

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A text, in linguistics is used to refer on any passage, either they are spoken or written form, no matter how short or long it is, then it is also able to construct unified structure on whole (Halliday & Hassan, 1976: 1). This means that there are some elements which make those element to element build a complete compilations of text. Anyhow, while stating such language, a grammatical (i.e. well-ordered words) and meaningful content of a text become essential features which must exist in a text (Searle, 1969).

Accordingly, meaning on linguistics is directed to discuss further about semantic. However, this meaning on the present case is less discussed, and the function of stating such text is reviewed further regarding to research question which is stated in current research, i.e. how to find native speakers' performance and coherence when writing scientific articles. Meaning limits the discussion on content inside what topic and theme which are discussed by the writers' on scientific articles they wrote, rather than functions which then leads to find out a clear and generalizable pattern, where, later can be applied as a guide in writing such scientific articles. By this purpose, functions which implemented by speech acts is administered further in this present research.

As explained, a text must acquire a well, organized and structured pattern which then, Searle (1969) mentions it as 'grammatical'; and meaningful content where the speakers/writers have some intentions to state those text. Thus, to gain

and describe more about those grammaticality, linguistics has syntax which focuses on discussing pattern of language. Besides, speech acts is also implemented to convey the pattern of scientific articles' writers on how each sentence functions to acting some action.

Briefly, syntax has a mean that the sentence violates no syntactic rules or principles of English grammar i.e. well-formed words (van Valin, Jr., 2001: 4). As long as the forms of the sentence obeys word order arrangements, though it has no essential meaning, rather, it does not violate any syntactic rule, e.g.

[1] *The boy played some music.*

[2] *The music played some boys.*

Both sentence [1] and [2] obey syntactic rules and grammatical form. However, sentence [2] has no essential meaning, indeed, those sentences exactly have the same syntactic structures. For van Valin, then sentence [2] can be announced as it is grammatical, or well formed, despite becomes semantically odd (van Valin, 2001: 4). Thus, while compiling component to component of words in ordered structure must obey syntactic rules which then, the statement or text asserted has a meaningful and understandable content.

Just as presented in chapter IV which displays of the way how the writers of scientific articles performed sentences by means. As the analysis of speech acts, which means to express and display the functions of each statements found in three various scientific articles written by different native speakers of English in chapter IV, assertive and directive speech acts are detected significantly, whereas, the most common speech acts found here is assertive acts rather than

directive acts, despite there were also found some directive acts. This matter is suit to the written type of scientific article, e.g. the statements must be concise, clear and able to present reported finding of research on unambiguous and plain statement (Writing Centre Learning Guide, 2014). Besides, on scientific article, the writers tend to convey and convince the readers that what they state while reporting the research result in scientific article is something true (Trisnawati, 2017: 80) Some illocutionary forces of assertive acts were found significantly, which consist of claiming, assuring, arguing, informing, conjecturing, asserting, reporting and explaining. Some ordering act which represents to directive act also appears.

Claiming was performed significantly in scientific article by considering the statement of Searle and van der Veken (1985) as cited in Smith (1991) that claim is a kind of assertive act and it puts forward some view, but has no evidence to support the statement. According to the finding, this kind of act was found, because on scientific report, the writer might present some views or ideas of on the sentence which is in case, anyhow, some evidence was not stated completely in a sentence.

Assuring was also found apparently. Here, scientific article needs some statements contain assuring which is used to ensure the readers that what the writer found is a truth. For Smith (1991: 88), assuring means removing of worry from the mind of hearer, in this case, the readers. Moreover, scientifically work means it is empiric and can be tested its rightness. It is not strange, then, when assuring was also found.

Next is to arguing. This kind was a massive act found significantly. Researchers may argue a lot in scientific articles by providing some evidence and proof to support the argument which the researchers made (Smith, 1991: 90). Thus, arguing is a kind of act which is used apparently while writing on scientific article.

Informing was another act which found in finding (Smith, 1991: 91). It is obvious that some statements of the researchers presented in scientific articles are to inform the readers about some information which then impact to the readers know the content of information.

Besides, conjecturing was also found. Though the amount was fewest compared to other acts, some statements still contain this kind of act. To conjecture means the writers have a thought about something, but the evidence is not completed which then makes the readers doubt of what the writers stated (Smith, 1991: 93). Though this kind of act should be avoided, moreover for writing scientific articles, yet, some data were found to presuppose some case which might have a probability to be true by the writer.

Next, asserting was also found. To assert directed to the act of conveying information about the truth and fact (Hornby, 1995:61). It is quite hard to differ between asserting and informing. However, to differ those two kinds considering to the force makes by the writer/speaker to the reader/hearer. To assert is more forceful than to inform. Asserting means the writer forces the readers to believe what s/he states is true.

Next assertive act which was found is reporting. Still in Hornby, (1995: 993), reporting is one of the functions of assertive illocutionary act that aims to inform something that has been done. To report, the writer means showing some information about something which has been investigated, observed, or done. This must be presented in scientific article by the consideration of, a researcher must report some activities/result of what has been studied.

Explaining is the way to tell something in details (Hornby: 405). This kind of act, was also found in scientific articles. Some statements must contain meaningful and detail information which explain or describe about something to clear the readers' mind.

Besides, directive act was also a common act to find in scientific article by considering to order the readers gaining more detail information, e.g. *see table 1* has a mean to invite the readers to get some more detail information by inviting them to see table 1. Those are some finding found for speech acts or functions after investigating some research articles.

Discussing about writing scientific article, the pattern applied in such kind of written type must be followed, i.e. IMRaD (Mack, 2018). Each subdivision of IMRAD which begun by abstract, introduction, literature review (i.e. some literature review is inserted collaboratively in introduction), method, finding, discussion, and conclusion were analyzed convincingly which then, some various functions and syntactical realizations were found.

By the result, as a sample of brief explanation on finding, writing on abstract item is started by various functions, they are: first article performs

informing and explaining, second article performs reporting and explaining, meanwhile third article performs reporting and explaining (*cf. figure 4.2, p. 138; figure 4.8, p. 184; and figure 4.13, p. 197*). This is obvious then, when native speakers start in writing of abstract by those functions which have a mean, abstract on earliest segment must discuss about the purpose of conducting current study undoubtedly. The readers used to gain clear information about where will they go by reading the whole article as represented in the earliest statement of abstract.

Moreover, concerning on syntactical realizations to answer second research question, the analysis was limited on mood (i.e. declarative, interrogative, and imperative), sentence complexity, phrases used to begin the statement, sentence voice and the way how the writer convey the functions of sentence, i.e. directly or indirectly. The result shows that declarative sentences are used repeatedly on almost all of writers' statements, rather than imperative and interrogative sentence. This is obvious that statements inside scientific articles, mostly provide information which are delivered to the readers about something in case, concisely, by considering illocutionary forces found, thus declaratives is the most appropriate style reflecting those illocutionary force.

Complex sentence was also applied dominantly, considering how native speakers comprehend properly about English and how the way they think which is directly and obviously. Some simple sentences and compound sentences were also found, however, the complex one became the most sentence used which can cover in detail about mind idea or topic discussed.

Various phrases starting to noun phrases, prepositional phrases, and adverbial phrases were realized to begin the statement. By some considerations, a sentence may be started by various way. This variety then built by how native speakers perform writing in their L1 naturally and are able to construct a coherent text by consideration of their position as native speakers.

Besides, the writers also prefer either active or passive voice variously to account the statement they have. Article one was dominated by active voice, although passive voice also contributed a lot, yet not as many as the existence of active voice. On second and third article displayed similar result as article one, i.e. the voice of the sentences used variously.

Stating indirectly is supreme used by the writers to express the functions why the writers state it. This is indicated by the absence of verbs found which mean the act of each sentence. By considering the way the writers state, although the statements are categorized into concise, however, the statements have no some verbs deal with the act it contains.

Finally, to obtain pattern of coherence found, each sub-divisions of scientific articles are classed by blending of each functions and syntactical realizations which were found in every written statements. Some figures were drawn, by the consideration it can be applied as guidance while writing scientific articles as native like on function a syntactical realizations point of view.

In conclusion, the present study thus constructs an invention about how native speakers write scientific articles coherently by providing some speech acts,

represented as function of statement and some syntactical realization to build word order.