# CHAPTER IV

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the finding as well as the discussion of the study result on the use of code glosses features in discussion section of Journal Articles written by Indonesian and English Native Speakers.

## 4.1 Data Description

The data of the study are clauses or sentences in discussion section of five Indonesian and five English Native Journal Articles contained code glosses markers. Those ten journal articles are Applied Linguistic journal articles and were retrieved from some indexed electronic journal sites (see Table.8). The samples collected have 18430 Words to be analyzed by using Hyland's Taxonomy theory.

## 4.2 Findings

This study was aimed to investigate types, frequency, and context and function used in code glosses. The result of the study shows that all of the types of code glosses found in discussion section of both Indonesian and English Native journal articles. Furthermore, the result of the study also reveals that English Native writers used more code glosses markers rather than Indonesian writers in facilitating the readers to acquire their knowledge easier in order to get writers intended

meaning. Answering the research question of the study and elaborating the result of the study, the writer describes and discuss the finding into some parts.

**4.2.1 Code Glosses Found in Discussion Section of Indonesian and English Native Journal Articles**

The first result is the types of code glosses which are reformulation and exemplification. The sub category of reformulation itself divided into two sub-category such as expansion (explanation and implication) and reduction (paraphrase and specification). The distribution of five code glosses features employed in Discussion section of five Native English Research Articles can be described as follows:



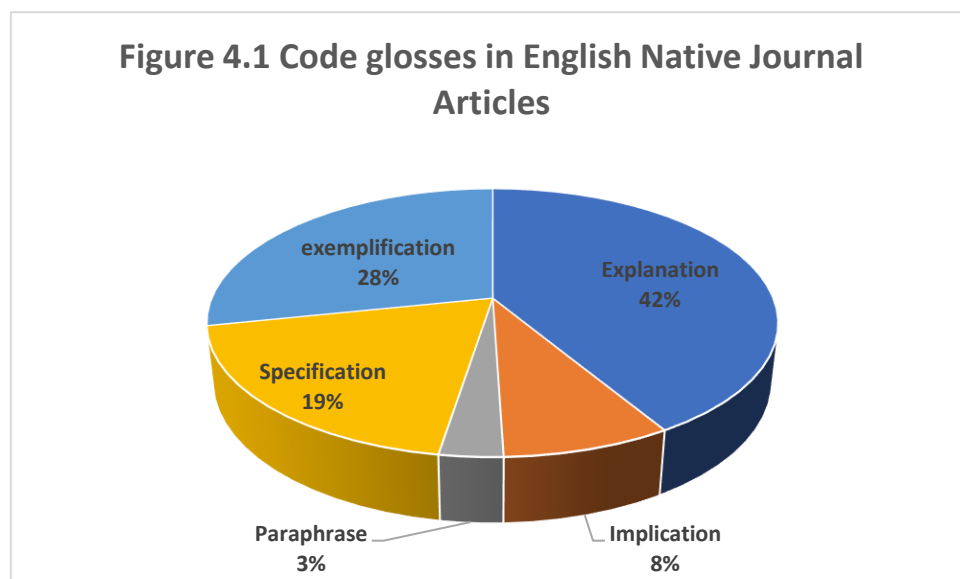Figure 4.1 Code glosses in English Native Journal Articles

Figure 4.1 shows that English native use all of five code glosses features with its composition as follows; Explanation (42%), implication (8%), paraphrase (3%), specification (19%), exemplification (28%). From figure 4.1, the result reveal

that explanation is the most features of code glosses frequently used whereas paraphrase is the least of code glosses that the writer used. Out of 134 occurrence signaling code glosses features, there are about 55 of markers code glosses indicating explanation (see Table. 3) . on the other hand, paraphrase is the least frequently used with the percentage only reaches 3%. In other words, out of 134, there is only 4 markers of code glosses indicated paraphrase in English Native journal articles (see Table.3).

**Figure 4.2 Code Glosses in Indonesian Journal Articles**

- Explanation 46%
- Exemplification 29%
- Specification 16%
- Paraphrase 4%
- Implication 5%

Figure 4.2 shows that Indonesian writer also use all five types code glosses with its composition as follows; Explanation (46%), implication (5%), paraphrase (4%), specification (16%), exemplification (29%). From figure 4.2, the result reveal that explanation is the most features of code glosses frequently used while paraphrase is the least of code glosses features that the writer used in Indonesian

journal articles. From 97 occurrence signaling code glosses features, there are about 44 of markers code glosses indicating explanation (see Table.3). Meanwhile, paraphrase is the least frequently used with the percentage only reaches 4%. In other words, out of 97, there is only 4 markers of code glosses indicated paraphrase in English Native journal articles (see Table.3).

This means that there is no difference of occurrences of code glosses features between English Native and Indonesian journal articles. Those both journal articles have applied all five code glosses features in their writing. Moreover, there is a same quantity in the one of code glosses features which is paraphrase. There are 4 markers of code glosses indicated paraphrase in both English Native and Indonesian journal articles.

## 4.2.2 The Differences and Similarities of the Use of Code Glosses Features Between English Native and Indonesian Journal Articles



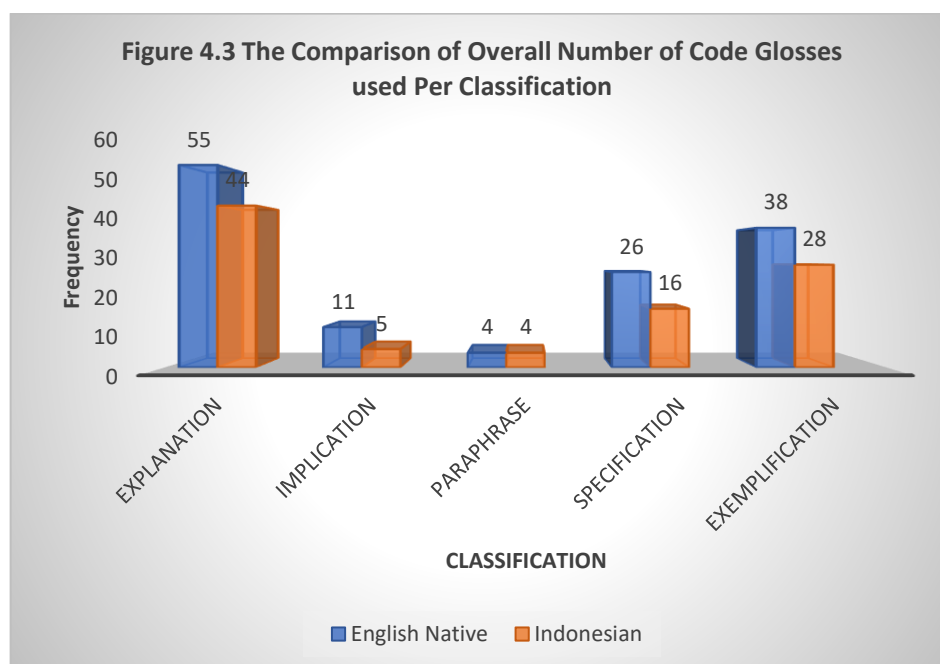Figure 4.3 The Comparison of Overall Number of Code Glosses used Per Classification

Figure 4.3 above clearly demonstrate that there are some differences in the use of each code glosses features between English Native and Indonesian Journal articles in terms of total amount or frequency of five features of code glosses. First, the explanation, the result shows that English Native writer used more explanation markers (55 occurrences out of 134) that Indonesian Writers (44 occurrences out of 97 occurrences). Second one is implication in which English Native also used more (11 occurrences out of 134) that Indonesian writer with only 5 occurrences out of 97 total occurrences. Next, for specification, the result revealed that still English Native use more specification markers in their writing with total 26 out of 134 rather than Indonesian writing that only 16 occurrences out of 97. Forth, the exemplification, there are 38 exemplification markers occurred in English Native while there are only 28 markers occurred in Indonesian writing out of 97.

Besides presenting the differences in terms of frequency on each feature, Figure 4.3 also presents the similarities between Native English and Indonesian journal articles. There is an interesting point in both journals which is explanation and paraphrase as the most and the least frequently used in both Indonesian and English Native journal articles. Next, for the paraphrase features, the quantity is the same with total 4 markers of paraphrase in both journal articles. Then, there is a unique fact which is the amount of specification and exemplification have a different of 10 point between English Native and Indonesian journal articles.

**4.2.3 Frequency of Code Glosses *per 1000 words***

Besides counting the frequency of each types of code glosses in both journal articles (English Native and Indonesian), we have to have to count the types of code glosses per 1000 words to find a density of glosses per 1000 words. The total frequency per 1000 words of types of code glosses used by English Native and Indonesian are shown in the following table.

**Table 4.1. Code Glosses Frequency by Journal per 1000 words**

|  | **English Native** | **Indonesian** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Words** | 9444 | 8986 | 18430 |
| **Total Code Glosses** | 134 | 97 | 231 |
| **F per 1000 words** | 14,18 | 10,79 | 12,53 |

Table 4.1 shows that in the total of running words in Discussion Section of English Native JAs which is 9444, there are about 134 lexical forms carrying Code glosses features. Meanwhile, the total of running words in Discussion section of Indonesian JAs which is about, 8986, there are about 97 lexical forms carrying code glosses features. As it can be seen from table 1, the frequency of code glosses per 1000 words in English Native is 14,18 whereas Indonesian journal articles only 10,79. It indicates that English Native used more code glosses than Indonesian in their discussion section of their journal articles.

**4.3 Discussion**

After result or finding of the analysis, in this section, the researcher will interpret the data of the study on the findings in order to answer the research question. Data interpretation also will provide supporting examples from the analyzed data.

**4.3.1 Code Glosses Used in English Native and Indonesian Journal Articles**

As shown in the Table.3 (see appendix), all types of code glosses were found in the discussion section of journal article written by Indonesian and English Native. It indicates that the writers are aware of their discourse flow in ways that the readers are likely to understand. Discussion section focuses more on the data interpretation. Researcher of the study will explain how the findings answer the research question along with how the findings will affect the previous or next studies on the articular or related topic. Meaning that, the writers have a responsibility to make their writing in a reader oriented. In other words, the writer should make the journal article easy-to-follow so that the reader can get the writer's intended meaning about the interpretation of the data analysis result. First, the writer will try to elaborate into discussion below.

**4.3.1.1 Explanation**

Explanation means giving elaboration of the first unit of a concept in order to clarify a concept to the readers by providing a gloss or a definition is a main function of explanation. The function is to expand the readers' understanding of material or a concept. Based on the result in English Native (Table 6) an Indonesian

(Table.7) (see appendix), explanation markers frequently signaled by *parenthesis* (____), *which is, that is, refer as, known as, abbreviation (i.e), etc*. Here are the examples from the data:

*(1) These scholars point out that realizing proposals (commands, request and offer) metaphorically in declaratives is more typical for written texts than their congruent realization is, using imperatives. (Indonesian Journal article #1, no 4)*

*(2) Other benefits of computerized training sessions include their brevity (approximately 3–5 min) and the large number of opportunities to practice the desired response in each session. (English Native Journal article #2, no 25)*

From examples (1) and (2) above, which is *parenthesis (____),* is the most markers that occurred in both journal articles among other markers which belongs to explanation with total 49 (see Table 6 and 7). Parenthesis "(____)" or bracket used to restate the previous statement by using different words. Moreover, parenthesis in code glosses can help reader to focus on the additional information and give better understanding on what the writer is trying to say.

Besides parenthesis, there are other markers that belongs to explanation such as *abbreviation (i.e), that is*, and *which is*. The result shows that those three markers occurred more in Indonesian Journal rather than English native journal. Same with parenthesis, those three markers also used to explain more the information that the writer has been said before.

*(3) For example, we could integrate the onset-sound to letter training with the multiple-exemplar training, perhaps by initially presenting exemplars with the*

*initial phoneme elongated/exaggerated (i.e., it would sound more like the isolated phoneme). (English Native Journal #2, no.11)*

(4) *The persuasions in the three texts are realized by the use of modality, which is a form of hedging or cautious language. (Indonesian Journal #4, no.9)*

(5) *Modality in the texts has two functions, that is, a probability (part of modalisation) and an obligation (part of modulation). (Indonesian Journal #4, no.10)*

In explanation, there are also punctuations such as colon (:) and dash (—…..—) occurred in the English Native journal but not occurred in Indonesian Journal. Dash in the code glosses have functions to emphasis a phrase or another part of the sentence who need extra emphasis. Same with the other markers which belongs to explanation, colon (:) has the same function to precede an explanation or an enumeration, or if the colon used to separate two independent clauses, the second clause used to explain or illustrates the first.

(6) *selecting the correct onset letter when shown a picture—without hearing a spoken word—in combination with naming the picture themselves. (English Native Journal #2, no.15)*

(7) *it can be designed into the course for asynchronous use: each student can log in at convenient times and carry out activities that make use of existing artefacts, then report back via traditional means such as the VLE. (English Native Journal #1, no.13)*

**4.3.1.2 Implication**

The function of implication is to sum up or draw a conclusion of the prior concept into simpler words that reader would easily digest and exampling reader's understanding. Based on Hyland's list, implication is signaling by *in other words* or *this means* word. In the English Native journal articles, there are seven kinds of markers that occurred in there whereas there are five kinds of markers occurred in Indonesian journal. Here are the examples from both journal.

(8) *We conclude that participation in Somali MTI appears to have a positive impact on participants' proficiency in Somali, in particular for Somali reading comprehension. (English Native Journal #3, no.1)*

(9) *In sum, the data show that EFL/ESL learners may have a receptive knowledge of a wide range of collocations. (Indonesian Journal #5, no.7)*

As stated before, it can be seen that English native have more various kinds of implication markers rather than Indonesian. In other words, English native writers have a better and many ways to state the conclusion rather than Indonesian writer.

**4.3.1.3 Paraphrase**

Paraphrase is one of sub-category of reduction which means restrict the meaning that has been said in order to limit the scope or narrowing the area of understanding the reader into certain area by paraphrase or specification.

Paraphrase is reformulating a concept into the other form either in the same length or more which maintain the meaning of the first unit. However, in context of

code glosses, the writer limits the paraphrase into the paraphrase that indicated in-text-citation did not include as part of paraphrase function of code glosses. Paraphrase that listed in the data such as *in other words, put it differently* and the use of *parenthesis*.

As we can see in the findings, there are only, respectively, four markers occurred in both English Native journal article and Indonesian journal article. Here are the examples.

(10) *In the INT, an EM followed the expression of disagreement ('but' or 'however') in 24 per cent of the cases (130 of 543). ( English Native Journal #5, no.12)*

(11) *In other words, we may wish to consider developing tests of lexicogrammar rather than 'pure' syntax or vocabulary tests, or integrating aspects of syntactic or phraseological properties of vocabulary into vocabulary tests. (English Native Journal #4, no.19)*

(12) *To put it differently, they generally have broad knowledge of collocation as part of their listening and reading skills. (Indonesian Journal #5, no.8)*

In the example (11), the English Native writer used *in other word* to be a marker in paraphrase. Same with implication, in paraphrase, there is also markers *in other word*. But even so the use and function are different from each other. In other word in the paraphrase is functioned to represents referenced author's conception but by using writers' own words but still in the same meaning with the original source. So, from the result we can know that there's still few people that

use code glosses markers to paraphrase because stating other concept with own word is not easy like making a citation of a text.

### 4.3.1.4 Specification

Specification stands for reformulation function that restrict the understanding by not restating a concept but rather to give a detail features that support the main concept to control reader interpretation. Specification markers found in the study are *particularly, especially, for instance, parenthesis "(___)"etc.* the following examples is taken from the data result.

(13) *The gap is not that wide in the Islamic newsletters, particularly that in I3b where Imperative is used in 40.4% of its clauses. (Indonesian Journal #1, no.6)*

(14) *The data reveal that male characters are more likely extended by more types and numbers of circumstantial features especially in Circumstance of Location or Place (see Table 2). (Indonesian Journal #2, no.3)*

(15) *the number was dramatically lower in the PRES (295.1). (English Native Journal #5, no.20)*

### 4.3.1.5 Exemplification

Exemplification functions has more usage in the samples after explanation. There are 38 markers of exemplification occurred in English Native journal articles and 28 markers occurred in Indonesian journal articles. *For example, Such as, and Abbreviation (e.g)* are the most markers that occurred in both English Native and Indonesian journal articles. Exemplification plays an important part like

reformulation in the interactive process between reader and the writer since the writers used to control the reader interpretation by giving examples of a more familiar and concrete experience for readers in order to avoid divergent perceptions. Here are some examples of exemplification found in the samples.

(16) *The words refer to quantity, for example sejumlah and berjumlah are subjected to inappropriate inflectional suffixes removal rule for -lah that lead to failure in the process. (Indonesian Journal #3, no.10)*

(17) *These epistemic preferences can be typical of groups of speakers defined by shared characteristics such as gender, L1, or culture, or by shared psychological traits such as extroversion (English Native Journal #5, no.22)*

(18) *The approach is known to put lexical phrases (e.g. collocation) in a central position in the process of teaching and learning. (Indonesian Journal #5, no.5)*

In summary, all five code glosses features implemented in both English Native and Indonesian journal articles. Both of English Native and Indonesian journal articles used explanation markers the most rather than other types of code glosses. Then, the explanation markers that used the most by the writer is parenthesis with total 30 out of 134 in English native journal articles and 19 out of 97 in Indonesian Journal articles.

Based on the findings, it is clearly found that there is significant difference between frequency counts of code glosses in those two groups. A study conducted by Rahimpour (2013) found that, compare to Iranian, English Native speaker used less code glosses markers in research articles. Also, Dehghan and Chalak (2016) revealed that code glosses were used more in English Native research article rather

than in Iranian research articles. In this study, both English Native and Indonesian authors used more reformulation markers than Exemplification markers.

Study from Dehghan and Chalak (2016) has similar findings with the researcher's study which is the English Native employed more code glosses markers in journal articles and the reformulation markers occurred more rather than exemplification markers. The possible explanation for this might be that both groups preferred to make sure the readers fully grasp the complex ideas presented in introductions by elaborating, or even adhering to less complicated language, than by making the abstract concepts more concrete through exemplification. It might mean that the writers in both groups considered achieving rhetorical effects through restatement much more conducive to producing reader-friendly prose, as compared to relying on their predictions about the readers' familiarity with the topic and world knowledge.

In contrast, Rahimpour (2013) found that, compare to Iranian, English Native speaker used less code glosses markers in discussion section of research articles. In his research, the exemplification markers is used more in the research article rather than reformulation markers in both English Native and Iranian research articles. He stated that the exemplifications were employed significantly more than reformulation in both groups underlying the importance of elucidating propositions through illustrative items. This study is different from this previous study because in this research the findings are the code glosses occurred more in English Native rather than in Indonesian journal articles. Also, the reformulation markers is occurred more rather than exemplification markers in both journals.

seeing the differences between this research and the previous research, the author has an interpretation why the code glosses occurred more in Iranian rather than in English native research article which is this might be the Iranians' command of academic writing. It is likely that the Iranians who were studied in this research had achieved an acceptable level of mastery over the use of meta discourse in writing especially the use of code glosses. Metadiscourse is teachable, and it seems that Iranians who were chosen for this study, motivated by the current importance of having publications for promotion in their field of study, had managed to learn when and how to use such features of code glosses. But, a note of caution is due here since the researchers had no information about the background of Iranian participants in terms of their language proficiency or their language learning experience. Furthermore, the findings also revealed that from five types of code glosses, explanation markers is occurred more in both groups and paraphrase is occurred less in Indonesian and English Native speakers.

A study conducted by Hyland (2007) showed that specification markers is occurred more rather than explanation markers. This is different from the researcher's result which is the explanation markers is occurred more than specification markers. This is because in discussion section, the researcher explained and interpreted more the result from the findings, so that is why the authors should use the explanation markers the most rather than other markers. Hyland (2007) stated that from all the sample, reformulation occurred the most in his study because it is used to emphasizing the importance academic argument attaches to precision, to restricting interpretation and to highlighting the writer's

understanding of phenomena. In other hand, paraphrase markers who occurred the least in these two studies, the researcher have an interpretation that most of the authors paraphrase the sentences not by using code glosses marker but by using in-text-citation. If the authors used code glosses markers to paraphrase the concept, they have to use their own language to restate it but still in the same meaning and sense of the original one. The researcher think that it is more difficult than the citation so that is why the author use in text citation more rather than code glosses markers which belongs to paraphrase.

Moreover, based on this discussion, there are some new words that are not listed in the Hyland's (2007) theory, but occurred and functionally work the same as the code glosses marker's function. The researcher assumed that, new words and phrases keep being developed since the language is being developed too.

Overall, the result of the study revealed that the writers from both journal articles are aware of their readers existence. Their journal articles are written in a communicative way to help readers get the writers intended meaning easily through some code glosses markers.

**4.3.2 Frequency of Code Glosses *per 1000 words***

As we can see in the findings that from both of English Native and Indonesian Journal articles, English Native used code glosses more than Indonesian. On the frequency of code glosses in discussion section of journal articles, still, explanation markers in English Native journal articles outstand the other function shown on how many occurrences per 1000 words which is 5,28 (see

Table 2). Then, the least of code glosses markers per 1000 words is paraphrase in English Native journal articles with only 0,42 (see Table 2).

Despite that fact that only explanation and exemplification which occurred the most among the five types, the writer have to concern more to other types like implication, paraphrase, and specification since they also have significance on helping writers to interact with readers in a lot of different ways which is more unique and interesting for reader not only based on writer's preference on writing style.

### 4.3.3 Code Glosses Used in Terms of Context and Function

When we want to write or talk, we not only think of our ability to produce a series of words to be sentences that appropriate with the rules of the language used. But we also have to think how the language in accordance with the existing context. According to Hymes (1974), Speak not only about the appropriateness of a sentence with the rules of language, but also about its appropriateness to the meaning and context of the sentence. In the process of communication by using a language, people need more than the ability to use language in accordance with the rules of grammar. The use of language should be in accordance with the context, i.e the things that become the scope and influence the use of the language itself.

Researchers choose to use the theory of Dell Hymes Because this theory explains in detail about the contexts that exist in a discourse. Although this theory is preferred for investigating speech events and speech acts, the categories created by Hymes can be used in many different kinds of discourse. So, to analyze how the

code glosses used in terms of context, the researcher used this theory to analysis the context. To analyze the context, the researcher analyzed the context of the entire journals of Indonesian and English Native journal articles based on the categories of contexts given by Hymes. After finding the context in the journals, the researcher analyzed the function of code glosses based on each context. The researcher uses the theory from Dell Hymes (1974) "Dell Hymes Model of Speaking". Here are the discussions of the context of code glosses and the function.

*Setting,* refers to physical place or the time. In the all ten journals English Native and Indonesian, it took place in the University. Meaning that, the language that people use while in university is academic language. In the setting of English Native journal, which is took place in University in USA and UK, Authors will find it easier to use academic language in writing their journals because English is their first language. Moreover, to be more easily understood, the authors will add code glosses markers to their writing to make the reader who is not English native person more able to understand well the contents of his writing.

As stated in chapter 2 that Indonesian Indonesia has made into the forth area after seeing many states or private universities use English as a second language. Moreover, there was a survey conducted by Non-Formal Education that the result showed Indonesia was in the $32^{nd}$ position under Singapore and Malaysia which has a high level of proficiency. Based on this fact, Indonesian are still lacking in terms of English skill (reading, listening, writing, and speaking). In the writing skill, code glosses markers could make their writing is easy to follow.

It is clear that by using some code glosses markers, not only the writers who get the easiness but also the reader. The reader will be easier to follow and understand about the writings made by the Indonesia student. Unfortunately, based on the findings, Indonesian writer still lack in using code glosses. So, Indonesian writer must be aware more about the technique in writing that will make them easy to write.

*Participants,* refers to various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee or sender-receiver. According to Hymes, the number of people determines how the writing is made. From all the journals, the participants who take a part in each journal is more than one person. Because participants more than one then there will be a lot of thinking about the writing of the journal both in terms of content and linguistic elements. In addition, it also can make the knowledge about writing is increasing.

*Ends*, refers to the goal or outcomes of the discourse. All of journal authors must have the same purpose that the journal should be understood and can be used as a reference if anyone wants to continue their research. Meaning that, it is important for a journal to have good content and appropriate language that can be understood for the readers.

In this case, both English native and Indonesian people should be able to explain what is in the journal by using a formal language, which is an academic language. Interactive metadiscourse, especially code glosses, can help the writer to make his journals easily understood by all aspects of the journals, whether the

theories that the authors refer, the methodology used, the finding and discussion and conclusion of the journal.

*Acts sequence*, Act sequence refer to how an information is delivered. Whether the information is in direct or indirect form. Then how the sequence of the information.

In journal like the data of the researcher, usually the author wrote his theory in indirect form. If they want to quote the theory in the indirect form, it could be done by using indirect quotation or paraphrase. When people have explained their theory in the indirect quotation or paraphrase, they will explain more about the theory in the next sentence. Therefore, it needs a technique to make the reader more understand about the theory that has been explained by the author. In this case, code glosses play an important role because code glosses are device used by the author to convince the reader to understand the information that has been submitted by the author by providing additional information through the use of different phrases, explanations, or elaboration. Using code glosses markers, the authors can easily provide elaboration or paraphrase the sentence.

*Key*, i.e., the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is encoded: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. Journal article tend to be more formal and systematic compared to the other academic writing, it describes a set structure of a research.

Moreover, journal articles should be precise and reliable. In this context, code glosses can also use to convince readers that the journals they have created are valid and reliable by adding explanation markers or exemplification markers either

in the theory, finding or discussion of the journal. So, the journal can be understandable and acceptable.

*Instrumentalities*, i.e., the choice of channel, e.g., oral, written, and the actual forms of speech used, such as language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen. In this context, which is in the written form, such as journal articles, code glosses help writers write in formal and academic languages. Code glosses as a linguistic tool will make the writing in the journal become increasingly in a reader oriented.

*Norms*, refers to specific behavior or refers to the rules in writing. For example, when people want to cite a theory from the original one, that should be some ways to cite that. One of the ways is by paraphrase it. In code glosses, there are some markers belong to paraphrase feature that can help the writer cite the theory from the original one. By using paraphrase too, the writer will be spared from plagiarism.

*Genre*, the genre of all the journal is an academic article. To make a good academic article, there should be some factor in it such as the content and the language. Interactive metadiscourse can help people make their writing become easy to follow for the readers, and one of the features which is code glosses can make the readers get the writer intended meaning if the writer add some code glosses markers in their writing.

So, from the eight contexts that Dell Hymes stated such as Setting, Participants, End, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms and Genre, we can conclude that code glosses used in some of contexts. It indicates that code glosses

is needed for the writer in some context especially when they want to write a scientific papers or journal articles. So that, the code glosses is recommended in the academic writing that should be easy to understand. Furthermore, based on the context we can know that the code glosses has some functions.

Based on the theory above, the function of code glosses will be differed in each context. As stated before, code glosses have their own function in each context but the code glosses still have two main function in the text. First, emphasize the readers understanding of what the writers are trying to state. To emphasize the readers understanding, the writer applied additional information by rephrasing, explaining, or elaborating what has been said. This is important because when the writers give the emphasize into the sentence, it will make the readers more understand about the things that they are going to state.

The second function is to assist the writer in providing example. This is also important to provide the example to clarify and support the statement. Moreover, by giving example, it can help the writers to mention something as a proof. In sum, based on the function, the use of code glosses is needed for the writer who want to make their reader easy to understand their writing.