

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It covers seven parts. They are background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research, formulation of the research, purpose of the research, significance of the research, and definition of the key terms. This chapter gives the general reason why the researcher chooses this topic.

A. The Background of the Research

Writing is one of the important skills in English. Writing is one of the language skills that used to communicate. It does not only for academic practice but also for professional life. Writing should be mastered by the students, but not only for the students, writing skill should be mastered by the all people. It is very important to be learned, because it is very needed in some working. Such as make an essay, a short Story, especially in a thesis and a journal that we must use English abstract in it.

Writing is a literary work that appears through the creative ideas the someone in a her/his written to read by the reader. According to Nunan (2003:88), writing is the mental work of inventing ideas, thinking about how to express them, and organizing them into statements and paragraphs that will be clear to leader. Writing is a complex cognitive activity that is done by the students and many people. It might be began from sentence, text, essay as the people think, because they should use correct dictions, chronologies, and spelling of word.

The activities that usually in writing is writing text. In writing text, we should express our ideas to make some paragraphs and can to arrange each paragraph be cohesively and coherently. Therefore, writing is not easy. Not only for students, but also to lecturers. The lectures should master in writing skill, especially in writing abstract, because in a thesis or a journal must be there English abstract in it.

An abstract is a summarize of the research form that has made by a researcher, that can be read by the readers as a source of new knowledge and can be a source of reference for the research in accordance with the study of the reader. According to Silyn and Roberts (2013:54), an abstract presents the overview to an expert audience. Required in specialized documents such as journal papers, conference papers and posters. With the purpose” to give the reader an overview of all of the key information in the thesis: objective, methods, results, conclusions, contribution to originality (Silyn and Roberts, 2013:148). So, writing abstract should made accordance procedure or the steps well. Because an abstract must be there in a thesis or journal to make the readers are easy to be know the content of the thesis or journal.

In 2018, University of Pasir Pengaraian conducted National Seminar that attended by many participants. The participants were the lecturers University of Pasir Pengaraian and the lecturers outside University of Pasir Pengaraian. There are 111 articles that written by the lecturers on National Seminar Proceeding. The National Seminar Proceeding have the theme is “The Role of Universities to Improve Local Competence in The Face of The Industry Revolution 4.0”. On National Seminar Proceeding there are many researches made by the lecturers. In

research journal, there was abstract that used English language. To make the abstract in English language is not easy. Because must be mastered in procedure of writing English abstract.

An abstract is important to the people in make a research, include the lecturers also. Because an abstract is one of important part on the thesis, an article or journal. To make an abstract is not easy, in writing English abstract should be mastered, because an abstract is including one part of the thesis or journal that will read by the readers. On research journal, there were many researchers, especially the lecturers. On the National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian, not only the all participants who came from The English Department. There were came from engineering, agriculture, mathematic, biology, and others. Especially the participants who came outside English Department, they were not learn about English writing abstract. There were some of the lecturers who ask for the lecturers' English department for help them to translate their abstract in English language. Not only participants from not The English Department that feel difficult in writing English abstract, but the participants from English Department too. Many articles that have been read by the researcher about writing abstract, that writing abstract is not easy, because it requires not only a good level of proficiency of a foreign language but also to think in a foreign language and structure the main ideas clearly and logically. An abstract must be cohesively and coherently, so that the reader can be gets the point from a research. Based on researcher observation, the researcher found the reasons about it; firstly, writing an abstract must be there on a research, likes a thesis, an article or journal, secondly, writing English abstract is not easy to all people especially to the

lecturers because must be mastered in procedure of writing abstract, thirdly the all lecturers or participants need the writing an abstract in their research, and the last, not all the lecturers who came from the English Department.

Based on the reasons above, the researcher interested to conducted a research about writing English abstract with the title “An Analysis of English Abstract Written By The Participants On The National Seminar Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir Pengaraian”.

B. The Setting of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, there were several reasons that found in analysis writing English abstract. Firstly, writing abstract must be there in a research, likes on the thesis or article. Secondly, writing an abstract is not easy to the people, include the lecturers because must be mastered in procedure of writing abstract. And the last, not all lecturers come from the English Department, so that they did not learn about writing English abstract. The researcher needs writing abstract in their researches. Based on the reasons above, the researcher conducted research “An Analysis of English Abstract Written By The Participants On The National Seminar Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir Pengaraian”.

C. The Limitation of the Research

Based on the setting of the research described above, the researcher only focused on An Analysis of English Abstract Written By The Participants On The National Seminar Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir Pengaraian.

D. The Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the research above, the researcher formulated the problem on the following question: How is the English Abstract Written By The Participants On The National Seminar Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir Pengaraian?

E. The Purpose of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research above, this research was to find out arrangement of English Abstract Written By The Participants On The National Seminar Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir Pengaraian.

F. The Significance of the Research

Related to the objective of the research above, the significant of the research were as follows:

a. To Students

This research gave some knowledge about how to make a good abstract.

b. To Other or Next Researcher

This research can to improve the knowledge about writing English abstract well.

c. To Lecturers

This research gave some evaluation in make English abstract.

G. The Definition of the Key Terms

1. Writing

Writing is work of someone through the ideas with to express the ideas into written form. According to Nunan (2003:88), writing is the mental work of inventing ideas, thinking about how to express them, and organizing them into statements and paragraphs that will be clear to leader. To write the something, we should have ideas and can express our ideas in writing and from each paragraph, can form paragraphs that coherently.

2. Abstract

An abstract is the important part to read, because the abstract is summarize from the research. According to Silyn and Roberts (2013: 54), abstract present the overview to an experts audience. An abstract is result from a research that summarized in short paragraph, to make easy the reader to read the our content of thesis or journal.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED THEORIES

This chapter focuses on the theoretical frame work of the research. The review of related theories is very important to discuss because the researcher is interested in giving more explanation and making clear in understanding the concept of writing and abstract. There are three points in this chapter which elaborate the theories as foundation in conducting of the research. This chapter also describes of review of related theories, review of the related findings and conceptual framework.

A. Review of related Theories

1. The Nature of Writing

Writing is the way a someone to express his or her ideas in the sentences or paragraph that used to communicate indirectly. According to Dewi (2014:67), writing appears as the result of cultural changes and needs memory to remember and think. The writing needs a process of remembering and also thinking. In this case, it is also a long process which requires both time and energy. Therefore, writing is not easy to do by people.

Writing is the work of someone through ideas and aspirations in written form. According to Soles, Perez, and Fuentes (2007:279) states writing is necessary to transmit the merits of your work, your ideas and aspirations. That is the way of writer to communicate with the readers. The

writer follows the rules of grammar, spelling, punctuations, and sentences structure in writing.

Writing is a communication activity that involves both writers' mental process and physical process. According to Langan (2009:15) writing is a way to communicate with others. Writing is made by the writers through ideas poured into written and read by the readers. The article contained knowledge that could be used as a source of new knowledge for the readers. The article aims to give the readers of the content conveyed by the author. That is where writing is one way to communicate with the readers.

Based on the explanation of writing above, the researcher can conclude that writing is a thinking process to express our ideas into written that have been arranged neatly and can be read by the readers to get new information that they needed in handwriting work. To make a good writing, the writer must have a good process in it. The writer must mastery in grammar, punctuation, and spelling in writing.

2. The Writing Process

A good writing is writing that made with best arrangements. According to Hammer (2004:5), there are four principles of the writing. They are:

a) Planning

Planning is pre-writing process. Because the planning was begun from thinking, talking, reading and writing about what the writer need to writing before writing draft.

b) Drafting

In drafting, the writer makes a draft. In the drafting, the writer begin to planning make a content in written.

c) Revising

In revising, the result of writing will be corrected, because the content of writing is not always correct. This case is important to improve our writing.

d) A Good Writing

Having been revised or edited, the writing will be in a good form. Automatically, the writer gets a good and correct product of writing.

In writing, a writer needs a good strategy to get the best result writing. He/ She needs the process in writing. According to Soles, Perez, and Fuentes (2007: 32), writing process composed of three main stages. Firstly, Pre-writing. Before beginning to write you should invest some time planning what to write and how to transmit the information. In order to do this you should consider (a) audience and purpose (who you are writing to and why), (b) tone and style (how you transmit the information), (c) gathering of information (brainstorming analyzing sources of information, etc.) and (d) outlining (organization of information). Secondly, Writing. Once you have gathered and organized the information, you can begin writing a first draft. At this stage, it is important to consider the main parts of the text, paragraph development and coherence as well as genre conventions. As you revise and consider all these aspects, it may be helpful to use representative models as a

reference. And the thirdly, Post-writing. The final stage of the writing process involves (a) revising content and organizing, (b) checking for grammatical accuracy (c) editing for style and (d) proofreading and peer produce a flawless final version.

Writing is often described as a linear process, moving from the first stage to the last stage in an orderly fashion. According to Langan (2009:25-37) writing process involves:

a) Prewriting

You may not be able to think of an interesting topic or thesis. Or you may have trouble coming up with relevant details to support a possible thesis. The following pages describe five prewriting technique that will help you think about and develop a topic and get words on paper: (1) free writing, (2) questioning, (3) making a list, (4) clustering, and (5) preparing a scratch outline. These techniques help you think about and create materials, and they are a central part of the writing process.

b) Writing A First Draft

When you write a first draft, be prepared to put in additional thoughts and details that did not emerge during prewriting. Make it your goal to state your thesis clearly and develop the content of your essay with plenty of specific details.

c) Revising

Revising is as much in the writing process as prewriting, outlining, and doing the first draft. Revising means rewriting an essay, building on what has already been done, to make it stronger.

d) Editing

After you have revised your essay for content and style, you are ready to edit-check for and correct-error in grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Remember that eliminating sentence-skill mistakes will improve an average essay and help ensure a strong grade on a good essay. Further, as you get into the habit of checking your writing, you will also get into the habit of using the sentence skills consistently. They are an integral part of clear and effective writing.

3. The Nature of Abstract

An abstract is the part of article on the book that always read by the readers to get information from the research. The abstract is usually the first thing people read before they start to read the whole article, Klimova (2013:512). An abstract made in the last because the abstract is summarize from the content of article, journal, or thesis. But, abstract is the first shape to read by the reader. By reading the abstract, the reader can know about the contents in it. so, the reader does not need to read from the first until the last page to be know contents of the article someone.

The abstract is important in a research, because an abstract is summarize from the research and important part to the readers. According to Cuschieri, Grech, and Ventura (2018:1), the abstract is positioned just after the title and is the game changer for scientific paper. The abstract is the second most read section of the paper (after the title). The reader of course read the title of an article or journal. The abstract is important to write, because the abstract is summarize from the content of text.

An abstract is a part that should be stand alone, which the reader does not have to look the other parts. Because the abstract have conclude of the background, aim/objective, methods, results and conclusions (Cushchieri, Grech, and Ventura, 2018). An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece, (Simkhada, Teijlingen, 2013). An abstract must be there clear of the points. Therefore, writing abstract is very important in article or thesis.

An abstract is one of important part that there in thesis or article on journal. An abstract is the first part that will be read by the readers. According to Norris (2016:18) the abstract (now generally considered the same as a summary) is the first thing seen. It may be the only part of the article that is read. Because in the abstract it contains all summary from a research. Therefore, the abstract is a important part in a research.

The abstract is a factual summary of a much longer report. According to Pierson (2004:1207) an abstract is a condensed version of a full scientific paper, it describes a study and its results. It is mean, an abstract explain about

what is the background of the research, how to solve the problems of the research and what is aim of the research. So, the reader will be know the contents of the research, after the readers read the abstract of that research.

4. The Theory of Writing Abstract

Writing an abstract is one of difficult parts, because it is a most important part in a research and an abstract is a part that always read by the reader. According to Jalalian (2012:520) writing an abstract properly is one of the most highly-specialized forms a academic writing. The abstract, which is a very vital part of a journal article, comes first in the article, but it is the last part to be written. To write the abstract, the writer must be carefully. Because an abstract must be neatly arranged and the content must be clear to the readers, so that it is easy to understand. According to Jalalian (2012:522) there are writing parts of the abstract, likes introduction, methods, results, and conclusion that it all must be neatly arranged.

Writing is one of four skills in language. Writing is not easy because a write must master in grammar, punctuation and all line writing. Writing abstract must be there in a thesis or journal. Because an abstract is the important point from a journal or thesis. Writing abstract is not easy because we must express our ideas to conclude all the material in one topic with coherently. This section must be concise with a word limit, which is usually around 250 words, according to Cuschieri, Grech, and Ventura (2018:1). As it has indicated above, the writing of abstract in English is not easy, because it requires not only a good level of proficiency of a foreign language but also to

think in a foreign language and structure the main ideas clearly and logically, according to Klimova (2015:911).

Many researchers said that an abstract should be written with the specified number of words. According to Simkhada, Teijlingen and Hundley (2015:264) one of us (EvT) has reviewed abstract adhered to and all abstracts where automatically cut at 250 words and the last few words/ sentences were simply removed. According to Cuschieri(2018:2) acceptable word counts for the structured abstract vary between institutions, but generally approximates 400 words. An abstract must be concise with a word limit, which is usually around 250 words (Cuschieri, Grech and Ventura, 2018:1). Although abstract, typically 200 to 250 words long, are published with the longer works they condense, they can also be published separately in periodical indexes and by abstracting services (Alred, Brusaw, and Oliu, 2010:7). We see many abstract that long and sometime is short. But, all of it depends on the rules set by each educational institution.

To make English abstract, we should have a way for the best result of writing English abstract. Because, the abstract is second part that read by the reader after title. Simkhada, Teijlingen (2013:263) stated that six steps of writing an abstract. Having identified an appropriate conference at which to present your work or ideas, you should then follow these steps:

- a) Find the stream where your topic best fits;
- b) Decide if your topic is an empirical study or programmer/ policy driven;
- c) List the main points in bullet form;

- d) Convert the bullet points into linking sentences;
- e) Provide descriptive and interesting title; and
- f) Re-check your abstract using the checklist and submit.

To make an abstract, we should have indicators. The indicators can help in writing a good abstract. According to Silyn (2013: 54-55), indicators of abstract are, the firstly the statement that places your work in context. This statement that presents the big picture. But avoid an overall statement of generally known fact. Secondly, method of investigating it. This might be a description of an experimental technique, an analytical method, a design technique, a system design and so on. Thirdly, Your main result or observation. This could be an experimental finding, a theoretical result, an improved design or system, a body of information and so on. The fourthly, your main conclusion. Your dedication about what your work means, and the last, your main recommendation.

In making an abstract, we must know the arrangement of abstract. The correct arrangement in content abstract, will make the reader understand about the content of research. According to Pierson (2004:1207) the structure of an abstract must be arranged by:

- a) Title; it should be an accurate promise of the abstract's contents.
- b) Authors; author lists are rough rank orders of the relative contributions of the persons named, with the exception that the senior author (the mentor) is often listed last.
- c) Introduction or Background; there are the general descriptions about the reason and purpose of the research.

- d) Methods; explain about method and procedure that used in the research.
- e) Results; to tell the reader what the findings of the data study were.
- f) Conclusion; there is last statement from the researcher or author in a research.

The writing of an abstract is in fact one of the most important things for the researchers since they have to summarize and highlight the most important thoughts/ ideas of their text. To make an abstract, it is necessary to pay attention to its parts. Because an abstract must be correct arranged of its parts. According to Klimova (2015:910) there are fourth structure of an abstract which is usually divided into the following parts: (1) aim/goal of an abstract, (2) methods used for the research or survey, (3) findings/ results, and (4) recommendation/ implications for further research or survey. Those are all parts in make an abstract, and must be follow the correct arrange.

5. Indicator of Writing Abstract

The aim of an abstract is to report the result of a research to the readers. The abstract talks about the summary of a research. The structure of abstract must be neatly and clearly. So that, the readers can know about what was problem of research and how to solve that problem of the research. In this research, the researcher used 2 indicators. There are the on proposed by Pierson and the template on National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian.

According to Pierson (2004:1207) the structured of an abstract must be arranged by:

- a) Title; it should be an accurate promise of the abstract's contents.
- b) Authors; author lists are rough rank orders of the relative contributions of the persons named, with the exception that the senior author (the mentor) is often listed last.
- c) Introduction or Background; there are the general descriptions about the reason and purpose of the research.
- d) Methods; explain about method and procedure that used in the research.
- e) Results; to tell the reader what the findings of the data study were.
- f) Conclusion; there is last statement from the researcher or author in a research.

From the statement above, it is clear that a good abstract have all the components. From the abstract, the researcher will give the result of the research or study. Beginning from title, the authors, background, method, result, and conclusion, the researcher must be conclude in make an abstract. The abstract made by researcher to give information about the content of their research.

Indicators of abstract based on Template of National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian, there are:

- a) Introduction, this is first part of abstract and should be brief and attractive to the readers at the same time.

- b) Objective, your goal; what the study examined and why.
- c) Method, brief description of the study.
- d) Result, findings and observations.
- e) Conclusion, this is usually answers the question: what do your findings mean?
- f) Suggestion, an idea or plan put forward for consideration.
- g) No more 200 words, using the words in abstract no more 200 words.
- h) Using ARIAL 11 and single space.

B. Review of Related Findings

There were some researches about abstract that could be as sources to support the researcher in doing research about abstract. They are:

The first researcher by Blanka Frydrychova (2015), with title “ Teaching English Abstract Writing Effectively”. This research investigated about how the ways teach the students about writing English abstract. This study use the video that teach how make an abstract. And the teacher ask the students about what have their learned. Then teaching and learning can be a challenge for both the teacher and student.

The second researcher by Manuela, Mari, and Erlantz(2015), with title “ The Process of Building the Abstract of a Paper in The Context of a Writing Workshop for PhDs”. This research use training university students in various competences. Writing stands out as an essential competence. These abstract were rewritten as a result of peers’ and supervisors’ reviews. The result of this study

allow us to determine PhD candidates' behavior when building an abstract for a "call of papers". With the aim is to maximize their contributions and to address the revision of the text in a more systematic and effective manner.

The third researcher by Blanka (2013) with title "Common Mistakes in Writing abstract in English". The research investigated about most common and comprehensive mistakes students usually make when they write abstracts in English. Most of the mistakes were caused by the interference since students wrote their BP predominantly in Czech (only two students wrote their BP in English) and then translated their Czech abstract into English. Therefore, the methodological message for the teachers is to make students first summarize any English text before they writing any abstract which might be based on the Czech text.

The fourth researcher by Qory Mai Fithri (2017) with the title is "An Analysis of Students' Skill In Writing English Abstract At Non English Department Students Of Faculty Of teacher Training And Education University Of Pasir Pengaraian". This research analyzed the students' writing English abstract in non English Department Students of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Pasir Pengaraian. The purpose of this research is to find out students' writing skill in writing English abstract. In this research, that weaknesses of the students in writing abstract are they did not write the title in English, they seldom made the introduction of the research in their abstract. Mean while, the students always made complete part abstract in method, result and conclusion. The result of analyze above got from tree raters, it could be conclude that students' skill in writing abstract was categorized in fair level.

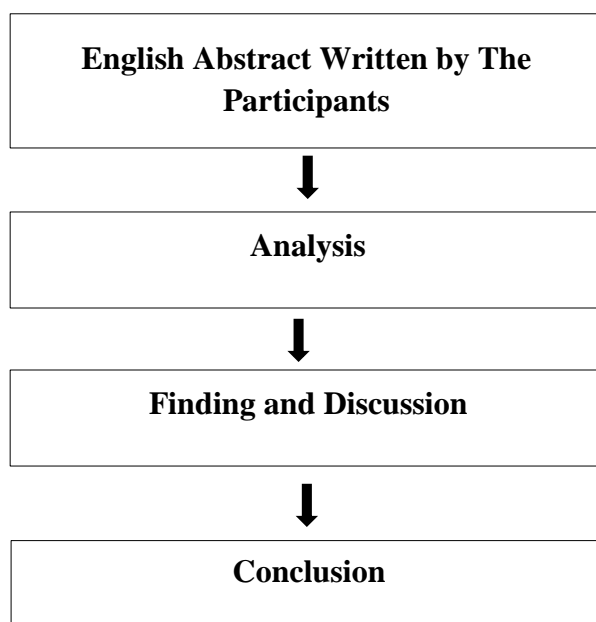
The fifth researcher by Dimkhada, Hundley, and Teijlingen (2013) with the title “Writing An Abstract for A Scientific Conference”. In this research explained that conference presentations of posters are often a first step in exploring your research ideas or findings with the wider academic community; with people who have similar interest. It is often a good opportunity to get feedback from out with your own circle of colleagues and fellow postgraduate students. Since some researchers struggle with this process we have put together some advice on issues to consider when writing a conference abstract. We highlight a number of issues to bear in mind when constructing one’s abstract.

Based on the review of related findings above, this research did by the researcher was different with researches above. In the first research by Blanka Frydrychova (2015), with title “ Teaching English Abstract Writing Effectively”, the focus object of this research is how ways in teaching writing English abstract to the students. In the second research by Manuela, Mari, and Erlantz(2015), with title “ The Process of Building the Abstract of a Paper in The Context of a Writing Workshop for PhDs”, focused object was writing abstract in writing workshop for PhDs. In the third research by Blanka (2013) with title “ Common Mistakes in Writing abstract in English”, focused object was students’ mistakes in English writing abstract. In the fourth research by Qory Mai Fithri (2017) with the title is “An Analysis of Students’ Skill In Writing English Abstract At Non English Department Students Of Faculty Of teacher Training And Education University Of Pasir Pengaraian”, focused object was students’ Non English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Pasir Pengaraian. In the fifth research by Dimkhada, Hundley, and Teijlingen (2013) with the title

“Writing An Abstract for A Scientific Conference”, focused object was how ways the people to explain an abstract for a scientific conference, and in researcher’s research with the title “An Analysis English Abstract Writtten By The Participants On The National Conference Proceeding Conducted By University of Pasir pengaraian”, focus object were English Abstract Written by The Participants. The researcher has analyzed this research on National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian. It is different focus object with the researches before.

C. The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a concept that writer used in planning the research. It is used to make a conceptual distinction and organized ideas. The researcher conducted to research based on this conceptual framework.



From the conceptual framework above, the researcher got the English abstract by the participants. The researcher choose the English abstract by the participants as sample of the research. Then, researcher choose three raters in analyzed the English abstract by the participants based on the indicator of writing abstract. And then, the researcher gave rate of English Abstract Written by The Participants with used scoring rubric writing. From the analyzed the data, researcher got the research finding and made a conclusion about this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research methodology of the research. It consists of research design. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. This research also discusses about setting of the research, instrument of the research, and discusses about technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing of the data.

A. The Research Design

In this study, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative. According Sugiyono (2005) states that the descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but not used to make broader conclusions. Qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual (non numerical) data to gain insights into a particular phenomenon of interest (Gay, 2012:7). By using this method, the researcher was able to described and found out the an analysis of English written abstract by the participants on the National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian.

B. The Setting of The Research

The researcher was conducted in Faculty of teacher Training and Education of Pasir Pengaraian University. The researcher took the data from on National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian.

C. The Population and Sample

1. The Population

According to Subagyo (2012:5) states that population is the whole fact of the thing studied. In this research, the researcher took the population from National Seminar Proceeding Book conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian. The population of this research were the participants who did research and their research on National Seminar Proceeding were 111 kinds of the research. They were from University of Pasir Pengaraian and from outside of University of Pasir Pengaraian. But, not all participants who used English abstract. Only 45 participants who used writing English abstract in their article. So, the totally of population in this research were 45 English abstract written by The Participants on that journal.

2. The Sample

According to Subagyo (2012:5) states that sample is part of all facts that are considered to represent all. The sample was gotten by totally sampling, because the population less than 100. In this research, the sample were 45 English abstract written by The Participants on that journal. Actually, on National Seminar proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian, there were 111 articles that written by the participants. But, just 45 articles that used English writing abstract, and 66 articles that used Indonesian writing abstract. So, the samples were 45 articles on National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian.

D. The Instrumentation

According to Gay (2012:113) an instrument is attest or tool used for data collection, and the instruments section of a research plan describes the particular instruments to be used in the study. Instrument was a tool or media that used by researcher to collect the data. Instrument must have some controls to make sure the test is understand by the despondence. Instrument of this research was rubric score of writing abstract indicators. There were 2 indicators of abstract that used as instrument in this research, they were based on Pierson Theory and based on Template of National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian. To make an abstract, we should be have indicators. The indicators could help in writing good abstract. According to Pierson (2004:1207) the structured of an abstract must be arranged by:

- a) Title; it should be an accurate promise of the abstract's contents.
- b) Authors; author lists are rough rank orders of the relative contributions of the persons named, with the exception that the senior author (the mentor) is often listed last.
- c) Introduction or Background; there was the general descriptions about the reason and purpose of the research.
- d) Methods; explain about method and procedure that used in the research.
- e) Results; to tell the reader what the findings of the data study were.
- f) Conclusion; there was last statement from the researcher or author in a research.

Indicators of abstract based on Template of National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian, there are:

- a) Introduction, this was first part of abstract and should be brief and attractive to the readers at the same time.
- b) Objective, your goal; what the study examined and why.
- c) Method, brief description of the study.
- d) Result, findings and observations.
- e) Conclusion, this is usually answers the question: what do your findings mean?
- f) Suggestion, an idea or plan put forward for consideration.
- g) No more 200 words, using the words in abstract no more 200 words.
- h) Using ARIAL 11 and single space.

E. The Technique of Collecting The Data

In collecting the data, researcher used systematic procedure. According to Hasan (2014:17) data collection is intended as recording events or characteristics of some or all elements of the population. It means that to found the data and got the information about the research. To collected the data, the researcher found out the English abstract written.

There were some procedures to conducted the collecting the data. The firstly, the researcher found the participants' abstract on journal of National Seminar Proceeding conducted by University of Pasir Pengaraian. The secondly, the researcher was classified writing English abstract on that journal. The thirdly, after the data had been collected, the researcher chose three raters to help in

analyzed the data. The fourthly, the researcher gave participants' writing English abstract to the raters. The fifthly, the researcher gave the raters the indicators of writing English abstract. The sixthly, the raters analyzed the data based on the indicators. The seventhly, from the analyzed result of writing abstract from all raters, the researcher rated of English abstract written by the participants based on scoring rubric writing. The Finally, the researcher presented in result finding.

F. The Technique of Analyzing of The Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data from the all raters by using Guttman Scale and writing rubric score. According to Sugiyono (2013, 96), research using Guttman Scale is done if you want to get a strict answer to a problem asked. The Guttman Scale in addition can be made in the multiple choice form, can also be made in the checklist form. The answer could be made the highest score of one and the lowest zero. The researcher had some steps to analyzed the data. The firstly, the researcher did identification of English abstract written by the participants. Secondly, the researcher choose three raters to helped the researcher in analyzed the data. The thirdly, the researcher gave participants' English abstract written to the raters. The fourthly, the researcher gave the raters the indicators of writing English abstract. The fifthly, the raters analyzed the data based on the indicators. The seventhly, from the analyzed result of writing abstract for all raters, the researcher rate of English abstract written by the participants based on Guttman Scale and scoring rubric writing. The Finally, the presented in result finding, with the aim to find out English abstract written by the

participants. To get percentage from writing abstract, one common method of assigning abstract was based on the following table:

Table 1. Scoring of Writing

Score	Letter Case	Criterion
85-100	A	Excellent
70-84	B	Good
55-69	C	Fair
50-54	D	Poor
0-49	E	Very Poor

Arikunto (2002) in Fithri, 2017