Lessons from the Use of Explicit Conjunction in the Article Indexed Sinta-2: Lessons for New Authors

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Abstract: *This research examines the use of explicit conjunctions in Sinta-indexed journal articles to provide instructive examples for new authors. Using a qualitative methodology and content analysis, the study focuses on the article Realisasi Makna Tekstual dalam Artikel Jurnal Ilmiah dalam Bahasa Indonesia. The findings reveal that additive and consequential conjunctions are predominantly used, highlighting patterns in both internal and external conjunction usage.*

Keywords: explicit conjunctions, Sinta-indexed journals, qualitative analysis, conjunction usage, academic writing

1. Introduction

We should be Understanding the pattern of using external conjunctions in well-written articles, including articles that can be published in Sinta 1, Sinta 2 indexed journals, let alone Sinta 1, is very necessary for beginner level journal article writers. We should be It is well-known that articles published in Sinta-indexed journals with the categories as above show that the articles are categorized as good/of quality.

The pattern of use of conjunctions in articles is also important to investigate because the use and pattern of use of conjunctions is related to the author's mindset. The use of conjunctions "dan"/ and shows an attempt to combine 2 ideas, "sehingga"/so that they are related to cause and effect, while "setelah"/after is related to time [1]

As a result of a preliminary study of the use of conjunction in the last 10 decades, no investigation of the use of conjunction in Sinta's indexed article was found.

It found be studies have investigated the use of implicite conjunctions in Surat Albaqoroh [2], in novel [3], in Exposition text of high school class X books [4]. Similarly, the fact on the ground that some writers, especially beginner writers, still do not understand conjunctions, let alone the use of conjunctions in Sinta's indexed articles.

Understanding conjunction in writing the Introduction section of articles that can be published in Sinta's indexed journal needs to be given a solution, among others, by writing this article. The material written is part of the research findings entitled "Analisis Penggunaan Konjungsi dalam Artikel yang Berjudul Realisasi Makna Tekstual pada Artikel Jurnal Ilmiah dalam Bahasa Indonesia" (with researchers Tri Wiratno, 2021).

The conjunction itself is a word that connects 2 clauses or 2 sentences. Meanwhile, external conjunctions are conjunctions that appear in writing in real terms; Conjunctions that are used, but do not appear in the text are called implicit conjunctions [5]

The purpose of this study is to analyze the use of explicit conjunctions in Sinta-indexed journal articles and provide instructive examples for new authors to enhance their writing quality. This study is significant as it helps new authors understand the patterns and importance of explicit conjunction usage, thereby improving the quality of their submissions to Sinta-indexed journals.

2. Literature Review

Conjunctions are one of the most important types of words in any language. Because of its function of connecting 2 ideas, conjunctions include structural words [6].

Wiratno said that the conjunctions that appear in the text are external conjunctions and these conjunctions are called conjunctions or connecting words by most people. Meanwhile, a conjunction that connects two sentences, but does not appear in the text is called an implicit conjunction [7].

In Indonesian, in general, it is better known that conjunctions can be divided into two: intrasentence conjunctions and intersentence conjunctions. An intrasentence conjunction is a conjunction that connects 2 clauses, while an intersentence conjunction is a conjunction that connects 2 sentences [8].

Table 1: Categories of Conjunctions

Categories Conjunction	Intersentence	Intrasentence
Addition	-Dan -atau	-Selain itu, -Di samping itu
Comparison	-Tetapi -Sementara	-Akan tetapi, -Sebaliknya,
Time sequence	-Setelah -Sebelum	-Pertama, -Kedua,
Consequences	-Sehingga -Karena	-Akibatnya, -Sebagai akibat,

A conjunction has function to correlate 2 clauses or 2 sentences. Related to this conjunction, intrasentence conjunctions that function to connect 2 clauses can consists of 1 word, for example dan, setelah, dan sehingga, while conjunctions between sentences usually consist of more than 1 word, for example selain itu, and akan tetapi.

The location of this research is the Introduction to the journal article. Regarding the Introduction, by citing the ideas conveyed by Swales (1990), Sjafnil conveyed the steps (moves) in writing the Introduction as follows [11].

Table 2: Steps in Introduction Writing

Move 1: Determine the discussion area)	Step 1: State the main point of study
	Step 2: Define the topic generalization
	Step 3: Review previous research efforts
Move 2: Define a niche)	Step 1A: counter claiming or
	Step 1B: Define the niche): determine the background of the problem or
	Step 1C: Write down the research questions that arise
	Step 1D: Research Question
Move 3: Establish a niche as a study subject	Step 1A: Write down the research objectives or
	Step 1B: Providing affirmation of the research problem that investigated
	Step 2: Provide an overview of the findings)

The goal or need of writing or the social process of writing the Introduction as conveyed by Hasyim is to explain that the topic or problem is important to be researched so that the writing needs to be oriented to the writing of exposition texts so that structurally it can be patterned with (1) proposals, (2) arguments, and (3) reaffirmation of proposals [10]

3. Research Methods

A qualitative approach is used to determine the use and pattern of use of external conjunctions of journal articles which are the object as well as the location of the research. The content of the analysis is the method of collecting data, namely by observing the external connecting words used in the article of the research object, namely the article entitled "Realisasi Makna Tekstual pada Artikel Jurnal Ilmiah dalam Bahasa Indonesia" Published in the journal Linguistik Indonesia which is categorized Sinta 2, in August 2010, Number 2, Pages 141—166, written by Tri Wiratno (UNS). The data is further grouped and displayed by referring to the category of conjunction words as shown in Table 1.

4. Results and Discussion

The Introduction to the research object article is written in an indirect style to reveal that the research problem is important to investigate. The point is that the author does not directly reveal that the research problem is important to be researched so that the reader must determine in which part of the explanation that the research problem is expressed by the author of the article.

The author does not state at all that the problem is important to be investigated, but in his explanation, it is written that the object of the research is related to 4 scientific articles. The sentences used are as follows.

- **Makalah ini berisi analisis realisasi makna tekstual pada empat artikel ilmiah di bidang biologi, ekonomi, sosial, dan Bahasa.**

To state that this problem is important to investigate, the author reveals that there are 3 points of view that are used as a knife kajian: selain makna tekstual, like expressed in the first sentence, in the next sentence the point of view, namely **the ideological meaning and the interpersonal meaning,** expressed in the sentence.

- **Dua makna metafungsional yang lain adalah makna ideasional dan makna interpersonal.**

After the data analysis was carried out, the use of external conjunctions in the article (research object), as follows.

Table 3: Use of Intersentence Conjunction

Categories Conjunction	Intersentence Conjunction	Frequency
Addition	-dan	15 (75%)
	-serta	1 (5%)
Comparison	-Tetapi	1 (5%)
Time sequence		
Consequences	-Karena	1 (5%)
	-sehingga	1 (5%)
	-meskipun	1 (5%)
Total		**20**

Meanwhile, the use of conjunctions between sentences is as follows.

Tabel 4: Penggunaan Konjungsi Eksternal-Antarkalimat

Categories Conjunction	Intrasentence Conjunction	Frequency
Addition		
Comparison	-Sementara	1 (50%)
Time sequence		
Consequences	-Dengan demikian	1 (50%)
Total		**2**

When paying attention to the results of this study, the author argues that this article writing model has a distinctive characteristic, namely by indirectly expressing its ideas. However, it has achieved the goal of writing, which is to argue that the problem is important to be researched.

With the indirect disclosure of ideas, the strategy of using conjunctions is to increase the use of conjunctions dan to provide a complete explanation related to the idea to be conveyed, namely there are 75%, and 5% use of conjunctions serta.

Tri Wiratno, the author of the article, also did not use conjunctions between conjunction sentences dengan demikian to confirm the argument that research problems are important to be researched, but the conjunction is used to complete the explanation; The sentence is as follows.

- **Dengan demikian, makna metafungsional melingkupi ketiga jenis makna tersebut, dan realisasinya di dalam teks dapat dilihat dari unsur-unsur leksikogramatika (lexicogrammar).**

With the pattern of conveying the idea that the topic is important to write about, the Introductory writing pattern also does not follow the Create A Reaserch Space (CARS) writing model initiated by Swales. However, indirectly the aspect of writing down the research objectives has been conveyed.

Similarly, the pattern of writing an Introduction based on genre theory as has been researched by Hasyim (2019) is also not followed in the writing of the Introduction to the article written by Tri Wiratno.

On the other hand, the finding in this study is that the use of additive conjunctions is the use of conjunctions that are potentially used in writing the Introduction section. Addition conjunctions, such as **dan, serta, selain itu, di samping itu.** It is a flexible condition that can be used to combine ideas for various purposes: to argue or describe something.

The findings of this study are almost the same as the results of Hasyim and Puti's research on the use of conjunctions in the introduction in the field of Education. Hasyim and Puti's research findings that the dominant articles used are **and** (8 uses) and **sehingga** (3 uses)[11].

The findings about the use of conjunctions in this Introduction section are different from the use of conjunctions used in the theory section. The conjunctions that are widely used in the theory section of this article are conjunctions: conjunctions, comparisons, and additions[12]

Findings that can be called different were also found in research on the use of conjunctions in journal articles in the field of linguistics. It is known that the most widely used conjunction is a conjunction that shows a comparison/opposite, namely namun (46%), oleh karena itu (45%), and sebaliknya (9%)[13].

The results obtained in this study are, the author found three out of nine total types of conjunctions between sentences, consisting of conjunctions that express the opposite of the previously stated (namun) 46%, conjunctions that state the consequences of (oleh karena itu) 45% and conjunctions that declare opposition to the previous state (sebaliknya) 9% [13].

In the results of another study conducted by Bersama Sabrina, Hasyim found that the conjunctions used in the introduction in articles in the field of communication are coordinating conjunctions, subordinative conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions[14]

This indirect drafting pattern is natural to use when paying attention to the author of the article who is a linguist. Tri Wiratno is an expert in text and text analysis so that the person concerned is able to express the writing style indirectly.

This indirect writing style is different from other article writing styles, such as that written by Prof. Ahmad Saudi Samosir who in some of his articles published in the Scopus journal uses more direct expression of ideas, meaning that they are conveyed directly: problems, gaps, alternative solutions, and usefulness.

In writing journal articles, authors must be meticulous in using conjunctions, both within sentences and between sentences. The appropriate use of conjunctions will help clarify the relationship between the ideas and arguments presented, making the writing more coherent and easier for readers to understand. Additionally, selecting the right conjunctions can improve the logical flow and ensure that each part of the article is well-connected. Mistakes in using conjunctions can lead to confusion and reduce the overall quality of the writing. Therefore, it is crucial for authors to pay attention to the types and functions of conjunctions used in each sentence and paragraph.

5. Conclusion

This study highlights the importance of explicit conjunctions in Sinta-indexed journal articles, demonstrating that additive and consequential conjunctions are predominantly used. By understanding these patterns, new authors can enhance their writing quality, making their articles more coherent and publishable in high-quality journals.

A good example of writing an Introduction in the research object article that can be published in the Sinta 2 journal is more often used in addition conjunctions to provide a clearer explanation that the object of study is at least 4 articles with 3 study points of view. With this complete explanation, it turns out that indirectly, the author of the article argues that the research topic is holistic so that the reader indirectly agrees that the research topic is important to be researched. This type of writing model is most likely to be written by people who master the text and language.

On the other hand, the dominant use of addition conjunctions in articles - research objects/locations - has not shown uniformity with penggunaan konjungsi pada bagian pendahuluan untuk bidang lain sehingga perlu dilakukan kajian lebih lanjut To find out the pattern of using conjunctions in journal articles in the introduction.

Acknowledgments

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