

Voice Used in Conclusion Texts Written by Indonesian Polytechnic Students

Tribekti Maryanto Agustinus
Semarang State Polytechnic, INDONESIA
agustinus_tribekti_maryanto@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Conclusion text is the ending part of an academic report. The students of Accounting Department of Semarang State Polytechnic have to accomplish final report to graduate. Many studies found that not only students but also teachers had problem in academic writing. This paper describes the use of passive and active voices in the conclusion texts. The data were 16 units of conclusion taken from the students' final projects. The analysis steps were reading thoroughly the texts to acknowledge the clauses. The clauses of each text were identified and numbered, then were identified whether they belonged to active voice, passive voice or none of the two mentioned. It was known that texts in this research mostly used active voice and finite verbs. Passive voice was used in lower frequency. Almost all the passive and active clauses were well structured, the passive and active constructions were applied correctly but there were some clauses which were uncommon in English usage. Therefore, vast examples of conclusion texts should be provided to the students.*

Keywords: *conclusion text, active voice, passive voice*

INTRODUCTION

The students of Accounting Department of Semarang State Polytechnic have to accomplish final report. It is a report used as partial requirement for Semarang State Polytechnic students to graduate from the educational institution. In the early third year of their study every student of the department has to do observation on a certain aspect in a company or an institution. The company or the institution is chosen by the student. The examples aspects of the observations can be the application of certain computer software for defining cost of goods, variables that influence interest rate at a bank, gross profit realization and gross profit budget, effect of dividend announcement towards stock price. The data then are reported in written descriptively or in exposition. The report consists of five chapters namely: Chapter I: Introduction which consists of background of study, report objective and the purpose of the report, report scope; Chapter II: Literature Review; Chapter III: the Research Method; Chapter IV: Discussion; and Chapter V: Conclusion.

There are many studies on writing academic reports. Some scholars are interested in observing introductory texts; for example, studies done by Pardiyo (2006) and Santoso (2009). Pardiyo's research report consists of genre employed in introductory texts of research reports made by the English students of Muhammadiyah University Surakarta. He finds that the ineffectiveness occurs in the students' introductory texts of their research reports. Meanwhile, the study carried out by Santoso on Research Paper Introductions in the Antology of 53rd Teflin International Conference, which are written by English teachers, found that the signal words used in Move 2 - establishing niche, they only create linguistic feature on step 3 raising questions the signal words used in Move 2 (establishing niche). Those studies imply that not only students but also teachers have problem in writing introductory texts in introduction texts.

Furthermore, Emilia and Rojab (2009) find six out of nine theses did not attempt to see the meaning and significance of the data, they also found that the number of verbal process that indicated analytical text is very low, weak in precision of arguments and various circumstances are not well-employed. The students' as well as teachers' limitations of the academic writing skills are also found in the way they wrote abstract (Suryani, 2007).

Most studies mentioned are none about concluding text; and in line with the mentioned numerous problems encountered by tertiary students on academic writing especially on writing reports, it is worth knowing what Semarang State Polytechnic Accounting Department students' final report writing works are like, especially the use of voices in their conclusions. The use of passive voice in academic writing is crucial. For this purpose, at the same time of carrying this study Suroso (2010) is observing the students' abstract and Romangsi (2010) is analyzing the introduction chapter of the students' final reports. Meanwhile, this study analyzes the concluding chapter; together, those three studies are expected to figure out the whole picture of the students academic writing skills.

By conducting this study, the students formulation of writing a text for certain purpose can be analyzed so that it can be developed through language teaching. In other words, this study contributes to pedagogy in improving genre formulation made by the students. This research is an alternative to improve the guidelines for writing final project in Polytechnic.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data were Conclusion of the Final Project reports written in English by the students of Accounting Department of Semarang State Polytechnic. There were 16 units of conclusion. They were secondary data taken from Agustinus (2010). Those were the clauses in conclusion and were analyzed the linguistic features of conclusion. The unit analysis of this study is the conclusion text. The data were analyzed in the following steps:

- (1) Every text was read at a glance (skimming) to get the whole meaning of the text.
- (2) The texts were read thoroughly to acknowledge the clauses.
- (3) The clauses of every text were identified and numbered, for example, the clause number 1.2 means that the clause was taken from text no.1, and it was the second clause.
- (4) The clauses were identified whether they belonged to active voice, passive voice or none of the two mentioned.

Finally the results of the analysis were presented in tables so that it can be described and interpreted.

WRITING CONCLUSION TEXT

Leonora Freedman and Jerry Plotnick (2008) gave some view points to write a striking conclusion. Here are the strategies which are useful for the students to write more effectively than summarizing the key points of their essay:

- (1) In the conclusion text, the written recommendation must be realized in experiential action verbs in the process (specific course of action) to make it workable.
- (2) Apply an appropriate reference or expert opinion to strengthen the conclusion sharpness.
- (3) Present a startling statistic, fact, or visual image to reflect the ultimate point of the whole final project.
- (4) If the discipline encourages personal reflection, illustrate your concluding point with a relevant narrative drawn from your own life experiences.

- (5) Return to a reference that is cited in the introduction or quotation that is copied in the introduction, but add further insight that derives from the body of the theses.
- (6) In a science or social science paper, mention worthwhile avenues for future research on the topic.

The shared knowledge of text content between writer - reader needs social roles of reader and writer as they are participants within a text and context. In academic research articles, the participant (writer) has roles to present the article and defends the stance while the other participants (readers) have roles to give responds by asking questions and commenting on the article.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES

Generally people convey their meaning in active voice. Thomson and Martinet (1981) state that 'Passive voice is used when it is more convenient or interesting to stress the thing done than the doer of it, or when the doer is unknown.' *His mobile phone was stolen* is much more usual than *Thieves stole his mobile phone*. The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active (transitive) verb. Transitive verb is a verb that can be used with an object, for example the verb eat in the *My baby is eating a banana*. Table 1 shows the active tenses and their passive equivalents (Thomson and Martinet, 1981).

Table 1. The Active Tenses and Their Passive Equivalents

Tense/verb form	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple present	eats	is eaten
Present continuous	is eating	is being eaten
Simple past	ate	was eaten
Past continuous	was eating	was being eaten
Present perfect	has eaten	has been eaten
Past perfect	had eaten	had been eaten
Future	will eat	will be eaten
Conditional	would eat	would eaten
Perfect conditional	would have eaten	would have been eaten
Present infinitive	to eat	to be eaten
Perfect infinitive	to have eaten	to have been eaten
Present participle/gerund	eating	being eaten
Perfect participle	having eaten	having been eaten

There are 13 tense forms of passive voice.

FINDINGS: THE USE OF PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICES IN CONCLUSION TEXTS

Passive sentences are greatly used by academics in report writing because they are objective and they stressed on the result. Objectivity of this style is indicated by non human actor mostly things and idea which replace human or animal. For example: *the building was constructed in 2012*. In this sentence the writer does not emphasize the person who built but the result that is the building. This type of sentence is more effective than active. Writing Center at University of Carolina recommends usage of passive with the following requirements: to emphasis an object and unknown subject, reader does not need information about who is responsible for the action.

The conclusion texts are written language. They have certain requirements to be fulfilled related to voice of the clauses. The voice of a clause marks mode of the texts as written language. Hyland (2004:204) stated that written texts employed passive voice

considerably and it is really proven that the conclusion texts show it. Furthermore, Tarone, Dwyer, and Gillette, (1998) had challenged traditional textbook prescriptions advising the students to avoid the active voice in their writing. In these conclusion texts the social phenomenon in writing argues what Tarone et al stated in 1998 that using active voice in writing does not need to be avoided. Usually the passive voice used in conclusion text is passive without circumstance of doer or agent.

Table 2. The Voice Used in Conclusion Text

TEXT	ACTIVE		PASSIVE		NON		TOTAL	
	QTY	%	QTY	%	QTY	%	QTY	%
1	4	40.0%	3	30.0%	3	30.0%	10	100%
2	11	40.7%	7	25.9%	9	33.3%	27	100%
3	10	41.7%	6	25.0%	8	33.3%	24	100%
4	13	59.1%	4	18.2%	5	22.7%	22	100%
5	1	4.3%	1	4.3%	21	91.3%	23	100%
6	5	35.7%	7	50.0%	2	14.3%	14	100%
7	5	41.7%	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	12	100%
8	16	66.7%	4	16.7%	4	16.7%	24	100%
9	9	64.3%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%	14	100%
10	5	33.3%	3	20.0%	7	46.7%	15	100%
11	18	47.4%	9	23.7%	11	28.9%	38	100%
12	6	40.0%	7	46.7%	2	13.3%	15	100%
13	7	23.3%	13	43.3%	10	33.3%	30	100%
14	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	4	36.4%	11	100%
15	9	20.9%	13	30.2%	21	48.8%	43	100%
16	4	30.8%	2	15.4%	7	53.8%	13	100%
TOTAL	127	37.9%	90	26.9%	118	35.2%	335	100%

From Table 2 it is known that there are 335 clauses observed. It is found that 127 clauses are identified active voice; 118 clauses uses finite process; and the clauses in passive are 90. It means that what Tarone et al (1998) argued is gradually strengthening up to now. Social aspect can change the trend of writing method. Research paper guidance usually suggests writers to use passive voice to achieve formality of the text (Hyland, 2004:204). It can be said that one aspect of genre is voice. Some examples of the passive are quoted here.

Clause Number	Passive Voice Clauses
1.2	<i>that the calculation of cost of goods manufactured in CV Aneka Ilmu Semarang is still done manually.</i>
2.12	<i>From the result of research to test partially influence between level of inflation towards composite index in Indonesia Stock Exchange, it is obtained significant value $\alpha < (0.05)$ that is 0.122.</i>
2.22	<i>For researcher hereinafter, it is suggested applying other independent variable that research accuracy can be improved.</i>
2.24	<i>Suggested to lengthen expecting research period so that result of research is more accurately to be used as retrieval of investment conclusion.</i>
3.1-2	<i>From the discussion in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that there was a difference between the gross profit realization and gross profit budget in 2006.</i>
1.10	<i>The alternative to solve the problem in material cost subsystem at CV ANEKA Ilmu Semarang is done by developing the application program uses Microsoft visual Basic 6.0 and Microsoft Access 2000.</i>

- 2.3 *Hence Ho is received... if interest rate of SBI in partially does not have significant influence towards composite index.*
- 11.2 *Based on the test of control by using Fixed Sample Size Attribute Sampling Method that was discussed on chapter IV, it is concluded that International Control Structure for Import transaction at CV. Suryo Kusumo Semarang in 2006 is effective.*
- 3.11 *The cost of sales is *uncontrolled factor in Koperasi Karyawan 'Amsata' PT Ungaran Sari Garment, because it is specified from the supplier, that is PT Jantra Bhumi, Semarang.*
- 3.24 *It must always be maintained in the future.*
- 4.1 *From the results of research about the effect of dividend announcement towards stock price around ex-dividend date, it can be taken some conclusions as follows:*
- 4.8 *that information of dividend announcement by the firm is believed by investors as the basis in making decision of their investment.*
- 4.16 *It is recommended for eminent to more improve transparency and carefulness in making of dividend, or remains stable.*
- 5.1 *Based on the discussion in Chapter IV it can be concluded that...*
- 6.2-3 *The affect is reflected by efficiency that will be promoted from the application of less human resources and investment of equipment to read and to sort instruments that are also less in number.*
- 6.5 *From the study about the description of Bank Indonesia National Clearing system (SKNBI) at Bank Indonesia Semarang regional Office that has been done, ...*
- 6.6 *it can be concluded ...*
- 6.7 *...that SKNBI which has just been integrated in Bank Indonesia Semarang Regional Office*
- 6.9. *The implementation of SKNBI throughout the clearing area in Indonesia*
- 6.10 *includes Semarang city is expected to improve the growth in the Indonesia economy*
- 6.14 *Furthermore special attention was also paid to security aspects system, in particular to enhance customer protection.*
- 7.6 *In the theory, production cost is classified into the material cost, the labor cost and factory overhead.*
- 7.12 *that are classified as the operational expense of the income statement.*
- 8.5 *because cost of goods sold has been determined by the government.*
- 8.8 *The decrease of Saprodi gross profit is caused by competitor of KUD Mekar in Ungaran timur sub district.*
- 10.1 *Based on gross profit analysis at Perum Bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas for the year 2005 and 2006, it can be concluded:*
- 11.5 *Organization Structure at CV Suryo Kusumo Semarang has been completed with job description that separate functions clearly*
- 11.16 *Each order Acceptance Letter was authorized by director and Import division.*
- 11.21 *All import transaction has been completed with bill of Lading, Letter of Credit, Packing List and Invoice.*

Secondary data taken from Agustinus (2010)

Almost all the passive clauses are well structured using good grammar. It means that the passive construction is applied correctly. The passive formula: to be + past participle is used appropriately. But, there are some clauses which are grammatically incorrect or uncommon in English usage. Some are discussed in the following paragraphs.

There are some clauses that are lacks of article the; here are quoted some examples:

Clause 1.2 ... *that the calculation of *cost of goods manufactured in CV Aneka Ilmu Semarang is still done manually.* The clause should be ... *that the calculation of the cost of goods manufactured in CV Aneka Ilmu Semarang is still done manually.*

Clause 2.3 *Hence Ho is received... if *interest rate of SBI in partially does not have significant influence towards composite index.* The correction is *Hence Ho is received... if the interest rate of SBI in partially does not have significant influence towards composite index.*

Clause 11.5 **Organization Structure at CV Suryo Kusumo Semarang has been completed with *job description that separate *functions clearly.* The sentence should be The *Organization Structure of CV Suryo Kusumo Semarang has been completed with the job descriptions that separate their functions clearly.*

Clause 10.1 *Based on *gross profit analysis at Perum Bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas for the year 2005 and 2006, it can be concluded.* The clause should be *Based on the gross profit analysis at Perum Bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas for the year 2005 and 2006, it can be concluded.*

Clause 11.16 *Each order Acceptance Letter was authorized by director and Import division.*

There is a word misselection in Clause 2.3 *Hence Ho is *received... if *interest rate of SBI in partially does not have significant influence towards composite index.* The word should be changed with accepted. In Indonesian both words have the same meaning – *diterima*. That is why the student confused.

There is also a missordering, for example Clause 4.6: *It is recommended for eminent to *more improve transparency and carefulness in making of dividend, or remains stable.* The correction is *It is recommended for eminent to improve more/continuously the transparency and carefulness in making of dividend, or remains stable.* Again, it is influenced by Indonesian as their first language. It is word to word translation from “Disarankan ... untuk lebih meningkatkan”

The student who wrote Clause 2.24 *Suggested to lengthen expecting research period so that result of research is more accurately to be used as retrieval of investment conclusion* did not know that the word suggest takes either gerund or that ...should. So, the correction is *It is suggested that the company should lengthen research period so that result of research is more accurately to be used as retrieval of investment conclusion.*

There is an error of verb agreement in Clause 11.5 *Organization Structure at CV Suryo Kusumo Semarang has been completed with job description that *separate functions clearly.* The correction is ... *job description that separates functions clearly.*

In clause 4.1 *From the results of research about the effect of dividend announcement towards stock price around ex-dividend date, it can be taken some conclusions as follows:* the phrase research about the effect of dividend is not common. The word research is usually paired with the preposition ‘in or on’. The word research when it is followed by preposition ‘in’ needs name of a course like English, Math, Economy, or Geology and when it is followed by the preposition ‘on’ needs a topic of the research. The common phrases in English become ‘research in Economy on The Effectiveness Of Businesses.’ In addition, the process ‘can be taken’ cannot be followed by the word ‘conclusion’. This causes the clause sounds like Indonesian ‘*dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa...*’. The common English expression for that process is ‘to draw a conclusion’ or *conclusion can be drawn*. The error is categorized *misselection - Selection of an incorrect elemen*. The error resource is mother-tongue influence (interlingual error).

Clause number 7.6 *In the theory, production cost is *classified into the material cost, the labor cost and factory overhead* the student applies correct passive form. However,

the clause is logically wrong. It should be *production cost is broken down into the material cost, the labor cost and factory overhead.*

From the 29 passive clauses above 24 are written without mentioning the doers; the writers of those clauses used passive voice because they felt more convenient or interesting to stress the thing done than the doer of it. There are only five clauses mentioning the doers, the clauses are

- 4.8: *that information of dividend announcement by the firm is believed by investors as the basis in making decision of their investment.*
- 6.2: *The affect is reflected by efficiency*
- 8.5: *because cost of goods sold has been determined by the government.*
- 8.8: *The decrease of Saprodi gross profit is caused by competitor of KUD Mekar in Ungaran timur sub district.*
- 11.16: *Each order Acceptance Letter was authorized by director and Import division.*

It has been mentioned that among 335 clauses there are 127 clauses or 37.9% are identified active voice. Some are presented here.

Clause Number	Active Voice Clauses
11.27	<i>The writer may recommend *company to maintain the procedures and policy import transaction</i>
4.21- 4.22	<i>If the firms get opportunity in profitable investment, the firms should reduce dividend payment.</i>
6.1	<i>Bank Indonesia continued efforts to improve the quick, safe and reliable national payment system by introducing the bank Indonesia National Clearing System (SKNBI) will affect a basic change in the coverage of interbank fund transfers through the clearing system.</i>
6.8	<i>In this way, with the application of SKNBI in Semarang, the coverage of interbank transfer expanded.</i>
6.11-	<i>*its mean...</i>
6.12	<i>that the acceleration of fund transfer turnover will improve directly the efficiency,</i>
7.1	<i>*According to discussion, the writer can conclude that:</i>
7.5	<i>It causes the change of sales revenue decrease.</i>
8.21	<i>Based on the observation and discussion about the gross profit of KUD Mekar Ungaran, especially saprodi and photocopy, the writer *suggest</i>
9.13	<i>So, the cost of goods sold can decrease and the company can increase the profit.</i>
9.14	
10.10	<i>Perum bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas *do not yet make gross profit analysis</i>
10.12	<i>because it will make management better and it can help management for</i>
10.13	<i>every variance element, how much the variance</i>
11.6	<i>Based on Internal control Structure Evaluation at CV Suryo Kusumo Semarang it shows the results:</i>
11.9	<i>Each division does the duty and functions, appropriate with company policy to create the good practice,</i>
11.25	<i>This shows that the implementation procedures and policy of import transaction can create the effectiveness of Internal control structure.</i>
11.27	<i>The writer may recommend company to maintain the procedures and policy import transaction.</i>
11.30	<i>Company needs separation on accounting and cash functions so it can create workers independency and avoid the risks that happen.</i>

- 12.9 *Physical design translates the general conceptual design and oriented to the users into detail specification used to make and examine the computer program.*
- 12.14 *Moreover it can give correct and valid information.*
- 13.13 *This indicates that consistent respondent in replying questions in questionnaire.*

Secondary data taken from Agustinus (2010)

For active clauses grammar is also implemented well enough although some usages still cause problem which make the clauses uncommon in English and there are several grammatical mistake are found. In Clause 11.27 *The writer may recommend company to maintain the procedures and policy import transaction* the modal 'may' is misplaced. Commonly, the modal used for the purpose of making suggestion is placed within the process of independent clause. For example: *the writer recommends that the company may (or can, must, should, have to) maintain the procedures and import policy.*

The grammatical mistakes cover the missing article the (Clause 11.27); verb agreement (Clauses 6.11, 7.5, 8.21, and 10.10); and incomplete sentence (Clause 13.13).

The article the in Clause 11.27 *The writer may recommend *company to maintain the procedures and policy import transaction* is missing; it should be ... the company ... There are mistakes of the verb agreements in Clauses:

- 6.11 *Its mean...* the correct clause is It means ...
- 7.5 *It causes the change of sales revenue decrease.* the correct clause is ... sales revenue decreases
- 8.21 *... the writer *suggest...* the correct clause is ... *the writer suggests...*
- 10.10 *Perum bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas *do not yet make gross profit analysis* ... the correct clause is *Perum bulog Sub Divre IV Banyumas does not ...*

Mistakes of the verb agreements in simple present tense commonly occur in clauses produced by Indonesian students, in as much as there is not any verb agreement in Indonesian language grammar. The students who do not have enough English grammar mastery rely on their Indonesian grammar rule in expressing English clauses. Incomplete sentence in Clause 13.13 *This indicates that consistent respondent in replying questions in questionnaire* the correct clause is *This indicates the consistence of respondent in replying questions in questionnaire.* The student who wrote this clause did not know the appropriate part of speech of the word consistent. The clause needs the noun of consistent that is *consistence*.

IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

Reflecting the findings and discussion on the use of passive and active voices in conclusion texts, the students employed the use of the passive voice well in their writing. Meanwhile, finding that there were some uncommon clauses, it may reflect that the students did not read enough. They did not have enough examples of English-like expressions. As a result, they relied on carrying out 'word-for-word translations of native language structures' when producing the clauses. It supported the study done by Dulay, Burt and Krashen 1982 in James 1998. Miryanti's study on error analysis on business letters (2012) also found the similar findings. The errors cover misselections of preposition, wrong verb agreements, lacks of articles, and plural forms.

In the Indonesian context, the English can be said to be a language which is taught along the whole process of schooling and they learn it consciously as trying to employ it as a medium of communication without the English circumstances. This is the special characteristics of English teaching and learning in Indonesia; it also happens in China

(Zhang Jingsi 2008). Since the irresistible influence of the first language in the input as well as in the output process of foreign language learning we should face the reality rather than trying to avoid or ignoring it. Therefore, the teachers should provide the learners with vast examples of conclusion texts and guidance to take advantage of the positive influence of the first language on the proper occasions and minimize the potential negative influence to the lowest level.

The findings of the grammatical mistakes in passive and active clauses made by the students imply that the teacher should provide them with the opportunity to practice proofreading their own writing work. The students need to be aware that the grammar lessons they have been through should be recalled and applied in their writing. Showing the students how to proofread is urgently needed.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, the conclusion texts in this research mostly use active voice and finite verbs. Passive voice is used in lower frequency. There were only minor errors in their grammar, the passive clauses were grammatically correct. However, some clauses were uncommonly expressed. They are influenced by Indonesian as their first language. Miryanti (2012) also found that Inter-lingual transfers are considered as the major cause of the errors in writing business letters. Therefore, the research recommends the teacher to provide the students with more 'English-like' conclusion texts.

The limitation of the study is the findings of this study may not reflect the students' true writing skills. In as much as the data were taken from the students' final writing products which have undergone the process of discussions with and corrections from their supervisors. Future study may use the students' writing works before being discussed with their supervisors; and corroborative studies on final project texts including different departments or tertiary education are possible to work out to argue or stand against the findings of this study.

REFERENCES

- Agustinus, T.M. 2010. Genre Analysis of Final Project Conclusion Written by Accounting Department Students of Semarang State Polytechnic. Unpublished Education Magister Thesis, Semarang State University.
- Emilia, E., & Rojab, S. 2009. Analyzing Students' Critical Capacity in Writing a Thesis Using the Transitivity System of Systemic Functional Grammar. A paper presented at *TEFLIN 56th International Conference 2009*. Malang: Maulana Malik Ibrahim State University, December, 8-10 2009.
- Freedman, L. and Jerry Plotnik. 2008. *Academic Writing*. Online at <http://www.utoronto.ca/writing/credits> [accessed on January, 3rd 2010].
- Hyland, K. 2004. *Disciplinary Discourse: Social interactions in Academic Writing*. London: Longman.
- James, C. 1998. *Errors in Language Learning and Use: Exploring Error Analysis*. New York: Longman.
- Miryanti, M. 2012. "Error Analysis on Writing Application Letters Found in JPAC of Politeknik Negeri Bandung" in *Jurnal Ragam* Vol. 12 No. 3, Desember 2012.
- Pardiyono. 2006. Genre in Introductory Texts of Muhammadiyah University Students. Thesis of Magister of Education, Semarang State University.
- Romangsi, N. 2010. Move Analysis of the Introduction Reports of the Students of Accounting Study Program Semarang State Polytechnic. Thesis of Magister of Education, Semarang State University.

- Santoso. 2009. Research Paper Introduction in the Antology of 53rd TEFLIN International Conference. TEFLIN/IV/VOL.3 /2007. Thesis of Magister of Education, Semarang State University.
- Suroso, I. 2010. Moves in the English Abstracts of Students' Final Project Reports of Semarang State Polytechnic. Thesis of Magister of Education, Semarang State University.
- Suryani, F.B. 2007. Genre Analysis of Translated Abstract Thesis of the English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang. Thesis Magister of Education, Semarang State University.
- Tarone, E., Dwyer, S., Gillette, S. & Icke, V. 1998. On the Use of the Passive and Active Voice in Astrophysics Journal Papers: *With Extensions to other Languages and Fields*. English for Specific Purposes (113-122),
- Thomson, A.J. and A.V. Martinet. 1981. *A Practical English Grammar*. (Third Edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Zhang Jingsi. 2008. *Influence of the First Language on Chinese EFL Learners' Writing: An Experimental Study on the Translation-based English Writing*. (unpublished paper, orally presented in 6th AsiaTEFL International Conference 2008, Bali)