

Effectiveness of Using Indonesian in Writing Scientific Papers

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ABSTRACT

In writing scientific papers, the language used must be scientific language. This means that the language is in accordance with the applicable rules of writing language. This is to reduce differences in perception between the writer and the reader which will cause miscommunication between the writer and the reader. Based on the discussion of the effectiveness of sentences in scientific papers, it can be concluded that writers of scientific papers pay less attention to the effectiveness of the sentences used. This is evidenced by the many ineffective sentences found in scientific papers produced by students and lecturers. This ineffectiveness is caused by sentences that are not commensurate, not parallel, not economical, not careful, and not logical because they are not careful in using words.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Indonesian, Scientific Writing.

A. Introduction

Writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly with others. Written communication aims to inform and express certain intentions and goals, both imaginative and real. In everyday life, writing skills are often done by everyone, such as writing letters, articles, news, scientific papers, and so on. Therefore, it is not too much to say that writing skills are one of the skills that everyone must have, especially students.

Writing is seen as a very important language skill that must be mastered by students. Having good writing skills, a person can disseminate thoughts, views, opinions, ideas or feelings about various things productively, interestingly, and easily understood. However, writing skills are the most difficult language skills to master because writing is a very complex cognitive process. Writing activities have various positive things, related to this study, it can be seen that individuals can come up with new thoughts or ideas in the writing process, practice solving problems and see a

problem from a broader perspective. There needs to be more attention to writing skills in the learning process for students.

Writing a scientific article requires good and correct linguistic knowledge so that what is conveyed in the article can be easily understood by the reader. Scientific work is a human result or product that is usually in written form (although not only that) based on scientific knowledge, attitudes, and ways of thinking. Scientific work is a product of science that is expressed in a tangible form, for example in the form of written work. The product of scientific work is the result of reasoning that presents facts and is written according to good and correct writing methodology. The data is obtained by using a certain method or method, namely the scientific method in the form of a survey, experiment or literature study, which is then expressed in the form of scientific writing or reports. Forms of scientific writing include papers, work practice reports, working papers, theses, theses, and dissertations. In writing scientific work, the language used must be scientific language. This means that the language is in accordance with the applicable language writing rules. This is to reduce the difference in perception between the writer and the reader which will cause miscommunication between the writer and the reader. This is where the author's accuracy in expressing the ideas of his scientific writing is required. No matter how good the writer's idea is, if it is not written effectively, it will certainly cause problems later on. For this reason, writers must know and understand the rules for good and correct writing.

The accuracy of the use of scientific language is one of the signs of the accuracy of the use of sentences in each paragraph. As one of the main elements in a paragraph, the wrong use of sentences in a paragraph can result in the meaning that the writer wants to convey being confused. This will result in the meaning that is captured by the reader being inaccurate. In addition, the use of ineffective sentences will certainly make it difficult for readers to understand the author's intentions.

For this reason, various methods must be carried out so that all Indonesian

citizens use good and correct Indonesian or effective Indonesian. By using effective Indonesian, of course communication in Indonesian will run well. Effective Indonesian is also very necessary so that communication between tribes or regions in Indonesia can take place properly. This will certainly affect the unity of the Indonesian nation because it has a communication tool that can unite them. The use of effective Indonesian will certainly make communication easy

B. Research Methods

A research cannot be said to be research if it does not have a research method.¹ Research methods are one of the factors of a problem that will be discussed.² The study was carried out using secondary data which was analyzed qualitatively using the Desk Research Method. The literature materials used in writing this research are several references originating from the results of research, studies and reviews of several papers which are then summarized into a work of scientific.

C. Analysis And Discussion

1. Scope of Scientific Writing

Scientific work can be interpreted as a written work that contains scientific knowledge. Scientific work is essentially a human product based on scientific knowledge, attitudes and ways of thinking.³ Scientific work is a composition that contains scientific knowledge and truth that presents facts and is systematically arranged according to writing methods using scientific language. Scientific writing contains scientific reviews or reviews. The writing is written by someone who discusses a topic as a result of research. The writing of the writing is always accompanied by reference materials that must be written according to the rules of writing. This statement is in line with the opinion of.⁴

¹ Ismail Koto, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Terorisme", *Proceeding Seminar Nasional Kewirausahaan*, 2.1, (2021): 1052-1059.

² Ida Hanifah, Ismail Koto, "Problema Hukum Seputar Tunjangan Hari Raya Di Masa Pandemi COVID-19", *Jurnal Yuridis* 8.1, (2021): 23-42.

³ Sudjana, Nana & Ibrahim. (2001). *Penelitian dan Penilaian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Sinar Baru Algesindo, hlm 54.

⁴ Doyin, Mukh., & Wagiran. (2009). *Bahasa Indonesia: Pengantar Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. Semarang : Unnes Press, hlm 76

Scientific writing is a scientific writing that presents general facts that can be proven true, presented according to good and correct writing methodology, and uses scientific language. scientific writing is a written work that presents ideas, descriptions or problem solving systematically, presented objectively and honestly, using standard language, and supported by facts, theories and empirical evidence". In addition, scientific writing is a type of writing that contains a series of thoughts obtained with its scientific nature. Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that scientific writing is a writing or composition written by an individual or group that discusses objective facts presented according to good and correct writing methodology and uses scientific language. Scientific writing is different from other writings or writings. Scientific writing has its own characteristics so it is called scientific writing. In general, scientific writing has the following characteristics:

- a. Presenting objective facts systematically or presenting the application of natural law to specific situations.
- b. The author is careful, precise, correct, sincere, and does not contain guesses. The statements conveyed do not contain personal interpretations and do not have side effects.
- c. Not pursuing personal gain, namely being ambitious so that readers side with him. The author's motivation is only to inform something. Scientific writers are not ambitious and not prejudiced.
- d. Scientific writing is systematic, each step is planned systematically, controlled, conceptually, and procedurally.
- e. Scientific writing is not emotional, does not highlight feelings.
- f. Does not contain supporting views except for working hypotheses.
- g. Written sincerely, contains only the truth, and does not provoke questions that are doubtful.
- h. Scientific writing is not argumentative. Scientific writing may reach a conclusion but the author lets the facts speak for themselves.

- i. Scientific writing is not persuasive.
- j. Scientific papers do not exaggerate anything. Scientific papers only present the truth of the facts.

In addition, in terms of substance or content, scientific works have characteristics, namely (1) containing facts that can be proven true, (2) supported by existing theories, (3) not emotional. In terms of writing techniques, scientific works have characteristics, namely (1) using scientific Indonesian language, (2) following a predetermined systematics, (3) being proportional, (4) having clear references, and (5) being consistent.

The systematics of scientific works generally contain at least standard parts, namely the introduction, body, and bibliography. There are two types of introduction, namely the general introduction and the specific introduction. The introduction in each form of scientific work is not the same. The introduction in the type of scientific work in the form of a book is different from the introduction in the form of a paper, working paper, article, thesis, dissertation, and research report. The introduction parts that need to be explained are the title, author's name (ownership line), abstract, keywords, foreword and introduction.

The title is the main identity of the writing and is also the head of the essay. A good title must meet the following requirements: (1) reflect the contents of the essay, (2) be in the form of a statement, not a question or sentence, (3) not too short, not too long, and (4) be interesting or arouse the reader's curiosity. In the ownership line, the author's name and the name of his institution are usually written. The author's name should not include a title or rank; if there is more than one author, all must be listed. Ranks and titles can be listed in the author's biography section if there is one.

In general, the body of a scientific paper is divided into three parts, namely the introduction, the contents and the conclusion:

- a. The introduction section at least contains the background of the problem and the formulation of the problem. For scientific works in the form of

theses, dissertations and research reports. The introduction section contains the background of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives, and benefits.

- b. The background of the problem explains the rationality of why the topic stated in the title is being researched or studied. To explain this, it is necessary to first explain the definition of the formulation of the topic chosen for research, then explain the arguments behind the selection of the topic. In this case, it can be stated, for example, the gap between expectations and reality, between theory and practice. In addition, this section also presents books that have been read that also discuss the same or relevant topic. Thus, it can be shown that the chosen topic is still worthy of being researched.
- c. The formulation of the problem is a formulation of the problem that needs to be solved or a question that needs to be answered. The formulation does not have to use a question sentence, but should contain words that state the problem. If there are many problems, but only certain problems will be studied, then there needs to be a limitation of the problem
- d. Content Section: For scientific works in the form of books, papers, and conceptual articles, the content section contains the core issues or core material to be presented. For scientific works in the form of research articles, theses, dissertations, and research reports, the content section consists of theoretical foundations, methodology, results, and discussions. The theoretical foundation contains theories or concepts used in discussing problems in scientific works. The methodology section contains the approach used, methods, targets, population, samples, and data analysis steps. The results and discussion section contains the results of the study of the problems raised.

- e. Closing section: For all types of scientific works, the closing contains conclusions and suggestions. What is meant by conclusion is the core of the writing itself. Good suggestions must be based on findings. Therefore, suggestions should not deviate from the contents of the scientific work. Suggestions can be written directly addressed to certain parties who are interested in the writing in question.

The last part of a scientific paper is the bibliography. The bibliography is written on a separate page with the title "Bibliography." The bibliography listed in the bibliography is the referenced bibliography, while the bibliography that has been read and has become personal wealth (knowledge) but is not quoted or referenced does not need to be listed in the bibliography. The order of the bibliography must be alphabetical and start from the left edge, while the next line starts at the sixth character using a single space. There are various types of scientific papers. In his book *Basics of Writing Scientific Papers*, Arifin divides the types of scientific papers into (1) papers, (2) theses, (3) working papers, (4) research reports, (5) dissertations, and (6) dissertations. A paper is a scientific paper that presents a problem whose discussion is based on empirical and objective field data. Usually papers are written to complete assignments at school or in courses. In addition, it is also to provide suggestions for solving a problem scientifically. If you look at the form, a paper is the simplest form among other scientific papers. The second type is a working paper. Like papers, working papers also present something based on empirical objective field data. However, the analysis in a working paper is more serious than the analysis in a paper. Working papers are written to be presented in a seminar or workshop.⁵

2. Effectiveness of Using Indonesian in Sentence Form in Writing Scientific Papers

Based on the descriptive analysis of the use of Indonesian in teachers' written works, it is quite effective with an average value of 70.44. Of course, this result is still

⁵ Arifin, E. Z. (2008). *Dasar-Dasar Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. Jakarta: Gramedia, hlm 43

below expectations considering the importance of effective use of Indonesian. In the 4 (four) components assessed in EBI, there were 124 syntactic errors (36.58%), morphological errors (26) (7.67%), lexical errors (69) (20.35) and spelling errors (120). These errors can certainly be said to be many considering the number of sentences made. The most errors made are in the syntax and spelling aspects. Spelling is the entire rule of how to symbolize speech sounds and how the interrelationships between the symbols (their separation and combination in a language). Technically, what is meant by spelling is the writing of letters, writing of words, the use of punctuation. At first glance, this aspect looks simple. However, if examined more deeply about the procedures for writing letters, writing words, and the use of punctuation in accordance with EYD, this aspect can be said to be quite complex. It is said to be complex because for writing letters there are 19 rules, 16 rules for writing capital letters, and three (3) rules for writing italics. Then in writing words there are 10 rules that are focused on, namely (a) writing basic words (1 rule), (b) derived words (6 rules), (c) repeated words (1 rule), (d) compound words (3 rules), (e) pronouns ±ku, kau, ±mu, and ±nya (1 rule), (f) prepositions di, ke, and dari (1 rule), (g) the words si and sang (1 rule), (h) particles (3 rules), (i) abbreviations and acronyms (2 rules), and (j) numbers and number symbols (12 rules). Meanwhile, for punctuation rules, there are (a) full stop punctuation rules (4 rules), (b) comma punctuation (5 rules), (c) semicolon punctuation (2 rules), (d) colon punctuation (2 rules), (e) hyphen (2 rules), (f) dash (1 rule), (g) ellipsis (1 rule), (i) brackets (2 rules), (j) question mark (1 rule), (k) exclamation mark (1 rule), (l) square brackets (1 rule), (m) quotation marks (1 rule), (n) single quotation marks (1 rule), (o) slash (1 rule) and (p) apostrophe (1 rule).⁶

An effective sentence has characteristics, such as: structural equivalence, parallelism, assertiveness, economy, precision, cohesion, and logic. Based on these

⁶ NK. Wedayanthi, dkk, (2014). "Efektivitas Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Karya Tulis Sehubungan Dengan Perolehan Skor Sesi Menulis Uji Kemahiran Berbahasa Indonesia (UKBI) Pada Guru", e-Journal Program Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa, Vol. 3, 21

characteristics, this study found that ineffective sentences were found in scientific papers. This ineffectiveness is caused by sentences that are not equivalent, not parallel, not economical, not precise, and not logical. Equivalence means that there is a balance between thoughts (ideas) and the language structure used. The equivalence of this sentence is marked by the clarity of the subject and predicate of the sentence. The equivalence of this sentence is often not considered by writers of scientific papers so that sentences like the following appear:

- a. This chapter contains a general description of the company where the research is conducted and the results of the research.
- b. Bali is a paradise for Indonesian tourism which is often chosen as a tourist destination by both foreign and domestic tourists.
- c. Green practices applied to the Food and Beverage Department to create a sustainable restaurant.

The three sentences above are not effective in terms of equivalence because the function of the subject and predicate as the main requirements of a sentence is unclear (non-existent). Sentence (1) does not have a subject due to the inaccuracy of using the preposition at the beginning of the sentence. The preposition at must be removed so that the phrase this chapter becomes the subject. Likewise, sentence (2), there is no subject due to the inaccuracy of using the preposition at the beginning of the sentence. The use of prepositions at the beginning of active sentences such as (1) and (2) above causes the function of the subject to change into an adverb. Furthermore, sentence (3) is not effective because there is no predicate. The structure of sentence (3) only consists of a subject and an adverb. In order for the sentence to be effective, a verb must be added as a predicate. The verb that is suitable as a predicate is aimed at. Compare the two sentences above with the following sentence changes. Parallelism is the similarity of word forms used in a sentence. For example, if the first form uses a noun, the second form and so on must use a noun. Pay attention to the following example sentences:

- a. This chapter contains a general description of the company where the research was conducted and the results of the research.
- b. A waiter must be intelligent, honest, patient, and disciplined.

The words research and research in sentence (1) above are not the same form. This causes the sentence to be ineffective in terms of parallelism. The word research is formed by adding the prefix meN- to the basic form while the word research is formed by adding the prefix peN- to the basic form and combined with the suffix -an. The form of both words should be the same. Sentence (2) is also ineffective because the form of the words smart, honest, patient, and disciplined are not the same. The words smart, honest, patient are basic words and the word disciplined is a derived word. In order to be effective, the sentences above must be changed into the following sentences. 1a. This chapter contains a general description of the company where the research is conducted and the results of the research. 2a. A waiter must be smart, honest, patient, and disciplined. Economical in effective sentences is the use of words, phrases, or other forms that are not excessive. Economical does not mean eliminating words that can affect the clarity of the sentence but not using words, phrases, or other forms that are excessive and do not violate grammatical rules. The following are some ineffective sentences because they are not economical in using words:

- a. If the residual percentage value is higher, the model's ability to explain the existing phenomena will be worse.
- b. Several online travel agents include Agoda, Booking.com, Traveloka and others.
- c. This study is guided by various theories according to experts in their fields related to this study.

The words if and then (1) are two conjunctions that function the same so they are not appropriate to be used together in a sentence. These conjunctions should only be used one at a time in the sentence. Likewise, the phrases among others and and

others (2) both state part of the details so they are not appropriate to be used together in a sentence. The phrases among others and and others must be chosen one. Thus, the conjunctions and phrases mentioned above must only be used one at a time in a sentence. The use of excessive words is also found in sentence (3), namely various theories. The word various states plural, and the repeated word theories also states plural. The economical form is various theories and theories. What is meant by careful is the use of words that are appropriate according to their meaning and function. Thus, the resulting sentence does not give rise to multiple interpretations and is appropriate in its choice of words:

- a. Hotels not only provide products and services but have expanded to provide other facilities such as recreation, laundry and dry cleaning, fitness and others.
- b. MICE is an activity where entrepreneurs gather in a place conditioned by a problem, discussion, or the same interest.
- c. Each department in the hotel has different duties and responsibilities.

The three sentences above are ineffective sentences because they are not careful in using words. The word is not included in the negation words in Indonesian. If the word is used in pairs, its partner is but not but (1). Sentence (2) contains the use of words that are not careful, namely the word something is followed by a noun activity. The word something should stand alone and cannot be followed by a noun. The word that can be followed by a noun is something. In addition, the phrase where in sentence (2) is not careful. Where is used in an interrogative sentence to ask about a place, while in a news sentence the phrase where is not appropriate to use must be replaced with another word or phrase. In this case, the phrase where should be replaced with the word container. Furthermore, the ineffectiveness of sentence (3) is caused by the inappropriate use of the word each. The word each in its use cannot be followed by a noun. The word that can be followed by a noun is each. The department in sentence (3) is a noun so the one right in front of it is each. Logical means reasonable or logical.

Effective sentences must be logical, meaning that the information in the sentence must be acceptable to common sense. However, mistakes in choosing words cause sentences that do not make sense, such as the following:

- a. By offering thanks to God Almighty, this thesis was completed on time.
- b. A waiter then connected the bartender at the bar

Sentence (1) is illogical because the meaning contained in it is 'only by giving thanks to God Almighty' a thesis is finished. This is clearly illogical. Likewise, sentence (2) is illogical because it chooses the wrong word, namely connecting. In order for sentence (2) to be logical, the word that should be used is contacting.

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussion about the effectiveness of sentences in scientific papers, it can be concluded that writers of scientific papers pay less attention to the effectiveness of the sentences used. This is proven by the many ineffective sentences found in scientific papers produced by students and lecturers. This ineffectiveness is caused by sentences that are not commensurate, not parallel, not economical, not careful, and not logical because they are not careful in using words.

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