THE STUDY OF ABSTRACT WRITTEN BY THE STUDENTS OF IAIN SURAKARTA

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Master Degree of Education in Language Studies Department

by:
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APPROVAL

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OF IAIN SURAKARTA

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Prof. Dr. Endaag Fauziati, M. Hum
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by board of examiners on December, 18th 2017
and is certified to be accepted for submission

The Examiner Board:

1. Prof. Dr. Endang Fauziati, M.Hum
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(Examiner II)

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The Director of Post Graduate,

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I confirm that this thesis has not been submitted for the award of any previous degree in any tertiary institutions in Indonesia or abroad.

Surakarta, 15 November 2017

The Researcher,  

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THE STUDY OF ABSTRACT WRITTEN BY THE STUDENTS OF IAIN SURAKARTA

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the structure of abstract paragraphs of research paper written by the students, to identify the components of abstracts research paper written by the students and to know the language use in abstract research paper written by the students. The methodology used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The subject in this study was the abstracts of 50 students of Economy and Islamic Business Faculty IAIN Surakarta that done the final assignments. The approach of the research by analyzing the abstract of the students used theories of Cindy and Lewiston in analyzing the structure of abstract paragraphs and the components of abstract, and used the theory of Jacobs in analyzing the language use of abstract. The results of this study showed; (1) the dominants structure of abstract paragraphs written by the students in 3 paragraphs that was 88%, (2) the dominant components of abstracts written by the students: purpose, methods, result, and keywords (PMRK) by 34% of students then purpose, methods and result (PMR) by 30% students, (3) almost the language use of abstracts written by the students at the level of passed, whether in the use of agreement, tense, word order, articles, pronoun, and prepositions.

Keywords: Abstract, Components of Abstract, Language Use, Research Paper
1. INTRODUCTION

The university level in Indonesia always have English subjects in their faculties. The students should be master how to write English called writing skill. If the students have ability in writing skill, they won’t be confused with several kinds of written text. Mastering writing will help the students to produce any written text such as articles of journals, writing research paper, produce English written text in order to communication purpose, to do exam in the academic purpose, etc.

The phenomena of difficulty in using grammar occured in the abstract written by the students. It occured because the influences of their mother tongue in the students utterances especially in the acquisition new structure. It means that in the writing skill, students in the university level have low ability. The error or mistakes can be found in all aspect of language. It committed in the students use of prepositions, tenses, and lack of vocabulary are the most common and frequent. The students usually found difficulties in learning the grammatical sides, such as in subject-verb agreement, the use of preposition, how to add articles and the use of correct tense even writing a sentence with has no meaning.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher has “The Study of Abstracts Written by The Students of IAIN Surakarta”. The researcher focused on the abstract written produced by the students because the ‘abstract’ of the research paper is one of the product that the student should write in their study to complete the final assignment of IAIN Surakarta. Based on Pekka (2011) abstract is one of the most central elements of the article, luring the other people read it may also influence the acceptance of the article. An abstract must describe the purpose of the article. Moreover, it must describe how to realized the research and provide few key findings and any implications.
The researcher found that abstract have been studied by the other researchers. John Blake (2010), created abstract creation tools (ACT) by online application system that has the purpose to analyze the abstracts produced by postgraduate student in the School of Information Science and the Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. The result of Blakes’ studies showed that the abstract of the students collected and evaluated for content and language by reviewers of journal articles. The research by Atanassova et.all (2016) quantify the phenomenon of text re-use in abstracts and examine the positions of the sentences that are similar to sentences in abstracts in the IMRaD structure (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion), using a corpus of over 85,000 research articles published in the seven PLOS journals. The gap of this study the researcher focused on the abstract analysis by using the theory of Cindy (2010) and Lewiston (2002). According to them an abstract summarizes in one paragraph (usually 200-300 words) and the components of abstract contains of introduction, purpose, methods, result and keywords. So the researcher has purpose of the studies: (1) to identify the structure of abstract paragraphs of research paper written by the students, (2) to identify the component of abstract form in the students’ abstract research paper, and (3) to know the language use in abstract research paper written by the students. The researcher also analyzed on the language use of abstracts because based on the phenomenon faced that the students at the university level has difficulty in the use of grammar. The researcher analyzed the level of language use of abstract by using the theory of Jacobs et all (2014) in analytic assesment scale for a written work based on the language use. The sub components of language use based on Jacobs theory that are agreement, tense, word order, articles, pronoun, and prepositions.
2. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative because it’s used to identify elements of abstract written by the students of IAIN Surakarta and analyze the abstract based on the structure of abstract paragraph, components and language use.

The subjects of the research are students in the end of study that done the final assignment of IAIN Surakarta in the Academic Year 2015/2016. For the sake of efficiency, this study takes 50 students. The researcher takes randomly of students’ compositions works of abstract articles for the data sources. The data of the research are the abstracts analyzed written by 50 students of IAIN Surakarta. The data sources are the abstract of the research paper that the students wrote.

The method in collecting data which researcher uses is documentation method by using content analysis techniques. According to Bogdan in Sugiyono (2013:240) “dokumen adalah catatan peristiwa yang sudah berlalu” (Document is a note about past events) in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual which describes his or her own actions, experience and belief. For the data collection procedures, the researcher prepares some documents and complements. The researcher gets the data of the students’ writing through one source: the writing abstract of the final assignment of 50 students. The researcher collects the data by asking the academic division of IAIN Surakarta.

Data analyzing techniques in this study by identifying the data abstracts of the students write, collected the theories used to analyzed the data, chooses the theory that uses to analyze the data, analyzed the abstract produced by the students, classifies the analyzed abstract, and described the analyzed data as the research finding.
To answers the research problem, the researcher was gained through interview, observation, documentation and analyzes. The observation technique the researcher came to IAIN Surakarta. The researcher interviewed the employee of academic division about the final assignment of the students. The employee of academic division of the faculty said that there had had not translating service to translate the abstract of the students that should serve in two languages to complete their final assignments. The researcher asked the data of final assignment done by the students in the second period that had graduated from the faculty. The researcher collects the data of the abstract as the documentation on this research. The researcher chooses randomly for about 50 abstracts of the students. Data analyzed based on Cindy (2010) and Lewiston that abstract summarizes in one paragraph and it usually 200-300 words and the components of abstract should contain whether introduction, purpose of the study, methods, result, and keywords. The language use of abstract analyzed using assesment scale theory of Jacobs et all.

The validity of the data used Interrater Reliability. The analysis of the data is agreed by judges who conduct as advisor in this research. According to Stemler (2004), interrar reliability refers to the level of agreement between particular instruments at a particular time. Thus interrar reliability is a property of the testing situation, and not of the instrument itself (Stemler, 2004). The analysis of the data is agreed by a judge who conducts as advisor in this research.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 FINDING

The research findings of the data divided into 3 sub analysis, they are:

3.1.1 The structure of abstracts paragraphs research paper written by the students.

Based on the theory of Cindy and Lewiston, an abstract should build in one paragraph. The findings of structure abstract paragraphs written by the students was;
1. 3 students (6%) written in 4 paragraphs

The example of student writes abstracts in 4 paragraphs:

ABSTRACT
The existence of Islamic bank is more stable after the birth of Law No.10 of 1998, which expressly recognizes the existence of Islamic banks are co-existent with conventional banks. After birth, the law then flare up Islamic banks such as Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bank BNI Syariah, Islamic IFI bank and a number of BPR Syariah. By the end of 2000, there were four Islamic Banks and 79 BPRS.

After that the government also issued Law. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking arrange the particulars of Islamic Banking, both institutionally and business activities. Some agencies new land introduced by Law No. 21 Year 2008, which involves the separation (spin off) UUS voluntary and mandatory and Islamic banking committee. One of the Islamic Banking breakaway from USS, Bank BRI Syariah. With the secession of USS, Bank BRI Syariah want to improve the performance becomes better.

This study aims to determine the differences in the level of health BRI Syariah before and after the spin-off by using the CAR, NPF, NPM, ROA, and FDR. This study uses a period of three years before and three years after the spin-off, and therefore lack of publicity available financial statements of BRI Syariah 2006-2008 in the period before the spin-off, this study used 2002-2005, namely (the period prior to Spin off per June 2002-March 2005 and the period after the spin off thet as of June 2009-March 2012)

Paired t test to use to determine whether there was a difference of Bank BRI Syariah before and after becoming BUS or spin off. The analysis showed that there were differences in the variable NPF, ROA and FDR before and after the spin off or become BUS at Bank BRI Syariah. (Student 27)

2. 44 students (88%) written in 3 paragraphs

The example of student writes abstracts in 3 paragraphs:

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to determine the effect to the presentation of responsibility statement and acessability to the transparance and accountability in the management of the Village Fund Allocation in Wirogunan Village, Gatak Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency.

The method use are qualitative research methode. The population in this study are all neighbourhood, hamlet, BPD dan village chief in Wirogunan Village, Gatak Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency 41 respondent. The sample in this study are all neighbourhood, hamlet, BPD dan village chief in Wirogunan Village, Gatak Subdistrict, Sukoharjo Regency 41 respondent. The dependent variable from this study is the transparence (Y1) and accountability (Y2). For the independent variable include; the presentation of responsibility statement (X1) and accessibility (X2). The method of data analysis use is multiple regression line analysis.

The result of this study show that the presentation of responsibility statement and accessibility significantly and positive affected the transparence and accountability. The variable who have highest $t_{hitung}$ score is the presentation of responsibility. That means the transparence and accountability is driven by the presentation of responsibility statement and accessibility. (Student 2)

3. 2 students (4%) written in 2 paragraphs

The example of student writes abstracts in 2 paragraphs:

ABSTRACT
The aim of this research is to identify the existence of retail marketing strategy in Surakarta. Therefore, it is necessary to know the position of the best retail based on the perception of Surakarta society about corporate social responsibility (CSR), costumer
relationship management (CRM) and green marketing (eco-friendly marketing). Respondents of this research are the custumers of Alfamart, Indomaret, and Hypermart, who are resident of Surakarta about 101 respondents. Are taken to fill the questionnaire Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to analyse perception of custumers about the retail based CSR, CRM, and green marketing.

Consistency test of three pairwise matrices of respondent’s perception on retail are consistent, with consistency ratio less than 0.1. From this research based on three criteria and nine subcriteria, respondents put Alfamart in the first position with weight value of 0.5557 and in the second place Indomaret with a weight value of 0.2833, while Hypermart third position with a weight value of 0.1608.

Keywords: Corporate, Social Responsibility (CSR), Costumer Relationship Management (CRM), Eco-Friendly Marketing (Student 7)

4. 1 student (2%) writes in 1 paragraph.

The example of student writes abstracts in 1 paragraph:

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know the effect of food quality, service quality, price to customer satisfaction, and to know the effect of customer satisfaction on return visit intention. This research uses associative quantitative method with statistical approach. The population is a visitor Waroeng Special Sambal Surakarta, sample taken as 100 respondents with purposive sampling technique. Data collection through Likert scale questionnaire 1-5 data analysis technique using instrument test, classical assumption test, hypothesis test. The result showed that the quality of food, quality of service, price have a significant positive effect on the intention of paying a visit at Waroeng Special Sambal Surakarta.

Keywords: food quality, service quality, price, customer satisfaction and return visit intention. (Student 24)

The dominants structure of abstract paragraphs research paper written by the students in 3 paragraphs that was 88%. The 6% abstracts of the students written in 4 paragraphs. The more 4% abstracts written by the students in 2 paragraphs, and the right structure of paragraph based on the theory of Cindy and Lewiston only 2%. 
The structure of abstract paragraphs based on the theories of Cindy and Lewiston only 2% and the majority of the students written abstract in 3 paragraphs that was 88%.

3.1.2 The components of abstract research paper written by the students.

The components of abstract research paper written by the students: Introduction (I), Purpose (P), Methods (M), Result (R), and Keywords (K).

The findings and the example are as follows:

1. 5 components IPMRK written by 5 students (10%)

The example:

ABSTRACT

Kartasura District is the second high population density in Sukoharjo with low property level. But if the poverty level is low, Kartasura district is the higher of property level because of population density.

This study aim to determine the contribution of BMT Tumang Kartasura to effort of poverty alleviation with community empowerment. The research methods was descriptived analysis to explain the form of contribution BMT in Tumang. The source of this research was obtained from the manager and member in BMT Tumang.

The results show that member experienced a positive impact from the contribution of BMT Tumang to effort of poverty alleviation with community empowerment. Suggestion for the next researchers to do research in some Islamic microfinance institution so that the results of research mere representative of the real situation.

Keywords: contribution, poverty alleviation, community empowerment (Student 22)
2. 4 components PMRK written by 17 students (34%)

The example:

**ABSTRACT**

The purposes of this study is to analyze the effect of service quality and perceived value on re-intention to using products through customer trust in KSPPS BMT Tumang. This study using two independent variable is service quality and perceived value, variable dependent is perceived value, and costumer trust as intervening variable.

Characteristic of the samples used is 100 customer deposit member in KSPPS BMT Tumang. Sampling is using non probability sampling method with purposive sampling procedure. In performing the data process, this research uses SPSS 20.0 program. The study used regression analysis and path analysis to determine the indirect effect.

The result showed that significant and positive effect service quality to costumer trust, significant and positive effect service quality to re-intention of using other product, and then not significant and negative effect perceived value to re-intention of using other product. The z-statistic test on path analysis, the result shows is customers trust variable significant to influence the relationship between service quality and value perception to re-intention using other product.

Keywords: service quality, perceived value, costumer trust, repurchase intention (Students 16)

3. 4 components IPMR written by 2 students (4%)

The example:

**ABSTRACT**

The existence of Islamic bank is more stable after the birth of Law No.10 of 1998, which expressly recognizes the existence of Islamic banks are co-existent with conventional banks. After birth, the law then flare up Islamic banks such as Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bank BNI Syariah, Islamic IFI bank and a number of BPR Syariah. By the end of 2000, there were four Islamic Banks and 79 BPRS.

After that the government also issued Law. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking arrange the particulars of Islamic Banking, both institutionally and business activities. Some agencies new land introduced by Law No. 21 Year 2008, which involves the separation (spin off) USS voluntary and mandatory and Islamic banking committee. One of the Islamic Banking breakaway from USS, Bank BRI Syariah. With the secession of USS, Bank BRI Syariah want to improve the performance becomes better.

This study aims to determine the differences in the level of health BRI Syariah before and after the spin-off by using the CAR, NPF, NPM, ROA, and FDR. This study uses a period of three years before and then years after the spin-off, and therefore lack of publicy available financial statements of BRI Syariah 2006-2008 in the perion before the spin-off, this study used 2002-2005, namely (the period prior to Spin off per June 2002-March 2005 and the period after the spin off that as of June 2009-March 2012)

Paired t test to use to determine whether there was a difference of Bank BRI Syariah before and after becoming BUS or spin off. The analysis showed that there were differences in the variable NPF, ROA and FDR before and after the spin off or become BUS at Bank BRI Syariah. (Student 27)

4. 3 components PMR written by 15 students (30%)

The example:

**ABSTRACT**

This study aim to determine the effect of capital structure and asset structure on firm value with profitability as intervening variable. The objet studied in this research is in
the manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2013-2015.

This type of research are quantitative research. The population in this study manufacturing companies listed on the BEI during 2013-2015 and there is 126 company. The sample was choose by using purposive sampling technique and obtained by 64 company. This study uses secondary data obtained from annual report of sample companies obtained through the Indonesia Stock Exchange website (www.idx.co.id). Data were analyzed using path analysis technique.

The result show that profitability is not able to mediate the relationship between capital structure to the value of manufacturing firms in the BEI. Likewise, profitability can not mediate the relationship between the asset structure to the value of manufacturing firms in BEI. (Student 6)

5. 3 components PRK written by 7 students (14%)

The example:

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to identify the existence of retail marketing strategy in Surakarta. Therefore, it is necessary to know the position of the best retail based on the perception of Surakarta society about corporate social responsibility (CSR), customer relationship management (CRM) and green marketing (eco-friendly marketing).

Respondents of this research are the customers of Alfamart, Indomaret, and Hypermart, who are resident of Surakarta about 101 respondents. Are taken to fill the questionnaire Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied to analyse perception of customers about the retail based CSR, CRM, and green marketing.

Consistency test of three pairwise matrices of respondent’s perception on retail are consistent, with consistency ratio less than 0.1. From this research based on three criteria and nine subcriteria, respondents put Alfamart in the first position with weight value of 0.5557 and in the second place Indomaret with a weight value of 0.2833, while Hypermart third position with a weight value of 0.1608.

Keywords: Corporate, Social Responsibility (CSR), Costumer Relationship Management (CRM), Eco-Friendly Marketing (Student 7)

6. 2 components PR written by 3 students (6%)

The example:

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study is to find out the payment cards’ influence on money supply in Indonesia. The dependent variable of this study is the money supply of broad money (M2). The type of payment card is debit and credit cards.

The theoretical model of this study is Error Correction Model (ECM). Error correction model is applied in order to study the relationship between money supply and cards payment system.

The results of this study show the long term usage of debit and credit card influence the money supply in Indonesia. The short term usage also bring an influence in the money supply. The electronic payment is now significantly growing, followed by the substitution and efficiency effect. The growth of the using payment cards bring degradation of cash on hand. On the other hand the cash in bank is raising. Debit and credit cards also cost the transaction and efficiency fees. (Student 39)

The findings based on the data analyzed, dominant abstracts written by the students was 4 components consists of purpose, methods, result and
keywords (PMRK) in 34% abstracts of the students, the second dominant components of abstract written by 30% students consist of 3 components that was purpose, methods and result (PMR). Complete 5 components of abstracts, introduction, purpose, methods, result, and keywords (IPMRK) written by 10% students.

Table Components of Abstract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>COMPONENTS OF ABSTRACT</th>
<th>SUM OF STUDENTS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IPMRK</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PMRK</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IPMR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PMR</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PRK</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure Components of Abstract Written by the Students
3.1.3 The language use in abstract research paper written by the students

The language use of abstract written by the students had been analyzed by the researcher. The researcher analyzed the data on language use by using theory of Jacobs et al. (in Weigle, 2002:116) define that language use in ESL composition refers to kind of components of language use applied in writing dealing with agreement, tense, number, word order, articles, pronoun, and prepositions. The scoring rubric is adapted from the table of analytic assessment scale for written work of Jacobs et al., Tribble, and Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (in Arslan, 2014:133).

The language use in the students abstract analyzed by the theory of Jacobs, sub components of language use: agreement, tense, word order, article, pronoun and preposition. The findings:

1. The use agreement, 11 students have the level of need improvement, 33 students have the level of passed, and 6 students have the level of excellent.
Based on the theory of assessments. There was 11 students got 77 scores, 33 students got 80 scores and 6 students got 99 scores.

The example:

Data collection in this study using 51 questionnaire. (Student 8)

The word questionnaire should be change by questionnaires because 51 noun in plural.

2. The use of tense, 44 students have the level of need improvement, 6 students have the level of passed.

The assessments of using tenses in abstract produced by the students was; 44 students got 77 scores and 6 students got 80 scores.

The example:

The method use are qualitative research... (Student 2)

The words use are should be change in past tense used was.

3. The use word order, 13 students have the level of need improvement, 29 students have the level of passed, and 8 students have the level of excellent.

The result of the assessments in word order can be showed 13 students got 77 scores, 29 students got 80 scores and 8 students got 99 scores.

The example:

In performing the data process, this research uses SPSS 20.0 program. (Student 16)

The correction in this case should be change

This research used SPSS 20.0 program in performing the data process.

4. The use articles, 12 students have the level of need improvement, 30 students have the level of passed, 8 students have the level of excellent.
The assessments can be showed that 12 students got 77 scores, 30 students got 80 scores and 8 students got 99 scores.

The example:

*Purpose this research was understanding to influence perception...*

(Student 28)

The correction in using article in this case should be:

*The purpose of this research was to understanding the influence perception...*

5. The use of pronoun, almost students have the level of passed that was 49 students.

The assessments of the use of pronoun all the students wrote pronoun in correct, except 1 students that wrote abstract in Bahasa Indonesia. So, the scores for all 49 students got 99.

6. The use of prepositions, 6 students have the level of need improvement, 35 students have the level of passed and 9 students have the level of excellent.

The assessments of the use of preposition, there was 6 students got 77 scores, 35 students got 80 scores and 9 students got 99 scores.

The example:

*Purpose this research was understanding to influence perception...*

(Student 28)

This sentence can be corrected by adding prepositions as follows:

*The purpose of this research was to understanding the influence perception...*
3.2 DISCUSSION

The researcher presents the discussion of the data analysis. In this research the writer analyzes the abstract of the students. Cindy and Lewiston had had their own theory in explaining how to make a good abstract writing research paper. In summary, the structure of abstract paragraphs, the components of abstracts written by the students, and the language use can be analyzed.

The data of this research was the abstract written by 50 students of IAIN Surakarta. The researcher analyzed the structure of abstract paragraphs and the components of abstract based on the Cindy and Lewiston theories. The dominants structure of abstract paragraphs written by the students in 3 paragraphs that was 88%. The dominant components of abstracts written by the students; purpose, methods, result, and keywords (PMRK) by 34% of students then purpose, methods and result (PMR) by 30% students. The researcher also found that the students confused in written abstract produced by the students in the sub components of language use, whether in the use of agreement, tense, word order, articles, pronoun or prepositions. The researcher analyzed and gave assessments of sub component language use by using theory of Jacobs. The findings shows that almost the language use of abstracts written by the students at the level of passed, whether in the use of agreement, tense, word order, articles, pronoun, and prepositions.

The research by Atanassova et.all (2016) quantify the phenomenon of text reuse in abstracts and examine the positions of the sentences that are similar to sentences in abstracts in the IMRaD structure (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion), using a corpus of over 85,000 research articles published in the seven PLOS journals. The results 84% of abstract have at least one sentence in common with the body of the article. The results also show that the sections of the paper from
which abstract sentence are taken are invariant across the PLOS journals, with sentences mainly coming from the beginning of the introduction and the end of the conclusion. It was different with the finding on this research that shown the structure abstract paragraphs written by the students, the components of abstract and the language use in the abstract written by the students.

The other research that negative with this research by Benjamin et.al (2014), examines grammatical cohesion in the Language and Literature abstracts of undergraduate dissertations presented to the Department of English of a public university in Ghana – the University of Cape Coast (UCC). A total of 50 abstracts (25 each from Language and Literature) constituted the data set for the study. Using mixed research design and drawing on Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) influential theory of cohesion, the study points to three key findings. First, of Halliday and Hasan’s four grammatical cohesive devices (that is, conjunction, reference, substitution, and ellipses) reference and conjunction are preponderantly used. Second, the use of these grammatical devices in the Language and Literature abstracts evinces more similarities than differences. Third, although undergraduate students studying English at the University of Cape Coast do use a range of grammatical cohesive devices, they seem to lack sophistication in their use. The findings have implications for pedagogy, theory, academic writing and further research. Different with this research that analyzed all aspects of language use whether in the use of agreement, tense, word order, articles, pronoun and prepositions.
4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the researcher finds out the result of analysis writing abstract of research paper. The researcher used the theory of Cindy and also the theory from Lewiston to analyze the structure abstract paragraphs and the components of abstracts then used the theory of Jacob to analyze the language use of abstracts. The results are as follows:

a. The structure of abstract paragraphs written by the students; 3 students (6%) written in 4 paragraphs, 44 students (88%) written in 3 paragraphs, 2 students (4%) written in 2 paragraphs, and 1 student (2%) writes in 1 paragraph.

b. The components of the abstract form in the students based on the theories of Cindy and Lewiston: Introduction (I), Purpose (P), Methods (M), Result (R), Keywords (K). The findings: 5 components IPMRK written by 5 students (10%), 4 components PMRK written by 17 students (34%), 4 components IPMR written by 2 students (4%), 3 components PMR written by 15 students (30%), 3 components PRK written by 7 students (14%), and 2 components PR written by 3 students (6%)

c. The language use in the students abstract analyzed by the theory of Jacobs, sub components of language use: agreement, tense, word order, article, pronoun and preposition. The findings of the use agreement 11 students have the level of need improvement, 33 students have the level of passed, and 6 students have the level of excellent. The findings of the use of tense 44 students have the level of need improvement, 6 students have the level of passed. The findings of the use word order 13 students have the level of need improvement, 29 students have the level of passed, and 8 students have the level of excellent. The findings of the use article 12 students have the level of need improvement, 30 students have the level of passed, 8 students have the level of excellent. The use of pronoun almost students have the level of passed that was 49 students. The last, the use of preposition 6 students have the level of need
improvement, 35 students have the level of passed and 9 students have the level of excellent.

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