THE COMPARISON OF HEDGING IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF THE JOURNAL ARTICLES IN ASIAN EFL JOURNAL VOLUME 64 AND TEFLIN JOURNAL VOLUME 23 NO 1

By
MIFTAKHUL ULUM
NIM 200932079

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MURIA KUDUS
2013

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THE COMPARISON OF HEDGING IN THE INTRODUCTION SECTION OF THE JOURNAL ARTICLES IN ASIAN EFL JOURNAL VOLUME 64 AND TEFLIN JOURNAL VOLUME 23 NO 1

SKRIPSI

Presented to the University of Muria Kudus
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Completing
the Sarjana Program in English Education

By
MIFTAKHUL ULUM
NIM 200932079

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

***PESAN SESEPUH* (*RAMA K.H. M. SYA'RONI AHMADI*)**

- All of the kindness is intended to *ibadah*
- Having noble morals and keep solidarity and harmony
- Do not break the *syari'ah*. If you break it consciously, quickly ask for forgiveness to Allah SWT.

Dedication:

This skripsi is dedicated to:

- *Allah SWT.*
- *Our prophet Muhammad SAW.*
- *Her beloved parents (Mr. Buhari and Mrs. Nutikah), brother (Moh. Himam 'Awali), and sister (Alfur Rohmah), thanks for your support and blessing.*
- *Her beloved friend (Mr. Saiful Annas).*
- *Her all beloved lecturers, especially for Mrs. Fitri Budi Suryani, S.S, M.Pd and Mrs. Diah Kurniati, S.Pd, M.Pd, thanks for your guidance.*

UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS

- *Her all beloved friends and everyone who support her (Widad, Shofi, and Indah).*
- *Her favorite entertainer "CN BLUE", for accompany her with their song in the crucial time when conducting research*

ADVISORS' APPROVAL

This is to certify that the Sarjana Skripsi of Miftakhul Ulum (NIM. 2009-32-079) has been approved by the Skripsi Advisors for further approval by the Examining Committee.

Kudus, September 25th, 2013

Advisor I

Fitri Budi Suryani, S.S, M.Pd
NIS. 0610701000001155

Advisor II

Diah Kurniati, S.Pd, M.Pd
NIS. 0610701000001190

Acknowledged by
The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Dean,

Dr. Drs. Slamet Utomo, M.Pd
NIP. 4962121 9-198703-1-001

EXAMINERS' APPROVAL

This is to certify that the Sarjana Skripsi of Miftakhul Ulum (NIM. 2009-32-079) has been approved by the Examining Committee as a requirement of the Sarjana Degree of English Education.

Kudus, September 25th, 2013

Skripsi Examining Committee:

Agung Dwi Nurcahyo, S.S, M.Pd. , Chairperson
NIS. 0610701000001187

Diah Kurniati, S.Pd, M.Pd. , Member
NIS. 0610701000001190

Dr. Drs. Slamet Utomo, M.pd. , Member
NIP. 19621219-198703-1-001

Titis Sulistyowati, S.S. M.pd. , Member
NIP.19810402-200501-2-001

Acknowledged by
The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Dean,

Dr. Drs. Slamet Utomo, M.Pd
NIP. 19621219-198703-1-001

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The writer realizes that she cannot complete this final project without the help of others. Many people have helped her during the writing this final project and it would be impossible to mention of all them.

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Finally, she truly realizes that this Skripsi still needs the constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully, it can be more useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Muria Kudus University.

Kudus, September 2013

Miftakhul Ulum

ABSTRACT

Ulum, Miftakhul. 2013. *The Comparison of Hedging in the Introduction Section of the Journal Articles in Asian EFL Journal Volume 64 and TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 No 1*. Skripsi: English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Muria Kudus University. Advisors: (1) Fitri Budi Suryani, S.S, M.Pd, (2) Diah Kurniati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Keywords: *Hedges*, *Academic Writing*, *Type of Hedges*

There are four skills in mastering English. In academic writing, we must have an ability to deliver information or opinion well so that the readers understand about our meaning. Hedges are basic feature of scientific communication and academic writing of which can help a writer to appropriately express his scientific claims. There are seven expressions that represent the hedging in scientific English stated by Salager-Meyer. They are modal auxiliary verb, modal lexical verb, approximately degree quantity and time, adjective, adverb and noun, introductory phrase, if clause and compound hedges. Hedges are very important role in academic writing since it is necessary to make decision about our stance on particular subject, or the strength of claim we are making. Hedging devices usually find in skripsi, essay, journal etc. Journal is included as academic writing that has objective to inform than entertain. So, hedges have important role in making journal article.

The objective of this research is to know how Asian EFL Journal volume 64 differs from and resembles TEFLIN Journal volume 23 no 1 in the term of hedges used in the introduction section does.

The design of this research is qualitative research and uses comparison study analysis as the form of qualitative data analysis. The data of this research are words, phrases or clauses of hedges found in the Introduction Section of journal article in Asian EFL Journal volume 64 and TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 No 1. The data sources of this research are six articles from Asian EFL Journal volume 64 and six articles from TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 No 1. The data sources are collected by downloading from the site: http://asian-efl-journal.com and http://journal.teflin.org.

The result of this research shows: (a) there are 6 expressions of the types of hedges in the Introduction Section of journal article in Asian EFL Journal volume 64. They are modal auxiliary verbs (43%), modal lexical verbs (10%), approximates of degree, quantity; frequency; and time (32%), introductory phrases (10%), if clauses (2%), and compound hedges (3%), and (b) there are 7 expressions of the types of hedges in the Introduction Section of journal article in TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 no 1. They are modal auxiliary verbs (29%), modal lexical verbs (20%), adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases (7%), approximates of degree, quantity; frequency; and time (22%), introductory phrases (13%), if clauses (6%), and compound hedges (3%).

Furthermore, (c) after doing the comparison, the writer can sum up that the researchers who used English as first/second language usually have stronger

claims than the researchers who used English as foreign language. It is because by using hedges devices they convey their claims with ideas of doubt or possibility and hedging not used to talk about things that definitely exist or events that definitely happened.

The writer considers that hedges are very important in academic writing. Hopefully, English lecturers can teach their students how to identify and use hedges devices effectively and properly in academic writing, such as skripsi, essay, journal, etc.

UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS

ABSTRAKSI

Ulum, Miftakhul. 2013. *Perbandingan Hedges di Bagian Pendahuluan dalam artikel di Jurnal Asian EFL volume 64 dan Jurnal TEFLIN Volume 23 Nomor 1*. Skripsi: Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pengetahuan, Universitas Muria Kudus. Pembimbing: (1) Fitri Budi Suryani, S.S, M.Pd, (2) Diah Kurniati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Kata kunci: *Hedges, Penulisan Ilmiah, Jenis-Jenis Hedges*

Ada 4 kecakapan dalam menguasai Bahasa Inggris. Dalam Penulisan Ilmiah, kita harus memiliki kemampuan untuk menyajikan informasi atau pendapat dengan baik agar para pembaca memahami maksudnya. *Hedges* merupakan fitur dasar komunikasi dan penulisan ilmiah yang dapat membantu penulis untuk mengekspresikan pernyataan ilmiahnya secara tepat. Ada tujuh ekspresi yang mewakili *hedging* seperti yang dinyatakan oleh Salager-Meyer. Mereka adalah *modal auxiliary verb, modal lexical verb, approximately degree quantity and time, adjective, adverb and noun, introductory phrase, if clause* dan *compound hedges*. *Hedging* mempunyai peranan yang penting dalam penulisan ilmiah karena *hedging* diperlukankan untuk membuat keputusan mengenai sudut pandang kita dalam menyatakan hal-hal tertentu, atau penguatan pernyataan yang kita buat. *Hedging devices* biasanya ditemukan di Skripsi, Esai, Jurnal, dll. Jurnal merupakan bagian dari penulisan ilmiah yang bertujuan untuk menginformasikan daripada menghibur. Jadi, *Hedges* memiliki peranan penting dalam membuat artikel jurnal.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana Jurnal Asian EFL volume 64 dibedakan dan disamakan dengan Jurnal TEFLIN volume 23 nomor 1 dalam konteks *Hedges* yang digunakan di bagian Pendahuluan.

Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan analisis penyelidikan perbandingan sebagai bentuk analisis data kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah kata, frase, atau klausa *hedges* yang ditemukan di bagian Pendahuluan dari artikel jurnal di Jurnal Asian EFL volume 64 dan Jurnal TEFLIN Volume 23 Nomor 1. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah enam artikel dari Jurnal Asian EFL volume 64 dan enam artikel dari Jurnal TEFLIN Volume 23 Nomor 1. Sumber data diambil dengan mengunduh dari situs: http://asian-efl-journal.com dan http://journal.teflin.org.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (a) ada 6 ekspresi dari jenis-jenis *hedges* di bagian pendahuluan dari artikel jurnal di Jurnal Asian EFL volume 64. Jenis-jenis *hedges* tersebut adalah *modal auxiliary verbs* (43%), *modal lexical verbs* (10%), *approximates of degree, quantity; frequency; and time* (32%), *introductory phrase*s (10%), *if clauses* (2%), and *compound hedges* (3%), dan (b) ada 7 ekspresi dari jenis-jenis *hedges* di bagian pendahuluan dari artikel jurnal di

Jurnal TEFLIN volume 23 nomor 1. Mereka adalah *modal auxiliary verbs* (29%), *modal lexical verbs* (20%), *adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases* (7%), *approximates of degree, quantity; frequency; and time* (22%), *introductory phrases* (13%), *if clause*s (6%), and *compound hedges* (3%).

Selanjutnya, (c) setelah melakukan perbandingan, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa para peneliti yang menggunakan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pertama/kedua biasanya memiliki pernyataan yang lebih kuat daripada para peneliti yang menggunakan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing. Itu dikarenakan dengan menggunakan *hedging* mereka menyampaikan pernyataan dengan ide-ide keraguan atau kemungkinan dan *hedging* tidak digunakan untuk membicarakan hal-hal yang pasti ada atau peristiwa yang pasti terjadi.

Penulis mempertimbangkan bahwa *hedges* sangat penting dalam penulisan ilmiah. Harapannya, para pengajar Bahasa Inggris bisa mengajarkan kepada murid-murid mereka bagaimana mengidentifikasi dan menggunakan *hedges* secara efektif dan tepat dalam penulisan akademik, seperti skripsi, esai, jurnal, dan lain-lain.

UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER ..... **i**
LOGO ii
TITLE iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION..... iv
ADVISORS' APPROVAL vi
EXAMINERS' APPROVAL vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT viii
ABSTRACT x
ABSTRAKSI xii
TABLE OF CONTENTS xiv
LIST OF TABLES xvii
LIST OF APPENDICES xx

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research 1

1.2 Statement of the Problem 5

1.3 Objective of the Research 5

1.4 Significance of the Research 5

1.5 Scope of the Research 6

1.6 Operational Definition 6

CHAPTER II REVIEW TO RELATED LITERATUR

2.1 Hedges 8

2.1.1 Definition of Hedges 9

2.1.2 Hedges in Academic Writing..... 13

2.1.3 Types of Hedges 15

2.2 Journal 18

2.3 Asian EFL Journal 18

2.4 TEFLIN Journal..... 20

2.5 Introduction Section 20

2.6 Review of Previous Research 22

2.7 Theoretical Framework 23

CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Design of the Research 25

3.2 Data and Data Source 26

3.3 Data Collecting 26

3.4 Data Analysis 27

CHAPTER IV FINDING OF THE RESEARCH

4.1 The Types of Hedges in the Introduction Section of Journal Article in Asian EFL Journal Volume 64 32

4.2 The Type of Hedges in the Introduction Section of Journal Article in TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 No 1 46

4.3 The Comparison of Types of Hedges in the Introduction Section of Journal Article in Asian EFL Journal Volume 64 and TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 no 1 64

CHAPTER V DISCUSSION

5.1 The Types of Hedges Used in the Introduction Section of the Asian EFL Journal Volume 64 66

5.1.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs 67

5.1.2 Modal Lexical Verbs 68

5.1.3 Approximates of Degree, Quantity, Frequency, and Time 70

5.1.4 Introductory Phrases 72

5.1.5 If Clauses 73

5.1.6 Compound Hedges 74

5.2 The Types of Hedges Used in the Introduction Section of TEFLIN Journal Volume 23 No 1 74

5.2.1 Modal Auxiliary Verbs 75

5.2.2 Modal Lexical Verbs 76

5.2.3 Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Phrase 77

5.2.4 Approximates of Degree, Quantity, Frequency, and Time 78

5.2.5 Introductory Phrases 79

5.2.6 If Clauses 81

5.2.7 Compound Hedges 82

5.3 The Comparison of Types of Hedges used in the Introduction Section of Journal Article in Asian EFL Journal volume 64 and TEFLIN Journal volume 23 no 1. 83

CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion 86

6.2 Suggestion 87

REFERENCES 89
APPENDICES 92
STATEMENT 119
CURRICULUM VITAE 120
KETERANGAN SELESAI BIMBINGAN 122
PERMOHONAN UJIAN SKRIPSI 123

LIST OF TABLES

Table **Page**

3.4.1 Analysis Type of Hedges ..... ……..28

3.4.2 Descriptive Cross Tabulation 30

4.1.1 Types of Hedges in the first article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Conceptual Motivation and the Teaching of Figurative Language" by Zorana Vasiljevik 33

4.1.2 Types of Hedges in the second article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Socialization, Gender Theory and English Textbooks in Iran" by Vahid Mahmoudi Gahrouei..... 37

4.1.3 Types of Hedges in the third article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Exploring Changes in English Teaching Techniques and Learners Response" by Sabiha Sultana..... 38

4.1.4 Types of Hedges in the fourth article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Intensive English Program Effects on Phonological/Semantic Word" by Clay Williams..... 40

4.1.5 Types of Hedges in the fifth article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "40 years of Language Studies: A Bibliometric Study of Research Articles in Taiwan" by Gregory Ching 41

4.1.6 Types of Hedges in the fifth article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Facilitating the Implementation of ICT to Teachers" by Lucas Kohnke 42

4.1.7 The total of Types of Hedges found in the Introduction Section of

journal article in Asian EFL Journal volume 64 44
4.1.8 The Percentage of Type of Hedges 44
4.2.1 Types of Hedges in the first article of TEFLIN Journal entitled "A Curriculum Vitae: A discourse of Celebration with Narcissistic Allusion" by Yazid Basthomi..... 46
4.2.2 Types of Hedges in the second article of TEFLIN Journal entitled "On the Choice Address Forms: Intimate Address Forms as In-Group Identity Markers of Black South Africans in 'Incivtus' Movie" by Prihantoro..... 50
4.2.3 Types of Hedges in the third article of TEFLIN Journal entitled "Developing Instructional Materials on English Oral Communication for Nursing Schools" by Sismiati..... 52
4.2.4 Types of Hedges in the fourth article of TEFLIN Journal entitled "Compensatory Strategies of First-Language-Attrited Children" by Syahdan..... 54
4.2.5 Types of Hedges in the fifth article of TEFLIN Journal entitled "*Gricean Maxims as an Analytical Tool in Translation Studies: Questions of Adequacy*" by Rochayah Mahali..... 60
4.2.6 Types of Hedges in the sixth article of Asian EFL Journal entitled "Information and Language for Effective Communication" by Sammy P. Pitoy..... 61
4.2.7 The total of Types of Hedges found in the Introduction Section of journal article in TEFLIN Journal volume 623 no 1..... 62

4.2.8 The Percentage of Type of Hedges 63

4.3.1 Cross Descriptive Tabulation 64

UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix **Page**

1. Conceptual Motivation and the Teaching of Figurative Language by Zorana Vasiljevik 93
2. Socialization, Gender Theory and English Textbook in Iran by Vahid Mahmoudi Gahrouei 96
3. Exploring Changes in English Teaching Technique and learners Response by Sabiha Sultana 98
4. Intensive English Program Effects on Phonological/Semantic Word by Clay Wiliams 100
5. 40 Years of Language Studies: A Bibliometric Study of Research Articles in Taiwan by Gregory Ching 102
6. Facilitating the Implementation of ICT to Teaches by Lucas Kohnke 104
7. Curriculum Vitae: A Discourse of Celebration with Narcissistic Allusions by Yazid Basthomi 105
8. On the Choice Address Forms: Intimate Address Forms as In-Group Identity Markers of Black South Africans in 'Invictus' Movie by Prihantoro 108
9. Developing Instructional Materials on English Oral Communication for Nursing Schools by Sismiati 110
10. Compensatory Strategies of First-Language-Attrited Children by Syahdan 112

11. Gricean Maxims as an Analytical Tool in Translation Studies: Questions of Adequacy by Rochayah Marchali 115
12. Information and Language for Effective Communication by Sammy P. Pitoy 118

UNIVERSITAS MURIA KUDUS