising nine articles. To enable me to provide answers to the research questions, first of all I sought to identify the occurrence of the sentence connectors in academic Indonesian. For the purpose of this study, the category of sentence connector was interpreted quite broadly. For example, I included items such *sejauh ini* 'so far', *itulah sebabnya* 'that is why', and *masalahnya* 'the problem' that may be analyzed as sentence adverbs by other scholars. After identifying all the sentence connectors that occur in each text, I classified them into different types of sentence connectors. Finally, having identified a number of different types of sentence connectors, I examined the position of each connector when it occurs in the text.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Are Sentence Connectors Common in Academic Articles Written in Indonesian?

In order to answer the above question, a sample amounted to approximately 105 running pages of text from nine papers was examined. The result is shown in the appendix (the papers were labelled as Papers A to K). A total of 553 sentence connectors occurred in the sample. This means that on average there were over five sentence connectors per page. Eight of the papers used

sentence connectors with quite high frequency, with totals ranging from 33 to 124. One paper in the sample used only fourteen sentence connectors. The low frequency of sentence connectors in this paper may be due to the length of the paper which consisted of only seven pages, as well as the fact that the paper was filled with many commentaries that do not require sentence connectors to maintain the flow.

If we compare the occurrence of sentence connectors in academic English and Indonesian, it turns out that sentence connectors are quite common in academic Indonesian. In fact, the writers of academic Indonesian used sentence connectors more frequently than their counterparts in English. That is, Swales and Feak (2004) found that on average over two sentence connectors occurred in every page of academic text written in English, while the present research found that on average over five sentence connectors occurred in every page of academic texts written in Indonesian.

What Is the Commonest Sentence Connector that Occurs in Academic Indonesian?

As many as 74 different sentence connectors occurred in the sample. Table 4 presents the list of sentence connectors in decreasing frequency.

Table 4. Frequency of Sentence Connectors

Rank	Sentence Connector	Total of Occurrence
1	<i>karena</i> 'because'	55
2	<i>(te)tapi</i> 'but'	49
3	<i>(oleh) karena itu/(oleh) sebab itu</i> 'therefore, because of that'	34
4	<i>misalnya</i> 'for example'	30
5	<i>sedangkan</i> 'while' <i>namun</i> 'however'	28
6	<i>bila</i> 'when'	23
7	<i>yaitu/yakni</i> 'namely'	20
8	<i>dengan demikian</i> 'therefore'	18
9	<i>Sehingga</i> 'so that'	17
10	<i>jadi</i> 'therefore' <i>sebaliknya</i> 'in contrast'	16
11	<i>seperti</i> 'such as'	13
12	<i>apabila</i> 'if' <i>sementara itu</i> 'in the mean time'	12
13	<i>jika</i> 'if' <i>setelah</i> 'after' <i>artinya</i> 'it means'	11
14	<i>walau(pun)</i> 'although' <i>sebagai contoh</i> 'for example'	10
15	<i>bahkan</i> 'even so' <i>pertama ... kedua</i> 'first, second'	8
16	<i>ketika</i> 'when' <i>sekalipun</i> 'although'	7
17	<i>sebelum</i> 'before' <i>selain</i> 'besides' <i>selain itu</i> 'besides that' <i>di samping itu</i> 'besides that' <i>walaupun demikian</i> 'even so'	6
18	<i>meskipun</i> 'although'	5

Rank	Sentence Connector	Total of Occurrence
19	<i>selanjutnya</i> 'next' <i>kalau(pun)</i> 'even though' <i>kemudian</i> 'then' <i>tatkala</i> 'when' <i>bilamana</i> 'if'	4
20	<i>agar</i> 'so that' <i>dengan kata lain</i> 'in other words' <i>akibatnya</i> 'as a result' <i>sementara</i> 'while' <i>dalam hal ini</i> 'in this case' <i>pada satu pihak</i> 'on one hand' <i>pada pihak lain</i> 'on the other hand'	3
21	<i>seandainya</i> 'if only' <i>setelah itu</i> 'after that' <i>dalam hal ini</i> 'in this case' <i>di samping</i> 'besides' <i>sebagaimana</i> 'as' <i>masalahnya</i> 'the problem is' <i>lalu</i> 'then' <i>akan tetapi</i> 'however'	2
22	<i>lebih lanjut</i> 'furthermore' <i>oleh karena</i> 'because' <i>maksudnya</i> 'what is meant' <i>tambahan lagi</i> 'furthermore' <i>lebih jauh</i> 'furthermore' <i>secara singkat</i> 'in brief' <i>perbedaanya</i> 'the difference is' <i>lagi pula</i> 'in addition' <i>secara umum</i> 'in general' <i>pada intinya</i> 'in essence' <i>pada prinsipnya</i> 'in principle' <i>kendati</i> 'although' <i>akhirnya</i> 'finally' <i>terlebih lagi</i> 'furthermore' <i>meskipun demikian</i> 'even so' <i>sejak</i> 'if' <i>umumnya</i> 'in general' <i>meskipun begitu</i> 'even so' <i>intinya</i> 'in essence' <i>pada umumnya</i> 'in general' <i>sebab</i> 'because' <i>karenanya</i> 'because of that' <i>dengan kata lain</i> 'in other words' <i>dalam kenyataannya</i> 'in fact'	1

As we see from the above table, *karena* 'because' occurs as the commonest sentence connector in academic Indonesian, followed by *(te)tapi* 'but' in the second place and *(oleh) karena itu/(oleh) sebab itu* 'because of that' in the third place. The result is different from what Swales and Feak (2004) found with their English sample, i.e., *however*, enumerators such as *first* or

second, and *thus* occupying the highest, second highest, third highest places as the most frequently-used sentence connectors in academic English. This seems to suggest that Indonesian academic writers expressed the cause and effect notion heavily in their texts through the use of *karena* ‘because’, while academic writers in English preferred the contrasting notion through the use of *however*.

It is interesting to note that the sentence connector *sebab* ‘because’, the semantic equivalent of *karena* ‘because’, was very seldom used in the sample texts although the two are synonymous. That is, *sebab* only occurred one time, which is in stark contrast with *karena*, which occurred as the commonest sentence connector that appeared in the sample texts. Another interesting finding is that *namun*, the Indonesian equivalent of *however*, was far more frequently used than its semantic counterpart, *akan tetapi*, which occurred only twice in the sample texts. The facts seem to suggest that although certain connectors are semantically equivalent, there are striking differences in the frequency with which individual sentence connectors are used in academic texts. This is also true with English. As reported by Swales and Feak (2004), although the sentence connectors *however* and *nevertheless* are semantically equivalent, *however* was more than five times as frequent as *nevertheless*. In other words, an certain sentence connector can be much more ‘popular’ than another sentence connector, although both are semantically equivalent.

Can Sentence Connectors in Academic Indonesian Occur in Sentence-Medial and Sentence-Final Position as Well as in Sentence-Initial Position?

Let us now turn to the positional data. Based on the sample collected, of the 74 sentence connectors found, there were 48 sentence connectors that only occurred in initial position (65%); five sentence connectors only occurred in medial position (7%); and there were 21 sentence connectors that occurred in both initial position and medial position (28%); and there was no sentence connector that occurred in final position. Consider the following table, which consists of category A, i.e., sentence connectors that occurred only in initial position; category B, i.e., sentence connectors that only occurred only in medial position; and category C, sentence connectors that occurred in both initial position and medial position.

Table 5. Positional Categories of Sentence Connectors in Academic Indonesian

Category	Sentence Connectors
A	<i>(oleh) karena itu/(oleh) sebab itu</i> ‘therefore, because of that’ <i>dengan demikian</i> ‘therefore’ <i>jadi</i> ‘therefore’ <i>sebaliknya</i> ‘in contrast’ <i>sementara itu</i> ‘in the mean time’ <i>artinya</i> ‘it means’ <i>sebagai contoh</i> ‘for example’ <i>pertama ... kedua ...</i> ‘first, second’ <i>selain itu</i> ‘besides that’ <i>di samping itu</i> ‘besides that’ <i>walaupun demikian</i> ‘even so’ <i>selanjutnya</i> ‘next’ <i>kemudian</i> ‘then’ <i>tatkala</i> ‘when’ <i>dengan kata lain</i> ‘in other words’ <i>akibatnya</i> ‘as a result’ <i>sementara</i> ‘while’ <i>dalam hal ini</i> ‘in this case’ <i>pada satu pihak ... pada pihak lain ...</i> ‘on one hand, on the other hand’

Category	Sentence Connectors
	<i>setelah itu</i> 'after that' <i>di samping</i> 'besides' <i>masalahnya</i> 'the problem is' <i>lalu</i> 'then' <i>akan tetapi</i> 'however' <i>lebih lanjut</i> 'furthermore' <i>oleh karena</i> 'because' <i>maksudnya</i> 'what is meant' <i>tambahan lagi</i> 'furthermore' <i>lebih jauh</i> 'furthermore' <i>secara singkat</i> 'in brief' <i>perbedaanya</i> 'the difference is' <i>lagi pula</i> 'in addition' <i>secara umum</i> 'in general' <i>pada intinya</i> 'in essence' <i>pada prinsipnya</i> 'in principle' <i>kendati</i> 'although' <i>akhirnya</i> 'finally' <i>terlebih lagi</i> 'what's more' <i>meskipun demikian</i> 'even so' <i>sejak</i> 'since' <i>umumnya</i> 'in general' <i>meskipun begitu</i> 'even so' <i>intinya</i> 'in essence' <i>pada umumnya</i> 'in general' <i>karenanya</i> 'because of this' <i>dengan kata lain</i> 'in other words' <i>dalam kenyataannya</i> 'in fact'
B	<i>yaitu/yakni</i> 'namely' <i>sehingga</i> 'so that' <i>seperti</i> 'such as' <i>agar</i> 'so that' <i>sebab</i> 'because'
C	<i>karena</i> 'because' <i>(te)tapi</i> 'but' <i>misalnya</i> 'for example' <i>sedangkan</i> 'while' <i>namun</i> 'however' <i>bila</i> 'when' <i>apabila</i> 'if' <i>jika</i> 'if' <i>setelah</i> 'after' <i>walaupun(pun)</i> 'although' <i>bahkan</i> 'even so' <i>ketika</i> 'when' <i>sekalipun</i> 'although' <i>sebelum</i> 'before' <i>selain</i> 'besides' <i>meskipun</i> 'although' <i>kalau(pun)</i> 'although'

Category	Sentence Connectors
	<i>bilamana</i> 'if'
	<i>seandainya</i> 'if'
	<i>dalam hal ini</i> 'in this case'
	<i>sebagaimana</i> 'as'

It should be noted that sentence connectors such as *kendati* 'although' and *sebab* 'because' were classified as belonging to category A and category B respectively because they occurred only one time in the sample texts. If we consider other samples, they can also be classified as belonging to other categories. For example, if we examine its use in newspapers and magazines, the sentence connector *sebab* may also be classified as category C, namely sentence connectors that can occur in both initial position and medial position. As illustrated in the following example, the sentence connector *sebab* can occur in initial position, in addition to medial position.

- (7) *Chaniago mengatakan belum bisa memastikan bagaimana cara sopir bus itu*
 Chaniago say not.yet can be.certain how way driver bus that
*menyelamatkan diri saat kecelakaan. **Sebab**, sopir masih dalam perawatan.*
 save himself when accident cause driver still in care
 "Chaniago said that he was not certain yet how the bus driver saved himself in the
 accident. This is because he was still in intensive care."

CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated that (i) sentence connectors in academic Indonesian are as common as those in academic English, (ii) the sentence connector *karena* 'because' is the commonest sentence connector found in academic Indonesian, and (iii) sentence connectors in academic Indonesia may appear in three types of position, namely (a) in initial position only, (b) in medial position only, and (c) in both initial and medial position.

The present study only examined nine articles from a single linguistic journal (i.e., *Linguistik Indonesia*), and therefore the results need to be viewed with caution. Further research with more sample texts from a variety of linguistic journals should be conducted to verify whether the results of the present study are consistent.

NOTE

- * I would like to thank an anonymous reviewer for very helpful comments on the earlier draft.

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APPENDIX

List of Sentence Connectors Found in Nine Papers

No.	Sentence Connectors	Paper A (14 pages)	Paper B (12 pages)	Paper C (14 pages)	Paper D (12 pages)	Paper E (15 pages)	Paper F (6 pages)	Paper G (13 pages)	Paper H (11 pages)	Paper I (18 pages)
01	<i>karena</i> 'because'	5	1	16	8	1		3	4	17
02	<i>bahkan</i> 'even so'	1				2				5
03	<i>Sehingga</i> 'so that'	10	2	1	1	1	1			1
04	<i>seandainya</i> 'if only'	1	1							
05	<i>jadi</i> 'therefore'	5	2	5		2			1	1
06	<i>lebih lanjut</i> 'furthermore'	1								
07	<i>(te)tapi</i> 'but'	8		3	3	3	3		5	24
08	<i>dengan demikian</i> 'therefore'	3		8		1		1	1	4
09	<i>sebaliknya</i> 'in contrast'	3		6		4		2		1
10	<i>apabila</i> 'if'	8				2		1	1	
11	<i>bila</i> 'if'	5		10	1		1			6
12	<i>sedangkan</i> 'while'	9		3	4	3	3	1	3	2
13	<i>selanjutnya</i> 'next'	2		1					1	
14	<i>walaupun</i> 'although'	3		1				4	1	1
15	<i>namun</i> 'however'	3		5		7				13
16	<i>kalau(pun)</i> 'although'	2								2
17	<i>Jika</i> 'if'	2	1	1	1	2		3	1	
18	<i>setelah</i> 'after'	4	5				1	1		
19	<i>oleh karena</i> 'because'	1								
20	<i>agar</i> 'so that'	3								
21	<i>maksudnya</i> 'what is meant'	1								
22	<i>kemudian</i> 'next'	1	2	1						
23	<i>sebelum</i> 'before'	3			1				1	1

No.	Sentence Connectors	Paper A (14 pages)	Paper B (12 pages)	Paper C (14 pages)	Paper D (12 pages)	Paper E (15 pages)	Paper F (6 pages)	Paper G (13 pages)	Paper H (11 pages)	Paper I (18 pages)
24	<i>setelah itu</i> 'afterwards'	1	1							
25	<i>sementara itu</i> 'in the meantime'	3			3	2		4		
26	<i>(oleh) karena itu/(oleh) sebab itu</i> 'because of that'	3		8	3	5		9	2	4
27	<i>pertama, kedua ...</i> 'firstly, secondly ...'	1	2	3					1	1
28	<i>dalam hal ini</i> 'in this case'	1								1
29	<i>di samping</i> 'besides'	1	1							
30	<i>tambahan lagi</i> 'furthermore'		1							
31	<i>dengan kata lain</i> 'in other words'		1		2					
32	<i>sebagaimana</i> 'as'		2							
33	<i>ketika</i> 'when'		3					4		
34	<i>akibatnya</i> 'as a result'		2	1						
35	<i>lebih jauh</i> 'furthermore'		1							
36	<i>sementara</i> 'while'		2							1
37	<i>secara singkat</i> 'in short'		1							
38	<i>selain</i> 'besides'		1	1		1		2		1
39	<i>masalahnya</i> 'the problem is'		2							
40	<i>lalu</i> 'next'		2							
41	<i>perbedaannya</i> 'the difference is'		1							
42	<i>yakni/yaitu</i> 'namely'		3	1	3	8	1	3	1	2
43	<i>sebagai contoh</i> 'as an example'		2			2	1	4		1

No.	Sentence Connectors	Paper A (14 pages)	Paper B (12 pages)	Paper C (14 pages)	Paper D (12 pages)	Paper E (15 pages)	Paper F (6 pages)	Paper G (13 pages)	Paper H (11 pages)	Paper I (18 pages)
44	<i>lagi pula</i> 'in addition'		1							
45	<i>secara umum</i> 'in general'		1							
46	<i>pada intinya</i> 'in essence'		1							
47	<i>pada prinsipnya</i> 'in principle'		1							
48	<i>kendati</i> 'although'		1							
49	<i>akhirnya</i> 'finally'		1							
50	<i>misalnya</i> 'for example'			4	5	1		5	5	10
51	<i>artinya</i> 'it means'			6		3			2	
52	<i>selain itu</i> 'in addition'			1	2			1		2
53	<i>tatkala</i> 'when'			3	1					
54	<i>terlebih lagi</i> 'what's more'			1						
55	<i>di samping itu</i> 'in addition'			1	3	1		1	1	
56	<i>seperti</i> 'such as'			1	1	2	2	2		4
57	<i>meskipun demikian</i> 'even so'				1					
58	<i>akan tetapi</i> 'however'				1	1				
59	<i>meskipun</i> 'although'					1	4			
60	<i>sejak</i> 'since'						1			
61	<i>umumnya</i> 'in general'						1			
62	<i>meskipun begitu</i> 'even so'						1			
63	<i>intinya</i> 'in essence'						1			
64	<i>walaupun demikian</i> 'even so'							6		
65	<i>dalam hal ini</i> 'in this case'							3		

No.	Sentence Connectors	Paper A (14 pages)	Paper B (12 pages)	Paper C (14 pages)	Paper D (12 pages)	Paper E (15 pages)	Paper F (6 pages)	Paper G (13 pages)	Paper H (11 pages)	Paper I (18 pages)
66	<i>pada umumnya</i> 'in general'							1		
67	<i>sebab</i> 'because'								1	
68	<i>karenanya</i> 'because of this'								1	
69	<i>bilamana</i> 'when'									4
70	<i>sekali pun</i> 'although'									7
71	<i>dengan kata lain</i> 'in other words'									1
72	<i>dalam kenyataannya</i> 'in fact'									1
73	<i>pada satu pihak</i> 'on one hand'									3
74	<i>pada pihak lain</i> 'on the other hand'									3
Total		85	48	92	44	54	14	59	33	124