

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**CITATION PRACTICES IN
MALAYSIAN RESEARCH ARTICLE
INTRODUCTION SECTIONS**

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

In the event that my dissertation be found to violate the conditions mentioned above, I voluntarily waive the right of conferment of my degree and agree be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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“In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful”

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ABSTRACT

One of the elements that is important in academic writing, particularly in the research articles is citation. Citation is a common, persistent feature of written academic discourse in research articles in particular. In other word, the communication, *en masse*, specifically communication within the discourse community which is effected *vis a vis* the citation to an author's research included in any level of academic writing. This research investigated on the similarities and differences in the citation practices and choices of reporting verbs in Malaysian English Research Articles introduction sections from the Humanities and Social Sciences and, Sciences and Engineering. The data consisted of eighty corpora from eight different disciplines. Corpus was then analyzed based on Thompson and Tribble's (2001) types of citations and Thompson and Ye's (1991) categories of reporting verbs. Findings show significant differences whereby writers followed different strategies in employing non-integral and integral citation practices due to their specific citation conventions, discourse conventions and style conventions. Based on results of this study, lecturers of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) can understand the citation types and reporting verbs of choices employed in Humanities and Social Sciences RAs and compares them with those in Sciences and Engineering RAs. Moreover, seeing the differences between the disciplines in terms of citation practices and reporting verbs, they can develop the writing and research skills that are needed to use all citation types effectively so as to enhance students' writing skill in producing quality academic papers.

ABSTRAK

Salah satu elemen yang penting dalam penulisan akademik, khususnya dalam kajian artikel, ialah petikan dalam teks. Petikan dalam teks adalah suatu ciri yang biasa dan tetap dalam penulisan wacana ilmu, terutamanya dalam kajian artikel. Dalam kata lain, komunikasi, khususnya komunikasi di dalam komuniti wacana berkaitan dengan petikan dalam teks terhadap penulis asal kajian yang meliputi mana-mana aras penulisan akademik. Kajian ini mengkaji tentang perbezaan dan persamaan amalan penggunaan petikan dalam teks, dan pilihan kata-kata kerja dibahagian pengenalan kajian artikel di Malaysia dalam bidang Kemanusiaan dan Sains Sosial, dan Sains dan Kejuruteraan. Data mengandungi lapan puluh penulisan dari lapan bidang yang berbeza. Penulisan-penulisan telah dianalisa berdasarkan jenis-jenis petikan dalam teks oleh Thompson dan Tribble (2001) dan kategori kata-kata kerja oleh Thompson dan Ye (1991). Dapatan telah menunjukkan perbezaan yang nyata dimana penulis-penulis telah mengikut strategi yang berbeza didalam menggunakan petikan sepadu dan petikan tidak sepadu disebabkan kelaziman petikan dalam teks, wacana dan cara. Berdasarkan dari hasil kajian ini, pensyarah-pensyarah Bahasa Inggeris untuk tujuan Akademik, dapat memahami jenis-jenis amalan petikan dalam teks dan pilihan kata-kata kerja yang digunakan dalam kajian artikel Kemanusiaan dan Sains Sosial dan membandingkannya dengan kajian artikel Sains dan Kejuruteraan. Tambahan lagi, dengan melihat pada perbezaan petikan dalam teks dan kata-kata kerja diantara bidang-bidang ini, mereka boleh mempertingkatkan kemahiran pelajar-pelajar dalam menulis dan mengkaji, yang mana diperlukan bagi penggunaan semua jenis petikan dalam teks dengan berkesan supaya kemahiran menulis pelajar-palajar dapat dipertingkatkan dalam menghasilkan kertas akademik yang berkualiti.