

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter elaborates on the related kinds of literature that are used as the theoretical background in this research

A. Academic Writing

Academic writing is a formal style of writing that is employed in academic environments to present ideas, research, and arguments in a structured, methodical, and formal manner. This writing style places great importance on critical analysis and persuasive arguments, setting it apart from other forms of writing. Academic writing encompasses a variety of publications, including essays, research papers, journal articles, laboratory reports, dissertations, and research proposals (Obeagu, 2023). Each literary genre adheres to a specific structure and format and employs suitable formal language (Sword, 2017).

Academic writing is a useful instrument for communicating information in a certain field of study because it includes facts and theories that back up arguments (Murray & Moore, 2006). These facts and theories strengthen the concepts delivered, making the writing a reliable source of information for readers. Students in higher education are taught academic writing skills. However, writing gets more difficult at the university level because students must adhere to academic processes. As a result, many students struggle to write good academic papers, particularly good paraphrases, because academic writing uses formal language and sophisticated sentence structures while highlighting the need of well-structured paragraphs (Hyland, 2019).

The main purpose of academic writing is to advance knowledge in a particular field. Research reports not only summarize findings but also evaluate and review previous research, thereby laying the foundation for future research (Swales & Feak, 2004). Through this approach, academic writing deepens understanding and broadens our horizons. Additionally, accurate citation is essential in academic writing, and

publication laws or field of study requirements often determine the citation style used (Sword, 2017).

It can be concluded that academic writing is a formal writing style used in academic environments to discuss topics, conduct research, and organize arguments in an orderly and intelligent way. It includes various types of writing such as essays, research papers, journal articles, laboratory reports, dissertations, and research proposals. Academic writing uses formal and technical language, avoiding slang and colloquial language. The text is well structured, with a clear introduction, a comprehensive conclusion, and coherent logical relationships. Facts and references are used to provide clear and consistent information and to prevent plagiarism. Accurate citations are necessary to support research and advance knowledge in a particular field, as well as to evaluate and review previous research to build a foundation for future research.

1. The Characteristics of Academic Writing

Academic writing includes special characteristics, including an organized structure, the use of reliable sources, a formal writing style, and particular objectives like elucidating ideas, proving theories, or disseminating research results (Graff and Birkenstein, 2018). Ensuring that the writing meets the academic community's high expectations is dependent on its attributes. Notable characteristics include the following:

a. Formality

The formality is crucial to ensuring that the writer can communicate clearly and accurately with their academic audience while also delivering information (Bailey, 2004).

b. Objective

Writing for academic purposes ought to be impartial and devoid of personal biases. Therefore, writers should base their arguments on factual data instead of their personal opinions. More analysis and arguments are possible when writing objectively (Murray, 2017).

c. Consistency

Academic writing necessitates a consistent use of language and writing style. Writing style usually adheres to standards, including Chicago, APA, or MLA, which support writing professionalism and clarity (Hyland, 2019).

d. Clearly Structure

Clearly established rules organize academic writing. An introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion make up an academic paper. Every part needs to be equipped with clear logic in order to reduce the amount of work done through argument (Swales & Feak, 1994).

e. Citing and Referencing

Citing and referencing an academic writing calls for proper citation and reference use. Their writings must support their arguments with strong evidence from reliable sources. This not only fortifies the author's position but also honors the original source and avoids plagiarism (Pecorari, 2013).

On the other hand, Akkaya & Aydin (2018) assert that academic writing possesses several characteristics, including:

a. Clarity and Precision

It is important for academic writing to be clear and exact when it explains things. To make sure that people can easily understand what the authors write, it is important to use the right words and avoid making things unclear.

b. Framework That Makes Sense

The academic writing framework should be well organized, with an opening, a case development, and a clear end. Each section should make sense in relation to the others and support the main point.

c. Being Critical

Critical analysis and evidence-based review are the most important components of academic writing. Writers have to consider all angles of view and ensure that their arguments are reasonable.

d. References and Literature Support

To support academic writing, good references from relevant literature are necessary. Including reliable and relevant references can help to support the arguments and show some respect.

e. Originality and New Contributions

Academic writing should attempt to expand upon or approach a field of research from a fresh perspective. In academic writing, the uniqueness of the work is one of the main considerations.

f. Understand The Audience

Academic writers should write with the audience's knowledge level and interests in mind. This is the process of dissecting complex concepts so that the audience can understand what the author write.

It is possible to conclude that academic writing possesses several characteristics. As stated by Graff & Birkenstein (2018), the characteristics of academic writing include formality, objectivity, consistency, and clear structure, and the last one is citing and referencing. Another thing stated differently by Akkaya & Aydin (2018) is that academic writing has characteristics such as clarity and precision, a framework that makes sense, being critical, using formal language and references, being original, and understanding the audience.

2. Ethics of Academic Writing

Academic writing ethics involves following with moral principles to uphold integrity and truth in scientific work. These aspects refer to honesty in presenting data and findings, respecting intellectual property rights by giving proper credit through accurate citation, avoiding plagiarism, and ensuring that research is conducted and reported with transparency and accuracy (Bailey, 2021). Ethics also encompasses the duty to refrain from falsifying, manipulating, or altering data in order to bolster a preferred hypothesis. Here are a few key aspects for ethics of academic writing (Rokhmani et al., 2019).

a. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a deeply unethical behavior in which an individual uses the work of someone else without acknowledging their contribution. This involves the act of reproducing text, ideas, or research findings without giving proper credit, thus presenting the work as if it were original. Plagiarism reduces trust within the academic community and can lead to severe repercussions, including the cancellation of degrees or harm to an individual's reputation.

b. Falsification

Manipulating research data or results to support a study hypothesis is considered unethical and goes against the principles of honesty and integrity. This may involve modifying numbers, removing data that does not support the findings, or altering the results of experiments. Distorting the truth erodes the credibility of scientific research and has the potential to deceive both the scientific community and the public at large.

c. Generating Data

Creating data without a valid or real basis is highly unethical and goes against the principles of responsible research. This involves generating data that was not previously available or collected. Creating false data erodes confidence in scientific research and can have harmful consequences if the fraudulent research is used to inform policy or practice.

d. Openness and Integrity

When presenting research findings, it is crucial for researchers to maintain honesty and transparency, avoiding any attempts to conceal or manipulate the truth. Transparency involves offering raw data for replication, detailing the methodology employed, and recognizing the study's limitations. Ensuring the accuracy and transparency of research findings is crucial for upholding the integrity of the scientific community and fostering trust among both academics and the general public.

e. Avoiding Conflict of Interest

Stay away from and talk about any possible conflicts of interest that might affect the results of the study. This piece also discusses how to maintain high writing quality, the trustworthiness of scientific journals (EUDL), and how to stop unethical behavior in academic writing.

Subsequently, Younis (2014) created a number of important ethical guidelines for scholarly research, among which the following are highlights:

a. Plagiarism

Younis underlines how gravely ethically transgressive it is to use someone else work without giving due credit. Whether done so on purpose or not, plagiarism always compromises the integrity of academic work.

b. Academic Integrity

Carrying out and reporting research with honesty and openness is part of academic integrity. Researchers must produce accurate results and avoid manipulating data or results to suit preconceived ideas or theories.

c. Fair Representation

Researchers should give credit to the original authors and list all information sources when presenting their results. It is immoral to falsify statistics or to ignore data that challenges one's theory.

d. Authorship and Credit

Accurate authorship crediting is essential. The order of authorship should represent each person's contributions, and all research contributors should be duly acknowledged.

The ethics of academic writing involve adhering to moral principles to maintain integrity and truthfulness in scholarly work. This involves presenting data honestly, giving proper credit to avoid plagiarism, and reporting research with transparency and accuracy (Bailey, 2021). Writers should avoid falsifying or altering data, maintain transparency, and provide proper recognition to all contributors. Adhering to these ethics is crucial in building trust within the scientific community and preventing

negative consequences that can harm academic reputation and the wider society (Rokhmani et al., 2019; Younis, 2014).

3. Academic Writing Types

Types of academic writing are various forms of writing used in academic environments to convey information, research and arguments systematically and formally. Each type of writing has a specific purpose, format and audience, and uses formal language to ensure clarity and accuracy in conveying information (Bailey, 2014). Besides that, here are some typical academic writing includes the following:

a. An essay

Essays are a frequently assigned type of academic writing. Typically, essays consist of well-supported arguments and thorough analysis. When crafting an essay, it is important for writers to employ a format that includes an introduction, body, and conclusion. This structure allows for the effective organization and presentation of their ideas. Essays are commonly used in various fields to assess students' understanding of specific subjects (Bailey, 2014).

b. Research papers

A research paper is a scholarly document that presents the results of an independent investigation. Collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data are all involved in this process. A typical research paper follows a structured layout, including an introduction, methodology, findings, discussion, and conclusion, preceded by a review of the literature. Scientific publications frequently release research articles with the goal of furthering understanding in a particular field (Swales & Feak, 1994).

c. Journal articles

Journal articles are similar to research papers, but they tend to be more focused and prepared for publication in an academic journal. Before being published, journal papers go through a peer review process where experts in the same field evaluate the study. Journal papers play a crucial role in sharing researchers' findings with the scientific community (Hyland, 2019).

d. Lab Report

In the laboratory report genre, academic writing presents the findings of a laboratory experiment. A laboratory report typically consists of an introduction, methods, findings, discussion, and conclusion. Typically, students in science courses write these reports to document and analyze their experimental results (Hartley, 2008).

e. Abstracts and Theses

Postgraduate students create lengthy written works that are necessary for obtaining an academic degree, such as dissertations and theses. Theses and dissertations involve a thorough examination of a specific topic and extensive original research. In general, theses tend to be shorter and less comprehensive compared to dissertations (Murray, 2017).

f. Research Proposal

A research proposal is a written representation of a suggested course of study. The document includes the study question, a literature review, a proposed approach, and potential study implications. Research proposals often aim to obtain approval and financial support from academic committees (Bailey, 2014).

Academic writing consists of various types, each with specific goals and organization. The first one is an essay. While research papers present findings from original investigations, essays often gauge students' understanding of subjects. Journal articles are more focused and ready for publication; they often undergo peer review before publication. Lab reports present findings from experiments, while abstracts and theses are long pieces required for an academic degree. Research proposals are written expressions of a suggested course of study, often seeking academic committee clearance and funding. These types help researchers further their knowledge of a specific subject and contribute to the scientific community.

4. Students' Academic Writing Development

The development of students' academic writing skills involves the improvement of their ability to write effectively in academic settings as they progress. Students are expected to demonstrate proficiency in writing with a structured, clear, and formal

approach. Additionally, they should be able to conduct research, build logical arguments, and make use of sources effectively. As an illustration, a student might begin by composing straightforward essays during their high school years. They can then progress to crafting more intricate research papers during their college education. At some point they will be capable of producing a comprehensive dissertation as they pursue their graduate studies. As per Langan (2010), the process of creating academic writing involves several key steps. These include prewriting, writing the initial draft, revising, and finally, editing and proofreading.

a. Prewriting

The initial step involves the careful planning and organization of ideas prior to beginning the writing process. Writers have a range of techniques at their disposal to enhance their work. They can employ brainstorming to generate ideas, take notes to structure key points, or create concept maps to visualize connections between ideas. Prewriting is essential for gaining a thorough understanding of the topic at hand as well as establishing a clear focus for the writing.

b. Crafting the First Draft

Once the planning stage is complete, the writer proceeds to craft the initial draft. At this point, it is crucial for writers to concentrate on cultivating ideas and articulating their thoughts without being overly concerned about errors. The author should make an effort to incorporate all of their planned ideas into their writing. This initial version provides a structure that can be further improved and expanded in the future.

c. Revising

Once the initial draft is finished, the writer proceeds to make revisions. This is the process of evaluating written work to enhance its structure and clarity. At this point, it's important to evaluate the clarity of the argument, the coherence of the ideas, and identify any areas that may require additions or deletions. Revision also requires thoughtful analysis of how the writing can be improved and made more persuasive.

d. Editing and Proofreading

Editing and proofreading are essential in the final stage. Editing involves reviewing grammar, spelling, and punctuation to ensure the writing is error-free. Meanwhile, proofreading is the last step in the writing process, where the writer carefully examines each sentence to catch any small errors that may have been overlooked. The objective of this stage is to generate writing that is polished, formal, and prepared for submission.

It is evident that the development of students' academic writing skills is a gradual process that improves their capacity to write proficiently in organized and professional academic environments. Through the mastery of fundamental steps, students acquire the skills to effectively organize their thoughts, construct logical arguments, and utilize sources. These steps include prewriting, crafting the first draft, revising, and editing and proofreading. This structured method allows students to begin with basic essays during their high school years and prepares them to create intricate research papers and extensive dissertations in higher education. This ultimately helps them develop into skilled academic writers (Langan, 2010).

5. Academic Writing Strategies

Academic writing strategies refer to various methods and techniques that can be employed to enhance writing skills within an academic setting. This approach assists writers in strategizing, arranging, and articulating ideas with clarity and effectiveness. In order to successfully craft scientific texts like essays, research papers, theses, and dissertations, it is important to employ a range of academic writing strategies that encompass various techniques and methods. Swales and Feak (2004) discuss various key strategies in academic writing, and here are some strategies:

a. Effective Planning

It is highly beneficial to create an outline prior to commencing the writing process. This practice aids in the organization of thoughts and guarantees a logical and cohesive development of ideas. An effective method involves capturing all relevant ideas pertaining to the research topic through the use of a mind map.

b. Develop a Thorough Understanding

When crafting written content, it is crucial to consider the target audience and their specific expectations. When writing for a scientific journal, it is crucial to use technical terminology and uphold a formal style. However, when creating reports for a wide range of readers, it is advisable to use more accessible language.

c. Creating a Thesis Statement

Create a clear and specific thesis statement that will act as a guiding principle for the entire article. To accomplish this, one must carefully construct a concise sentence that captures the central argument or objective of the article.

d. Ensure a Sense of Unity

We make use of terms like "furthermore," "however," and "additionally" to illustrate connections between ideas. Furthermore, every paragraph commences with a topic sentence that succinctly captures the main idea being conveyed.

e. Paraphrasing and Summarizing

Paraphrasing is the act of expressing someone else's ideas in our own words to avoid plagiarism. In contrast, summarizing entails giving a concise summary of extensive information to offer a general comprehension. Summarizing a book chapter is a useful way to incorporate it into a literature review.

f. Revise and refine

Thoroughly reviewing the content that produce is crucial for identifying and correcting any grammar, spelling, or punctuation errors.

g. Request Input

Exchange essays with friends and offer constructive feedback to one another.

In addition, Moriarty & Antoniou (2007) explore different approaches to academic writing, including:

a. Discussion Group

It strongly encourage students to actively engage in group discussion sessions, where they can freely exchange ideas, offer valuable feedback, and work together to enhance their writing concepts.

b. Reflective Writing Practice

Students must complete reflective writing exercises as part of their coursework. These exercises require evaluating their progress, identifying areas of strength and weakness, and creating strategies for improvement.

c. Visualization Techniques

By implementing methods of visualization like mind mapping or concept maps, students can effectively structure their thoughts prior to beginning the writing process.

d. Feedback and Revisions

This method helps writers effectively convey their ideas in a clear, well-structured, and persuasive way, while adhering to the formal style expected in academic writing.

To summarize, academic writing strategies are techniques employed to improve writing abilities in academic environments. Important strategies involve careful planning, considering the audience, formulating a concise thesis statement, maintaining coherence, using paraphrasing and summarizing techniques, and thoroughly revising the content. In addition, receiving feedback, participating in group discussions, and utilizing visualization techniques such as mind mapping can enhance writing skills. Writing in a thoughtful manner allows for a thorough assessment of one's progress and the ability to pinpoint areas that need improvement.

B. Research Proposal

A research proposal provides an overview of the overall approach an academic will take to conduct their research. This proposal offers a thorough explanation of the research objectives, the selected approach, and the potential contribution of the research to the existing body of knowledge on the relevant research subject. Proposals should be written in a way that is concise, compelling, and effectively communicates

the research objectives and approach to the reader. Maxwell (2012) defines a research proposal as a written statement that outlines the planned research plan, including the objectives, methodology, and timeline. Eventually, the research will gather and analyze the outcomes of various intricate projects, offering a comprehensive view of the research goals and selected methods (Jankowski, 2017).

According to Nte (2006), a research proposal should include an introduction, literature review, methodology, and the expected research outcomes. The introduction provides an overview of the research question, background information, and the significance of the subject being studied. The literature review provides an overview of the relevant theoretical background and demonstrates how the proposed research will build upon or enhance previous studies (Locke, Spirduso, & Silverman, 2013).

A research proposal serves multiple purposes, including defining the research goals and strategy, which aids in establishing a clear path and emphasis for the project (Locke, Spirduso, & Silverman, 2013). In addition, proposals showcase the researcher's knowledge and readiness by showcasing their thorough literature review and understanding of the relevant field of study (Punch, 2016). Proposals are essential for effective research planning and organization. They establish the methodology, schedule, and required resources (Flick, 2015).

1. The Key Elements of Research Proposal

In the context of a research proposal, key elements are the essential components that form a comprehensive and well-structured research plan. It is crucial to include these essential components when presenting the purpose, method, and significance of the proposed study to reviewers, funding bodies, or academic committees. Below are the detailed explanations of these elements according to Tiwari (2023).

a. Title

The title should be clear, simple to comprehend, and accurately represent the subject of the research. An expertly composed title instantly provides the reader with a clear understanding of the research topic, effectively establishing the context for the proposal.

b. Summary

The summary provides a concise overview of the research proposal, highlighting the main research questions, methods, and the importance of the study. This provides a snapshot of the entire proposal, allowing reviewers to quickly grasp the essence of the project.

c. Introduction

In this section, it provide an overview of the research topic, including background information, and discuss the problem or goals of the study. It is important to highlight the importance of the study and explore its potential effects, because an effective introduction establishes the background and rationale for the proposed research.

d. Literature Review

A literature review entails a thorough analysis of the current research carried out on the topic at hand. The research emphasizes the limitations in the current understanding and explains how the proposed study will fill these gaps. This section showcases the researcher's grasp of the field and places the new research in the context of existing knowledge.

e. Research Question

The study will center around a clearly defined research question or hypothesis. This element provides a clear statement of the research objectives, guiding the study's direction and focus.

f. Methodology

In this section, it delve into the study's design and methods, offering a comprehensive explanation, how the data will be collected and analyzed, and providing a clear understanding of the approach. The report needs to cover details about the study setting, the participants involved, and the tools or instruments that will be use. An established methodology guarantees that the research can be easily replicated and validates the approach used.

g. Timeline

The study schedule offers a detailed outline of important dates and milestones. This aids in the planning process and ensures that the project remains on schedule. It also demonstrates to reviewers that the researcher has a well-defined strategy for conducting the study within a designated time frame.

h. Estimated Budget

The study's budget includes expenses for travel, materials, staff, and other necessary items. A comprehensive budget provides a solid rationale for the funding being sought and guarantees that all financial aspects of the research are properly accounted for.

i. References

This section contains a thorough compilation of all the sources utilized, organized by style. Referencing the sources demonstrates thoroughness of research and acknowledges the original authors, which boosts the credibility of the proposal.

j. Appendix

Supplementary materials, including survey tools, consent forms, or detailed methods, may be required for the plan. Appendices contain important supporting information that is necessary but not included in the main body of the proposal.

In contrast, Monrroy et al. (2022) present a contrasting perspective. According to him, a study proposal should include at least 12 essential components, which are:

a. Title

The title should effectively express the thoughts. Having a clear and precise title helps to establish the appropriate expectations for readers.

b. Summary

The summary should be brief, clear, captivating, convincing, and centered. The document should include the topic of the proposal, address the problem at hand, present a hypothesis, outline the goal, describe the strategy for solving the problem, and discuss the potential impact. In addition, it is important to include details about how the proposal is in line with the mission of the funding institution.

c. Background

The background section should include a comprehensive analysis of the existing literature that pertains to the problem statement and research questions. This establishes the groundwork for comprehending the context of the research.

d. Research Problem

The idea of a research problem relates to the topic, situation, or phenomenon that the researcher seeks to understand or clarify. This forms the basis of any research project and provides a rationale for conducting the study.

e. Justification

This section provides compelling arguments for conducting the research. It emphasizes the importance and potential advantages of the study, persuading reviewers of its significance.

f. Objectives

The proposed research study seeks to accomplish specific objectives or goals. Having well-defined objectives is crucial as they serve as a guide for the research's intended outcomes.

g. Hypothesis

Based on the study problem, a hypothesis is a possible answer or explanation that researchers consider. It offers a testable statement that the research will either confirm or disprove.

h. Methodology

In the methodology section, the researcher offers a comprehensive explanation of their approach to tackling the research problem. The work plan details the tasks necessary to achieve the set goals. This section provides an overview of the particular type of study, which may involve quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods.

i. Schedule

A schedule, also known as a Gantt chart, displays the necessary tasks described in the proposal's methodology section, along with their estimated completion times. It guarantees that the project is efficiently structured and adheres to a specific timeline.

j. Budget

The budget is an essential factor when seeking funds as it details the projected expenses of the study within a specific time frame. It guarantees that the project is economically viable and all costs are properly accounted for.

k. References

The section at the end of the proposal document should contain a thorough list of all the sources used in the study proposal. Accurate referencing is crucial for maintaining academic integrity and acknowledging the contributions of original research.

l. Annexes

Supporting documents are necessary for the majority of research projects. These could include survey instruments, detailed methodologies, or extra documentation. By including these documents in the annexes section, we ensure that all the necessary information is readily available for reviewers.

It can be concluded that the components of a research proposal are essential for showcasing an extensive and methodical research strategy. According to Tiwari (2023), these components comprise the title, synopsis, introduction, literature review, research question, methodology, schedule, estimated budget, references, and appendices. Every component has a distinct function, such as outlining the study's goals and topic in depth, offering a thorough plan for gathering and analyzing data, and making sure all budgetary considerations are made. Monrroy et al. (2022) emphasize the significance of a comprehensive and well-organized proposal by including extra aspects such the background, research problem, justification, objectives, hypothesis, schedule, and annexes. By including these elements, you may ensure that the research is well-planned, justified, and practicable by effectively presenting the goal, methodology, and significance of the proposed study to reviewers, funding agencies, or academic committees.

2. The Difficulties in Writing Research Proposal

Setting up a research proposal can pose challenges for individuals with varying levels of experience and knowledge. Nevertheless, Ramdani (2018) highlights a number of typical obstacles that researchers might face, which include:

a. Difficulty with Writing

Individuals who find writing challenging may encounter difficulties in organizing their ideas, selecting appropriate vocabulary, and expressing their thoughts coherently. Some students struggle with the task of effectively constructing sentences and paragraphs, as well as organizing their thoughts in a coherent manner.

b. Selecting the Topic

When people have difficulty expressing their chosen topic, it may be because they do not understand how it relates to their field or the impact it could have on existing research. Some students may struggle to generate compelling arguments in favor of the topic they have selected.

c. Analyze Data

Understanding data analysis can be challenging for people who do not have a strong background in statistics or who are unsure about which analysis methods are best suited for their research questions. It may be beneficial for students to gain knowledge on various methods of data analysis and its application in their academic pursuits.

In her study, Suryatiningsih (2019) delved into the difficulties that individuals encounter while composing research papers.

a. Trouble With Introduction

The factors considered when selecting data or study subjects are referred as the inclusion and exclusion criteria. It can be difficult to explain the exact reasoning behind the use of certain criteria to include or exclude specific data or topics. Some students might struggle to generate compelling justifications for selecting these criteria and effectively articulate their ideas in the opening of the proposal.

b. Take a Look at The Literature Review

Providing precise details in the literature review showcases a profound comprehension of previously conducted research in the field. Many students find it challenging to find the right literature and create a literature review that fits well with their study topic. At times, it can be quite challenging to come across literary sources that are both appropriate and valuable.

c. Provide Detailed Steps

Explaining study methods in a clear and detailed manner can be quite challenging. It is essential to provide a clear outline of the research steps, data collection methods, and data analysis steps. It can be challenging for students to develop effective study methods that are practical and clearly articulate these strategies in their proposals.

It is a common challenge for students to write research proposals, as highlighted by Ramdani (2018) and Suryatiningsih (2019). These challenges include the need for strong writing skills, providing a convincing rationale for topic selection, understanding data analysis, crafting an introduction with clear inclusion and exclusion criteria, conducting a focused literature review, and creating a comprehensive outline of research procedures. To successfully tackle these challenges, one of them must possess a deep understanding, receive proper guidance, engage in consistent practice, and seek feedback.

3. Strategies in Writing Research Proposal

Creating a research proposal requires following a set of steps or methods to ensure its effectiveness and influence. Tabatabaei and Tayebi (2022) have provided a comprehensive list of strategies:

a. Setting Research Objectives

Defining precise and quantifiable research goals is one of the first steps in creating a research proposal. This process involves creating specific and relevant research questions and developing hypotheses or research objectives for investigation.

b. Developing a Research Plan

Once the research objectives have been set, the next crucial step is to develop a systematic research plan. It is crucial to give careful consideration to the research methodology, which covers the research design, sample selection, and data collection techniques.

c. Analyzing the Data

This requires selecting analytical methods that are appropriate for the research question and accurately interpreting the results obtained.

d. Choosing the Right Sources of Information

One of the most important parts of writing a research proposal is selecting reliable sources of information. A comprehensive examination of the available literature was undertaken to establish the essential theoretical basis and conceptual framework for the research.

e. Ensuring the Correct Format

This section highlights the importance of correctly formatting a research proposal according to established guidelines. The proposal includes a well-structured framework, consisting of an introduction, background, methodology, and research plan.

In addition, Vasanthakumari (2021) offered different perspectives on the topic of creating successful research proposals. These perspectives include:

a. Extensive Knowledge of the Subject Matter

Having a thorough understanding of the research subject matter is of utmost importance. It is crucial to engage with pertinent literature, grasp the context and conceptual framework of the subject matter, and pinpoint areas of knowledge that research can explore.

b. Creating an Organized Research Strategy

It is imperative to take this important first step. Formulating clear and specific research questions, determining research objectives, and planning an appropriate research methodology are essential steps in conducting a study.

c. A Clear and Logical Structure

The structure of the research proposal should be easy to follow and well-organized, presenting the ideas in a clear and logical manner. The document contains all the standard sections, such as an introduction, background information, research objectives, methodology, literature review, and a schedule of activities. In order to establish a strong and unified framework, it is essential to meticulously arrange and link every component of the argument.

d. Clear and Precise Language

It must be done to use clear and precise language when crafting a research proposal. It is crucial to follow standard language conventions to uphold a formal and academic tone. It is extremely important to steer clear of sentences that lack clarity or are open to interpretation. Furthermore, it serves to maintain consistency and appropriateness when using technical terminology in relation to the particular scientific field under consideration.

e. The use of Examples and Illustrations

Including examples or illustrations when presenting a concept or methodology can be helpful in providing clarity. This helps to improve the understanding of the ideas presented in the research proposal.

f. Seek Advice from Professionals.

Thorough checking and revision are essential to ensure that the proposal has been carefully reviewed for grammatical errors, inconsistencies, and clarity. Furthermore, it is crucial to carefully examine the proposal to guarantee that it meets all the requirements set by the recipient.

Tabatabaei & Tayebi (2022) and Vasanthakumari (2021) have highlighted several important strategies that focus on actions like setting clear research objectives, developing a systematic research plan, conducting thorough data analysis, selecting relevant sources of information, and creating a well-organized proposal. Providing accurate and relevant information, demonstrating a thorough comprehension of the research subject, using concise and unambiguous language, and seeking guidance

from knowledgeable individuals are all crucial aspects to consider. Authors can greatly improve their chances of acceptance and overall success of their research proposals by thoughtfully implementing these strategies.

C. Paraphrasing

In academic writing, paraphrasing refers to expressing ideas or information from a particular source in different words and phrases, while preserving the original meaning (Shi, 2018). Rephrasing, as described by Graff & Birkenstein (2014), involves expressing someone else's ideas using one's own language and structure. Having this skill is crucial in order to prevent plagiarism and showcase a comprehensive grasp of the material being studied. Through the study of paraphrasing, students are encouraged to effectively convey someone else's ideas without engaging in plagiarism (Tatin, 2020).

According to Lunsford et al. (2016), paraphrasing is the process of rewording ideas while still preserving the original message of the text. This technique enables writers to gather information from diverse sources and articulate it in their own distinctive manner. Bryman and Bell (2015) highlight the significance of employing various sentence structures to effectively communicate the same message. By integrating sentence structures and idiomatic phrases from the original source, writers have the ability to express their ideas in a creative and unique manner. This approach guarantees that the content stays precise and trustworthy while highlighting the writer's unique voice.

Paraphrasing is a challenging skill that demands a deep understanding of the topic being paraphrased, along with the knack for expressing those ideas in different languages and styles. By acquiring these skills, writers can avoid plagiarism, showcase their comprehension of a subject, and create authentic and high-quality writing. Due to the rapid advancement of information and communication technology, the risk of engaging in plagiarism has increased. Thus, it is crucial for an academic

writer to excel in the art of paraphrasing in order to maintain academic integrity. (Tatin, 2020)

1. Purposes of Paraphrasing

As soon as it comes to writing, paraphrasing involves expressing ideas or information from existing sources in a fresh and unique way. According to Lubis et al. (2023), the primary goal of paraphrasing is to effectively communicate related ideas in a clear and readable manner, while still preserving originality and intellectual integrity. Many individuals modify their writing to prevent plagiarism, which involves using another person's ideas or information without acknowledging the original source. Paraphrasing is a valuable tool that authors can use to present information from a source in a unique and imaginative manner, all while upholding copyright and academic standards (Fitzgerald, 2018).

Furthermore, paraphrasing serves the purpose of enhancing the precision and awareness of the conveyed information (Dersken, 1996). Writers have the ability to make sure that readers grasp their intended message by expressing ideas in more straightforward terms or employing uncomplicated sentence structures. This paraphrasing can enhance the effectiveness of written communication and aids in clarifying the expressed content (Pecorari, 2013).

Nevertheless, Xu (2012) explains that paraphrasing can alter the style or tone of a document to better match the needs or preferences of the intended reader. For instance, if writers want to convey content in a more formal or informal way, they might use paraphrasing to modify the writing style or tone to match the intended context. Lunsford et al. (2016), one of the objectives of paraphrasing is to customize information to suit specific communication needs. Moreover, writers have the option to use paraphrasing to summarize or extract key information from lengthier or more complex sources. This demonstrates that employing paraphrasing as a tactic can effectively and efficiently convey information (Creswell, 2017).

Paraphrasing in writing can serve various purposes, depending on the specific situation and requirements of a particular work. However, the main objective is to

guarantee effective communication and deliver information in a manner that is clear, precise, and original. Paraphrasing is an essential writing skill that enables writers to create exceptional work that is easily comprehensible to readers.

2. Types of Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing can be one of two types:

a. Manual Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing involves the process of rephrasing ideas or information from a particular source by using different words and phrases, without relying on automated tools (Fitria, 2024). It is important to have a thorough grasp of the subject matter being paraphrased, as well as the skill to reconstruct those ideas in various languages and styles. According to Howard (2016), manual paraphrasing allows writers to express information in a more distinct and individual way, while still maintaining the original meaning.

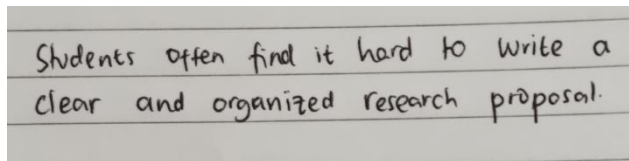
In order to perform by manual paraphrasing, it is essential to possess strong reading and comprehension abilities (Fitria, 2024). Writers must possess a profound understanding of the topic being discussed and the skill to express that understanding in their own unique way. According to Lunsford et al. (2016), authors can enhance their writing by including more information and presenting ideas from a source in a different way.

In manual paraphrase, the author deliberately modifies the original text's language and sentence structure in order to make it more unique and individualized. Authors have the ability of using alternative terms for key words, modify active sentences to passive or vice versa, and revise paragraphs to enhance clarity and comprehension (Lunsford et al., 2016). Paraphrasing manually also enables writers to modify the tone and writing style to match the target audience (Akbar, 2020).

Writers who manually paraphrase have the flexibility to easily customize sentence structure and linguistic style. This allows them to express ideas in creative and unique ways. In addition, according to Lunsford et al. (2016), writers can create paraphrases

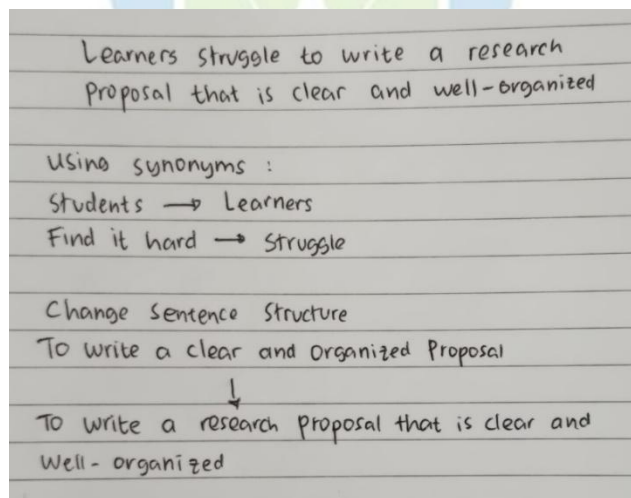
that capture the essence of the original piece while presenting it in fresh and captivating ways by exploring different language and grammar options. This approach ensures that the content remains engaging and original.

Figure 2.1 The example of manual paraphrasing (before)



Students often find it hard to write a clear and organized research proposal.

Figure 2.2 The example of manual paraphrasing (after)



Learners struggle to write a research proposal that is clear and well-organized

Using synonyms :

Students → Learners
Find it hard → Struggle

Change sentence structure

To write a clear and organized proposal

↓

To write a research proposal that is clear and well-organized

b. Digital Paraphrasing

Digital paraphrasing involves making use of software and online platforms to automatically modify or rephrase text. This form of paraphrasing entails altering words or sentences that have been written by a person using a computer or another automated tool (Rogerson, 2017). Fitzgerald (2018) argues that digital paraphrasing enables quick and effortless reproduction of modified original works automatically. When summarizing, using digital tools can greatly speed up the process by enabling the creating of multiple variations of the same information. However, there is a

chance that the paraphrased results may lose their intended meaning or contain inaccuracies.

Paraphrasing done digitally is frequently employed to generate a modified representation of the initial text. However, it is still necessary for a human to review and revise it to guarantee clarity and accuracy. While there are tools available that can generate paraphrased versions of text, like Quillbot and dictionary-guided editing networks, they may not always meet the standards of quality and variety (Kazemnejad, 2020). In order to efficiently use digital tools for copying, it is crucial to possess a thorough comprehension of the background and significance of the original work, as stated by Fitzgerald (2018).

Figure 2.3 The example of digital paraphrasing (before)

Students often find it hard to write a clear and organized research proposal

Figure 2.4 The example of digital paraphrasing (choosing the modes for paraphrasing)

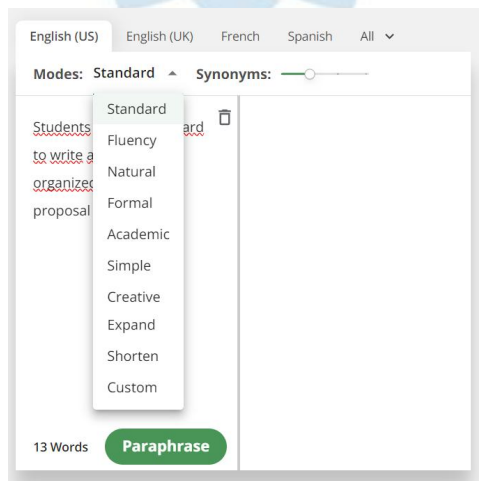
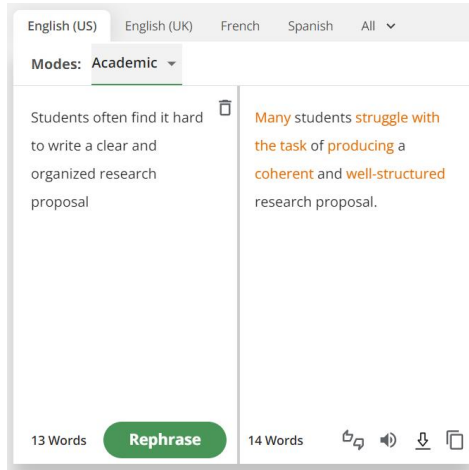


Figure 2.4 The example of digital paraphrasing (after)



c. Characteristics of The Two

1. Human Involvement and Digital Programmation

One of the main differences between digital and manual paraphrasing is the level of human involvement in the process. Although computers can generate changes automatically in digital paraphrasing, manual paraphrasing requires human involvement in modifying words and phrases.

2. Flexibility and Creativity

Paraphrasing manually allows writers to demonstrate their creativity and alter sentence structures. On the other hand, digital paraphrasing tends to depend on pre-programmed algorithms and might face difficulties in comprehending specific linguistic subtleties and styles.

3. Quality

Due to the need for a deep understanding of the source language, paraphrasing by humans often leads to translations that are more accurate and of higher quality. On the other hand, although paraphrasing done by a computer can produce paraphrases rapidly, the reliability and accuracy of the results may be affected by errors or inconsistencies in the context.

3. Challenges Faced when Paraphrasing

The difficulties of manual paraphrasing for a research proposal can touch several facets. Following are some features of the difficulty:

a. Understand Original Content Deeply

The first and most crucial stage in hand paraphrasing is first knowing the original content. Should one have a shallow grasp of the original material, the paraphrase efforts could be erroneous or false (Keck, 2006).

b. Maintaining Original Meaning

Paraphrasing is mostly difficult in keeping the original meaning of the source text while altering the sentence structure and word choice. Mistakes in this procedure could lead to erroneous interpretations or changed meaning (McCarthy et al., 2009).

c. Minimizing Plagiarism

While paraphrasing helps one prevent plagiarism, there is a chance the resultant work will still be too near to the source content. Selecting vocabulary and sentence forms entirely different from the original source calls for great caution from the researchers (Pecorari, 2003).

d. Composing Coherent and Logical Sentences

Paraphrasing calls for cohesive and logical sentences, which are difficult. While keeping the original meaning, researchers have to make sure the paraphrased results stay cohesive and understandable for readers (Hyland, 2002).

e. Improve Paraphrasing Skill

Manual paraphrasing calls for strong language and writing abilities. To generate correct and understandable writing, researchers have to keep practicing and enhance their paraphrasing abilities (Hirvela & Du, 2013).

f. Handling Complex and Specific Information

Dealing with extremely complicated or specific material, including technical jargon or vocabulary, manual paraphrasing gets more difficult. It can be somewhat challenging to precisely reconvey this material while nevertheless making sense (Cumming, 2013).

Besides, using digital paraphrasing tools to write or compose text can offer convenience and efficiency, but also poses a number of challenges. Here are some of the main challenges in using digital paraphrasing:

a. Accuracy and Paragraph Quality

The accuracy and quality of the paraphrase products is one of the key difficulties. Sometimes digital paraphrase technologies generate writing that is less natural or alters the original meaning of the source, particularly in cases when the algorithms are not advanced enough (Zhang & Liu, 2017).

b. Contextual Limitations of Knowledge

Often times, digital paraphrase algorithms find it difficult to grasp the larger background or particular textual nuances. This can lead to paraphrases that contradict the content of the text or fit neither the original context (Vaswani et al., 2017).

c. Challenges Managing Special Terminology

Technical language or specialised jargon contained in academic or technical books can sometimes challenge digital paraphrase technologies. This could lead to the use of unsuitable or inaccurate language (Kumar & Ghosh, 2017).

d. Plagiarism Risk

Although digital paraphrasing tools are designed to avoid plagiarism, there is a risk that the paraphrased results will still be too similar to the original text, which could cause ethical or academic problems if not checked properly (Abasi & Jamali, 2014).

e. Dependency on Technology

The use of digital paraphrasing tools can create a dependency on technology, which may reduce the writer's writing skills and understanding of manual language. This dependency can affect the quality and originality of written work (Selwyn, 2016).

f. Limitations in Translating Idioms and Typical Phrase

Many times, digital paraphrase technologies find it difficult to faithfully translate common idioms or phrases. Paragraphs resulting from this could lose their original meaning or turn improper in a certain situation (Liu & Xu, 2019).

Researchers must overcome obstacles related to both manual paraphrasing and digital paraphrasing tool use. Manual paraphrasing calls for a thorough awareness of the original material, preservation of the original meaning, reduction of plagiarism, building of logical and coherent phrases, and enhancement of paraphrasing abilities. To guarantee accurate and high-quality paraphrase outcomes, this difficulty calls for regular practice and meticulous attention to detail. Conversely, the use of digital paraphrasing tools presents convenience but suffers in terms of quality and accuracy of results, understanding context, handling special terminology, risk of plagiarism, reliance on technology, and limitations in translating common idioms and phrases.

4. Strategies in Paraphrasing

In academic writing, manual paraphrasing is a must-have ability since it helps writers express new ideas in their own words while keeping the core of the source material. Good manual paraphrasing calls for multiple techniques to guarantee integrity, coherence, and accuracy.

a. Understanding the Source Material Thoroughly

Before attempting to paraphrase, it is crucial to read the original text several times to fully grasp its meaning and nuances. This deep comprehension enables the writer to capture the core ideas without relying heavily on the source's wording or structure. Breaking down the text into key points facilitates reconstructing the information in a new form while preserving the original intent. This approach not only ensures accuracy but also enhances the writer's ability to internalize and articulate the material (Keck, 2006).

b. Using Synonyms and Changing Sentence Structure

While maintaining the original meaning, the writer should replace words with synonyms and alter the grammatical structure of sentences. This helps create a new version of the text that is distinct from the original. Care must be taken to avoid altering the meaning. For example, active sentences can be converted to passive ones and vice versa, and different parts of speech can be used to express the same idea.

This method enhances the originality of the paraphrased text while staying true to the source material's content (McCarthy et al., 2009).

c. Summarizing and Condensing Information

By focusing on the main idea and eliminating extraneous details, the writer can produce a concise paraphrase that captures the essence of the original work. This technique not only makes the paraphrased text more readable but also ensures that the core message is preserved. Summarization requires identifying the most critical elements of the text and rephrasing them in a way that remains faithful to the original meaning while being concise and clear (Pecorari, 2003).

d. Integrating Personal Insights or Interpretation

By reflecting on how the information fits within the broader context of the research or the writer's perspective, the paraphrased text becomes more original and insightful. This approach requires critical engagement with the source material, ensuring that the paraphrase is not only a rewording but also an addition to the writer's analytical voice. Integrating personal insights helps in demonstrating a deeper understanding and can make the writing more engaging and relevant (Hirvela & Du, 2013).

e. Consistent Practice and Feedback

Regular practice helps develop the skill of rephrasing complex ideas accurately and effectively. Seeking feedback from peers or mentors can provide valuable insights into areas that need improvement and help refine the paraphrasing technique. This continuous process of practice and refinement leads to greater proficiency and confidence in paraphrasing (Bloch, 2010).

Besides that, digital paraphrasing involves using online tools and software to rephrase text automatically. While these tools offer convenience, employing effective strategies is essential to ensure the output is accurate and meaningful.

a. Selecting Reliable Tools

Choose reputable paraphrasing tools that are known for their accuracy and reliability. Tools using advanced AI and natural language processing produce better results.

Checking user reviews and scholarly evaluations can help determine the effectiveness of these tools (Storch & Tapper, 2009).

b. Understanding Tool Limitations

Digital tools may not always capture nuanced meanings or context, so it's essential to review and manually edit the paraphrased text to correct any inaccuracies. These tools can struggle with idiomatic expressions, technical jargon, and complex sentence structures (McCarthy & McNamara, 2008).

c. Maintaining Contextual Relevance

Ensure that the digital paraphrasing tool maintains the contextual relevance of the original text. It is essential to verify that the paraphrased content accurately reflects the intended meaning and context. This may involve cross-checking the paraphrased text with the source material to confirm consistency (Choi & Lee, 2017).

d. Ensuring Originality

It is crucial to check the text for originality after using a paraphrasing tool to avoid any unintended plagiarism. Plagiarism checkers can help verify the uniqueness of the content, maintain academic integrity and ensure the paraphrased content meets ethical standards (Abasi & Akbari, 2016).

e. Customizing Tool Settings

Many digital paraphrasing tools offer customizable settings that allow users to adjust the level of paraphrasing. Adjust these settings based on the complexity and context of the source material to achieve the desired output, tailoring the paraphrased text to better fit specific writing styles and requirements (Zhao & Resnick, 2015).

Both manual and digital paraphrasing play an important role in academic writing, each with its advantages and challenges. Manual paraphrasing requires deep understanding of the content, use of synonyms, changes in sentence structure, ability to summarize, integration of personal insights, and consistent practice and feedback. This ensures the text is accurate, coherent, and has integrity. Digital paraphrasing offers convenience through AI-based automated tools, but requires selecting a reliable tool, understanding its limitations, maintaining contextual relevance, ensuring

originality, and adjusting settings. Combining these two methods wisely allows writers to produce original, clear, and high-quality content, while maintaining academic integrity and writing ethics.

5. Paraphrasing in Research Proposal

In writing a research proposal, it is important to have the skill of paraphrasing. This involves expressing ideas or information from existing sources in a distinctive way while preserving their original meaning (Mariani et al., 2011). When creating a research proposal, it is important to employ paraphrasing in order to concisely summarize pertinent information while preserving the main concepts. This is crucial because it enables authors to effectively and precisely integrate the ideas and research of others into their proposals. Moreover, paraphrasing enables writers to convey ideas or information from the original source using a different arrangement of words and sentence structure, while preserving the intended meaning (Fatimah, 2022).

In addition, paraphrasing involves students' skill in expressing information from existing sources using their own words and sentence construction, all while preserving the original message of the text (Akbar, 2020). Paraphrasing is an essential skill for comprehending and sifting through information from different sources. By skillfully rephrasing information, the writer can effectively merge ideas from up-to-date sources while preserving the integrity of the original content. This allows the author to stay focused on the main topic and present relevant literature effectively in the literature review section. Effective writing demonstrates a deep appreciation for the original author's work and upholds the principles of academic integrity. Consequently, when crafting a research proposal, it is essential to possess the skill to reorganize content, particularly when incorporating pertinent literature, to align with the research's theoretical requirements.