
LANGUAGE AND WRITING TECHNIQUES JOURNAL ARTICLE

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INTRODUCTION

Quality journal articles are the ideal target for writing journal articles. Therefore, it is natural that the quality of the journal article needs to be the concern of the author. In fact, it is very true that concern for the quality of journal articles is the work ethic and performance of journal article writers.

In general, the quality of journal articles is determined based on the conditions of the three quality determinants, namely the quality of the content, the quality of the language (including spelling and punctuation), and the quality of writing techniques. Ideally, the three conditions are in high-quality conditions. Under these conditions, it is only natural that an article meets quality standards can be realized because of the fulfillment of these three quality determinants.

Are these three defining conditions that have been comprehensively cared for by journal writers for journal quality? Ideally, these three conditions are the concern of the author, however, based on the facts of the draft journal article, it was revealed that there are often shortcomings and weaknesses in each component determining the quality. To equip the author of journal articles in improving content disclosure competencies, in this article two elements of journal articles are presented which are the tools for disclosing article content, namely language and writing techniques. The quality of the two elements in the text display determines the quality of journal articles. Article content will be revealed effectively and can be understood effectively if the text of journal articles meets adequate quality standards.

LANGUAGE OF JOURNAL ARTICLES

The full appearance of the language of journal articles in the form of scientific discourse as a medium for revealing journal content. The discourse is a medium for writers to uncover scientific information content and is a forum and media for readers to understand the content of scientific information in the content of the discourse.

Scientific information content can be in the form of ideas, elaborations, facts, illustrations, examples, etc. As a media for expressing content, language is a reliable media for determining the quality of journal articles. High-quality language is the mainstay of revealing journal article content so that the content of the article is well revealed. Such journal articles can also be well understood by readers. The content of journal articles presented in good language will make it easier for readers to understand the content so that it does not cause difficulties for understanding the reader. Exposure to content with high-quality language guarantees definite meaning, not double meaning and taxa, nor is the meaning unclear.

Conversely, low-quality language cannot be a media for expressing content appropriately. In fact, it is very possible that the content of the article cannot be well understood by the reader, even though the reader has a capacity in the field of knowledge. In the editing process, often an editor is confused to understand the author's intent about certain items. In turn, inadequate language is an obstacle to understanding the reader. Based on the facts of the draft journal articles from the authors, the conditions for using inadequate languages are often found. This shows that journal writers are less concerned with the use of the language of journal articles so that language errors occur in the article. The following example is an abstract of a draft journal article whose language quality does not meet the standard (source sample disguised with abbreviations).

Example 1

(Taken from Ist, 2014: 1)

Abstraction

The quality of human resources affects the achievement of good governance. In order for an organization to believe that the quality of human resources it has, of course, needs to have measurements. There needs to be an appropriate system to assess the performance of human resources comprehensively together with other resources that can improve organizational competitiveness. Research is aimed at analyzing the performance appraisal system that is currently running to identify system weaknesses. Next is a WEB-based performance appraisal system model. The performance appraisal system on ... is a subsystem of the human resource information system. Information generated from this system is very useful for management (Chair and Assistant Chair) in making decisions related to the development of lecturers. Performance is measured by the level of participation in the activities of the Tri Dharma College for lecturers. In order for information

to be available quickly and easily to be accessed, the Web-based performance appraisal system is the solution.

In the example of the abstract text, there is a misuse of a striking language. Errors are seen in diction, word formation, sentence structure, text structure, and spelling and punctuation. In fact, errors also appear in the quality of logic in language use. With this striking error, the quality of the language used in the abstract of the article does not qualify as a quality abstract. Such an abstract certainly contributes to the quality of journal articles as articles that are not quality too.

Language usage errors can occur due to the following things. First, the author has not had enough experience in writing journal articles. With a lack of experience, abilities that are formed from the habit of writing journal articles are inadequate. In fact, the ability to use language is a product of habit as contained in the expression that language is a set of habits. Second, maybe the author is not used to using language carefully, including in writing journal articles. Third, the author may consider lightly the use of language; and with that assumption, the author is less concerned with the quality of the language used in journal articles. Fourth, oral language habits can be influential in the use of written language so that writing journal articles become nuanced in oral language.

The important thing to note in the use of the language of journal articles is the standard of language. As a scientific language, the language of journal articles is bound by the standard rules of various scientific languages. Regarding the standardization, it can be understood from the elaboration on the following explanation.

1. Respect Language Journal Articles

The journals of the journal article language are determined based on the variance of the language, the choice of words, the structure of the language, and the use of spelling and punctuation. Disadvantages of some of the bases of recognition will result in reduced levels of acknowledgment. The larger or more disadvantages of language use, the greater and more the low impact of language proficiency on the quality of journal articles.

Language proficiency can be categorized into (1) language diversity, (2) dysfunction of diction or choice of words, (3) language structure, and (4) unacceptable

use of spelling and punctuation. Each category of recognition was elaborated on the following papers.

(1) The variety of languages

The various languages of journal articles are formal technical writing. As a written variety, the various languages of journal articles differ from the variety of spoken languages, such as the language of oral communication in both official and informal situations. As a technical language, the language of journal articles is a variety that is used for the field of science, including specificities in certain fields of science. As a formal written language, the language of journal articles differs from non-formal written languages, such as the language written in lecture notes and language are written in print media.

The language of journal articles is a variety of scientific technical languages. With that variety, the rules of technical language apply in the field of science, which are marked by the use of terms or technical terms. In technical language, it is also very common that there are technical formulas and symbols in the field of science and their application in data processing revealed in the exposure of journal article content.

In accordance with formal attributes, the formal writing variety is marked by the completeness of the form elements (form). To the extent that an element is required and required to exist in the text, that element must be revealed explicitly. Example 2.a follows the requirements for formal conformity, while Example 2.b does not meet the requirements for formal conformity.

Example 2.a

If known that Ali's capital is equal to Inul's capital, it does not necessarily mean that Ali's profit is equal to Inul's profit.

Example 2.b

If known that Ali's capital is equal to Inul, it does not necessarily mean that Ali's profits are equal to Inul.

With the diverse features of the language of science, the language of journal articles is characterized by the nature of logic science. The use of such language can be understood with the logic truth. For example, the hyphen is used in a sentence to indicate the link between the description and knot view. If such a relationship does not

exist, then the use of the word so is not appropriate. Based on the logic truth, the next forward word is used to mark chronological relationships, not to mark other relationships. Once the display item appears marked by the first numbered marker, the next item display will be marked by the second, third, and so on.

(2) Dictity or Word Choice

The correctness of diction is determined based on the match of the chosen word used in the text of the journal article. Available vocabulary is usually divided into two categories, namely technical vocabulary (scientific terms) and general vocabulary. The use of the word chosen from the vocabulary is based on a variety of languages. The language of journal articles is required to use technical terms as disclosures of scientific content. For example, the word mammal is a technical word, while the eater word is a general word; the word instrument is a technical word, while the word tool is a general word.

In general vocabulary words are also commonly used as choices, while other words are not an option to mark the formal characteristics of the use of journal articles. For example, the word no, but/but, for example, structure, and can be suitable words to mark formal variety rather than non-words, but, for example, arrangement, and can.

(3) The Structure of Language Structures

Language structure includes the structure of lingual units, namely word structure, sentence structure, paragraph structure, and discourse structure. The structure of language structure is measured by the rules of language structure in each lingual unit. The language structure in journal articles is required to meet the rules of the standard structure. The following exposure describes the structure of the structure, except for the discourse structure.

a. The stiffness of Word Structure

In the word structure, morphological rules apply the rules which are the provisions of word formation. There are two or more correct words formed based on the rules of language structure, but the formation of the word chosen is bound to the context of use. For example, said learners and learners would have different meanings based on the morphological rules. The word learner means 'the person who teaches' because the word is derived from the basic form of learning, while the word student means 'person

who learns' or 'person who is taught' because the word is derived from the basic form of learning. Based on the analysis of word formation, the word learner is used to refer to people who teach such as teachers, lecturers, and instructors; while the word learner is used to refer to people who study or are taught, such as students, students, students, and students.

There are also formations that look right and are commonly used, even though based on the rules of formation, the word formation is not true. Bleeding and rural words, for example, are very common in the use of everyday language, even though the correct formations are bleeding and rural. The word bleeding is a derivative word from the basic bloody form that gets a simultaneous effective effect. The word bleeding, even though commonly used, cannot be traced back to its origin. With this analysis, the word bleeding (should) be derived from the basic form of blood (-kan) and the basic form does not exist. The word rural is a derivative form of the basic form of the village that gets simultaneous affixes, such as the words urban, rice fields, and plantations.

b. The Structure of Sentences

The structure of sentence structure is characterized by the completeness of the sentence-forming elements and the clarity of the relationship between the elements of the sentence. Based on the content of the syntactic function element, a single sentence consists of at least subject (S) and predicate (P). In accordance with the demands of the sentence elements and the characteristics of the sentence type, the obligatory elements other than the subject and predicate are an object (O), complement (MOP). In addition, there is an element of information (Ket) as an element of manasuka or not mandatory. Thus, based on the completeness of the elements, the single sentence structure has the following basic patterned possibilities. The plus (+) sign is used to mark the obligatory element and the plus-minus (+) sign is used to indicate the element of choice.

Pattern 1: S + P ± Ket

Pattern 2: S + P + O ± Ket

Pattern 3: S + P + O + Pl ± Ket

As a basic pattern, the sequence of syntactic functions does not always pattern the order in the same way as the basic pattern. The element order depends on the information structure requirements desired by the author. For example, the sentence at

the research location was around 200 poor families. structured description-predicate-subject. The sentence elements in the research location as information, exist as a predicate, and around 200 poor families as subjects.

The sequence of syntactic functions can be explained based on the pragmatic function of the sentence. Based on the elements of the pragmatic function, the sentence consists of elements of the topic (topic) and comments (comments). The topic is a sentence element that reveals information about what is expressed in sentences and comments is the sentence element that reveals what information is explained about the topic. Sentence This research was conducted in Medan City. contains elements of this research as a topic and carried out in Medan as a comment. Based on the information needs in the text, other contextual expressions can occur so that there are alternatives to the following sentences.

- (1) The location of this study is Medan City.
- (2) Medan City is the location of this study.
- (3) Medan City was chosen as the location of this study.

Based on the basic pattern of single sentence structure, compound sentences with the number and type of variants can be realized. Each type of variant is used to reveal relevant ideas. If the relevant idea is an idea whose proposition is equivalent, which means that the relationship of ideas is coordinative, then equivalent compound sentences are the choice. If the two propositions are unequal, the multilevel compound sentence is the choice.

The complexity of ideas impacts on the complexity of sentences as revealing propositions. In connection with that, according to tradition, the length of the sentence in the scientific discourse is commonly characterized as moderate. With these characteristics, the sentences in scientific discourse are usually not too long and not too short.

In connection with the variety of languages of the magical journal articles, the sentences and sections can be recognized logically. Such conditions mean that the structure of the information sentence is also revealed logically so that it can be understood by the reader easily and correctly.

With the completeness and clarity of the relationship between elements of sentences, the sentences in journal articles are effective media disclosures of content. Such a sentence is commonly called an effective sentence, which is a sentence that functions as the expression of the right meaning so that the meaning is well understood by the reader. Ideally, the meaning and intent of the writer revealed in the sentence can be understood equally and precisely by the reader.

The effectiveness of sentences is not only determined by the clarity of the elements and the elemental relationships in the sentence. In addition to the completeness of the elements and relations of elements, effective sentences are also determined by the rationality of the elements which (hopefully the writer) has a logical relationship. The sentences in the following examples show different quality conditions. In Example 3.a there are weaknesses and weaknesses. Such conditions are not seen in Example 3.b and Example 3c.

Example 3.a

(taken by Pur & Put, 1914: 1)

This chapter provides an explanation of the background of this paper, along with the presentation of these two sections.

Example 3.b

(Sentence results from improvement of example sentence 3.a)

This chapter contains an explanation of the background of writing this paper which consists of the following two sections.

Example 3.c

(Sentence results from improvement of example sentence 3.a)

In this chapter, the background of writing this paper is explained. Exposure is divided into the following two sections.

The sentence in the text is used in accordance with the context as one of the effective sentence requirements. The accuracy of the context is based on its compatibility with the sentences that are the context. The context is the closest sentence, both the sentence in the face and the sentence behind it, the paragraph where the sentence is, and the discourse where the sentence is used. The right sentence context has the syntactic structure and structure of information needed in that context.

c. The stiffness of the Paragraph Structure

A paragraph is a minimum form of text or essay. Zemach & Rumisek (2005: 11) defines paragraphs as a group of sentences about a topic (a group of sentences about the topic). Based on that definition, it can be elaborated that in that paragraph a number of related content items have been contained. The content in the paragraph is divided into two categories, namely the main ideas, which by Zemach & Rumisek (ibid.) Are interpreted as the most important ideas, and explanatory ideas or supporting ideas.

The paragraph is a product of writing that accommodates the content of the main ideas and a number of supporting ideas. Supporting ideas are developed from the main ideas by adding more information to provide an explanation of the main ideas. As stated by Rumisek (ibid.), There are three general ways commonly used to develop paragraphs with supporting ideas, namely (1) providing details, (2) giving explanations, and (3) providing examples. It is very possible that the supporting ideas are a combination of these methods.

In the appearance of the text, the main ideas and a number of supporting ideas are contained in paragraph-forming sentences. In line with these types of ideas, the main ideas are contained in the topic sentence (topic sentence) and a number of supporting ideas are contained in supporting sentences. The number of supporting ideas is in line with the number of sentences that reveal the supporting ideas.

Based on these exposures, in its formal form, paragraphs are formed from a number of sentences, at least formed from two sentences. Paragraphs are cohesively related (formally revealed relationships) and coherent (relationships that are revealed semantically).

The ideal paragraph appears in formal and semantic relationships. The topic sentence which contains the main idea becomes the binding condition of the relationship for the realization of a complete paragraph. Formal relations are common to explicitly mark semantic relationships. Formal relations and semantic relationships become a measure of the coherence of relationships between sentences in paragraphs, both the relationship between the sentence and supporting sentences and the relationship between supporting sentences. Paragraph Example 4.a the following is useful for understanding paragraph in accordance with its characteristics as described above.

However, there are also paragraphs that lack or do not meet the ideal requirements, as shown in Example 4.b and Example 4.c.

Example 4.a

(taken from Ri. 2014: 20)

The variables in this study consist of exogenous variables and endogenous variables. Exogenous variables are causal variables that are not explained in the model. Endogenous variables are variables that are explained or predicted in the model. In this study, the exogenous variables are the utilization of smart campus information technology, the implementation of ISO 9001: 2008 quality management, leadership skills, KM, and work motivation. Endogenous variable is the performance of UNP lecturers.

Example 4.b

(Taken from Sa et al. 2014: 2)

Magetan Regency is an area where most of the population has agricultural / trade and industrial livelihoods. The location of this area borders on the west with Mount Lawu, towards the southwest, is a row of mountains Sidoramping, Jobolarangan, and Kukusan, bordering the Karanganyar Regency, Central Java Province. From the culinary side of Pecel Magetan and grilled chicken to become a culinary potential with a flavor that is much favored by culinary lovers (Admin, 2010).

Example 4.c

(Taken from Re at al. 2014: 16)

The low ability of reflection on beliefs, assumptions, and self-viewpoints, among others, is shown by the following things, namely (i) the unclear tendency of PB philosophical orientation, where each NT has more than one philosophical orientation, (ii) is not synchronized between philosophical orientations PB has a variety or model of the PLS program that has been developed so far, (iii) the trends in the variety or focus of programs developed by PB are based more on project interests, not philosophical orientation, (iv) PB generally does not understand the orientation of philosophy and program variety PLS.

d. Spelling and Punctuation Stiffness

As a formal academic text, journal manuscripts are strictly bound to spelling and punctuation rules. The provisions that apply to realize a text that meets spelling and punctuation standards are contained in the General Indonesian Spelling Guidelines (PUEBI). With that provision, the author will be guided in realizing writing that meets quality standards based on spelling rules.

If so far there have been errors in the application of spelling and punctuation rules, the causes and backgrounds can easily be traced. In general, writers already feel trained in writing and are confident that they are able to apply spelling rules correctly. With that feeling, the writers who are least concerned that writing with spelling rules is a habit. Luckily if the habit is true. However, if the habit is wrong, then the error will occur repeatedly. In Example 5.a there are no spelling and punctuation errors, but in Example 5.b there are spelling and punctuation errors.

Example 5.a

(Taken from Nov 2913: 49)

Based on the results of the ANOVA test, it was concluded that there was an effect of the blended learning method on students' cognitive learning outcomes. This research is supported by Uzun & Senturk (2010: 202) that there are differences between students who are taught using the blended learning method and students who are taught face to face learning.

Example 5.b

(Taken from Pur & Hi 2014: 2)

Aquarians are traded to fulfill various functions, namely (1) Living Room Decorator. Based on observations, the majority of aquatic buyers are buying small aquaria. Its function is to fill the living room. Good for hobbies or to fulfill the wishes of children from young families. Small aquatic sellers can sell between 10-20 pieces per month, (2) Private Recreational Objects. Medium aquatic buyers are generally for recreation, namely for personal entertainment. The number of devotees is not too much. The aquatic aquarium seller in the ornamental fish market in Malang City sells medium aquaria for about 5 - 10 pieces per month, and (3) Personal Prestistic Symbols. Aquarium for prestige is very limited.

WRITING TECHNIQUES FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES

1. General Rules and Selingkung Rules

The quality of the use of journal article writing techniques can be seen in the journal text which shows the application of the rules of writing techniques correctly. There are two rules of writing techniques, namely the rules of universal technique and the rules of the technique of confinement. The universal technique rules apply in general (hereinafter referred to as general rules) in all journal article publications, while the technical provisions that apply specifically to a journal are called the confines of the

rules applicable to a journal. However, the rules of the environment are usually not contrary to general rules.

The rules of the confinement technique are selected and applied consistently in a journal and mark the peculiarities of the journal technique. This happens because in the general rule there are alternatives to certain technical rules that provide leeway for journal managers to enforce technical rules in the context of journal management. For example, there are abstracts in Indonesian-language journals that apply the rules for using monolingual languages (English only or Indonesian only) and some only use bilingual rules (English and Indonesian).

Just to show the style of the shell, the component of the abstract content also marks the selingkung style. There are abstracts that contain components of article titles and some do not contain the article title component, as shown in the following two examples.

Example 6.a

(taken from Zah, 2013: 129)

Abstract: Organizational Model of Community Based Nutrition Training.
This study aims to describe existing models, develop and describe the effectiveness of nutrition training models in dealing with nutritional anemia in productive age mothers.
.....

Example 6.b

(taken from Nug, 1013: 1)

Abstract: This study aims to evaluate: (1) the implementation of KTSP economic subjects at RSBI schools; and (2) the process of adjustment in improving KTSP for economic subjects at RSBI schools.
.....

Broadly speaking, the technical rules are explained in the technical procedures for writing journal articles. The technical procedures generally have coverage: (1) the technique of marking the title and subtitle, (2) referral techniques, (3) the technique of writing reference lists, (4) visual figure appearance techniques (tables, diagrams, images, photos, maps, etc.), (5) record usage techniques (footnotes) and endnotes, and (6) attachment placement / structuring techniques. In limited conditions, the following exposure is limited to the first four technical rules with brief elaboration.

2. Marking Techniques for Title Position and Subtitles

As explained in point 4, articles have a content structure in which each segment is at a level. As explained by the Mukhadis (in Saukah and Waseso, 2012: 40), to mark the level position in the structure, it is used to label the title and subtitle with the letters. Markings with numbers and alphabets do not apply.

Marking the position of the title and subtitle of the exposure with the type of letters follows the following technical rules.

- Rank 1 applies to the title of the article, written in all capital letters, bold and placed in the middle position.
- Rank 2 applies to subordinate rank 1 rank, written in all uppercase letters, bold, placed on the left edge, and spaced double spaced from the previous last row. Specifically, the INTRODUCTION subtitle is not formalized and is immediately written on the subject's subtitle exposure.
- Rank 3 applies to subordinate rank 2 rankings, written in small letters, in bold. placed on the left edge, and spaced double spaced from the last row before. The word assignment is written in all lowercase letters.
- Rank 4 applies to subordinate rank 3 rankings, written in uppercase letters, printed in bold and italic, placed on the left edge, and spaced double spaced from the previous last row. Examples of title and sub-title tagging (including REFERENCE LIST) to rank 3 can be seen in the Appendix (taken from Angraini et al, 2013: 187-195).

3. Referral Technique

Referral is the disclosure of information about a source along with the mention of the source of the information in a journal article. This rule governs two things, namely the technique of disclosing the source of information included in the text and the technique of disclosing the source of information referred to. The information revealed can be in the form of direct quotes and can also be indirect quotations. The exact quote is used to show the academic information of the original text in the reference source. To reveal the direct quote, the following technical rules apply.

- The direct quotation in less than 40 words, the quotation is enclosed in quotation marks and integrated into the sentence where the quotation information was

disclosed.

Example

The relationship between the main functions of language and the form of language that reveals the function can be traced from the view of Sinclair & Coulthard (1975: 11) below: "Traditionally three major language functions, or contextual types, have been identified as statements, questions, and commands, having their typical realizations in declarative, interrogative, and imperative forms."

- Direct quotes in the amount of 40 words and above, the quotation is written without quotes, separate from the sentence or other parts of the text, indicating 1.2 cm from the left margin.

Example

The relationship between the main function of language and the form of language that reveals the function can be traced from the view of Sinclair & Coulthard (1975: 11) below. Traditionally three major language functions, or types, have been identified as statements, questions, and commands, having their typical realizations in declarative, interrogative, and imperative forms. However, the relationship between functions and forms is actually flexible, we can, for instances, use declarative forms to give a command or make a request.

- Indirect quotations are used to reveal information from a source limited to the content or content of the information in the source and expressed in the text of the journal author's work.

Example

The relationship between the main functions of language and the form of language that reveals the function can be traced from the view of Sinclair & Coulthard (1975: 11) about the existence of three main functions of language or three types of contextual languages, namely statements, questions, and commands. Each type is manifested in the form of declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences.

- Sources of reference include the following possibilities: books published by an author, books compiled by a number of authors published in the form of proceedings, compilation books of a number of editors, editors, research reports, journal articles, papers, information in the mass media (print media and electronic media, monographs, manuscripts, research reports that include technical reports by

academics, theses, theses, and dissertations, and other reliable documents as reference sources.

- Primary reference sources take precedence over secondary reference sources. The use of primary reference sources has more convincing effects than secondary reference sources. To the extent that primary referral sources can be sought, the use of secondary referral sources should be avoided.
- The source of reference must be listed in the reference list. The list of references is written with the applicable technical rules, as explained in point 4.

4. The technique of Writing Reference Lists

The source of reference by describing the type as described in point 3 is written in the reference list with the following conditions.

- The source of reference written in the reference list of limited reference sources referred to in the text of the journal manuscript.
- The source of the reference is written in the reference list in alphabetical order based on the initial alphabetical order of the identity of each reference.
- Each type of reference source is written with a technique that is typical of each reference. The following examples are taken from the Guidance for (Prospective) Writers of Educational Science Journal (JIP) which is always loaded on the last page of each journal issue.

Book

Anderson, D.W, Vault, V.D., & Dickson, C.E. 1999. *Problems and Prospects for the Decade Ahead Competency Based Teacher Education*. Berkely: McCutchan Publishing Co

Book collection of articles

Saukah, A. & Waseso, M.G. (Eds.). 2002. *Menulis Artikel untk Jurnal Ilmiah* (edisi ke-4, cetakan ke-1). Malang: UM Press.

An article in the article collection book

Russel, T. 1998. An Alternative Conception: Representing Representation. Dalam P.J. Black & A. Lucas (Eds.). *Children's Informal Ideas ini Science*(hlm. 62—64. London: Routledge.

Articles in journals or magazines

Kamil, C.L. 2002. Orientasi Baru Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Proram Profesional dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Dunia Industri. *Transpor*, XX (4): 57—61

Articles in the newspaper

Pitunov, B. 13 Desember, 2002. Sekolah Unggulan ataukan Sekolah Pengunggulan?.
Majalah Pos, hlm. 4 & 11.

Writing in a newspaper (without the author's name)

Jawa Pos. 22 Desember, 1995. *Wanita Kelas Bawah Lebih Mandiri*, hlm. 3.

Official document

Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa. 1978. *Pedoman Penulisan Laporan Penelitian*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.

Undang-undang Nomor 2 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. 1990. Jakarta: PT Armas Duta Jaya.

Research report

Kuncoro, T. 1996. *Pengembangan Kurikulum Pelatihan Magang di STM Nasional Malang Jurusan Bangunan Program Studi Bangunan Gedung: Suatu Studi Berdasarkan Kebutuhan Dunia Usaha Jasa Konstruksi*. Tesis tidak diterbitkan. Malang: PPS IKIP Malang.

Seminar papers, workshops, upgrading

Mulyadi, G.W. 2001. *Isi dan Format Jurnal Ilmiah. Makalah disajikan dalam Seminar Lokakarya Penulisan Artikel dan Pengelolaan Jurnal*. Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, 9—11 Agustus.

Internet (individual work)

Hitchcock, S., Car. L., & Hill, W. 1996. *A Survey of STM Online Journals. 1990—1995. The Calm before the Storm*, (Online), (<http://journal.ccs.soton.uk/survey/html>), diakses 12 Juni 1996.

Internet (articles in online journals)

Kumaidi. 1998. Pengukuran Bekal Awal Belajar dan Pengembangan Tesnya. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*. (Online), Jilid 5, Nomor 4, (<http://www.malang.ac.id>), diakses 20 Januari 2000.

5. Technical Visual Visual Appearance

This technique is used to display non-verbal article content or in the form of visual forms. Visual forms are in the form of tables, diagrams, organigram, schemes, pictures, photos, maps, and others. For the appearance of visual figuration, the following technical rules apply.

- Every visual figuration is given an identity, such as Organigram ..., Tables ..., Pictures ... and others.

- If taken from a source, the reference source is included as a component of visual figuration identity.
- Visual figuration is displayed based on the functional value of its presence as integrated content in the text. For that, information on visual figuration is information that is referred to in the manuscript of a journal article. The reference source is written in the reference list in alphabetical order based on the initial alphabetical order of each reference.
- Visual figurations that are an integral part of the text and material that are included in the body of the text are placed adjacent to the text that reveals the visual figuration. The configuration that is not feasible is integrated with the text placed in the attachment.

6. Technical Placement / Arrangement of Attachments

One component of the journal is an attachment. The type of attachment to a journal article is based on the information needed and is filled with attachments. Attachments to journal articles are displayed with the following technique.

- Attachments that are displayed have self-identity, which consists of a number component (if more than one attachment) and an attachment name, for example, Appendix 1: Photo, Attachment 2: Location Map ...
- Attachments are an integral part of the content of journal articles. Therefore, the information in the attachment is integral information in the text of journal articles. Unuk demonstrates its integration, the attachment information becomes the content of exposure to the manuscript of a journal article and the identity of the attachment is referred to in the text of the journal manuscript.

CONCLUSION

The quality of journal articles is determined by three text building elements, namely the quality of the content, the quality of the language (including spelling and punctuation), and the quality of writing techniques. Language and writing techniques are two elements of the text of the article is an alloy in the appearance of the text of journal articles.

The use of the language of journal articles in their full form is in the form of written discourse or journal article text. As a discourse, the text of the article is composed of its constituent elements: chapters / sub-sections, paragraphs/paragraph clusters, sentences/clusters of sentences, and words. As a discourse, the text of journal articles is a medium for revealing article content. Therefore, in addition to the quality of content, the quality of the text of journal articles is a determinant of the quality of journal articles. The quality of the text is determined by the fulfillment of the standard that is spread on the variety of rigidity, the correctness of diction, the conformity of the structure, and the conformity of spelling and punctuation,

The appearance of the text of a journal article are not complete enough without writing techniques. Therefore, writing techniques in the text become functional devices forming the text of journal articles. With proper writing techniques in accordance with the rules of use, the text of journal articles will be prostrated as quality text.

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Attachment

Examples of Using Letters as Title Bookmarks and Subtitles

**PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING,
LEARNING MOTIVATION, EARLY ABILITY, AND RESULTS OF LEARNING
FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Abstract:
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Keywords: ...

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Based on the Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP), the SMK curriculum contains compulsory subjects, vocational subjects, local mudatan, and self-development.

METHOD

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of PBL Model on Learning Outcomes
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Effect of Learning Motivation on Learning Outcomes
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Effect of Initial Ability on Learning Outcomes
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Interaction of Learning Model, Motivation, and Early Ability with Learning Outcomes
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CONCLUSION

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