Chapter 5

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

The Academic Writing course syllabus was implemented in accordance with the learning objectives, in terms of the teaching materials, classroom exercises, home assignments, and final projects. The teaching materials were chosen according to the learning objectives through the content and teaching aids. The classroom exercises, home assignments, and final projects have covered the competencies stated in the learning objectives.

However, the document analyses of students' result in exercises, assignments, and final projects showed that some items evaluated were still not accomplished as what had been taught in the teaching materials such as (1) formatting proper level of heading, (2) stating research problems clearly and showing the importance of the study in introduction, and (3) identifying variables and showing relationships between them in literature review.

The interview results showed that students had lack of the sense of 'being used to' in learning the format of writing. And they also had lack of the sense of writing in learning content of writing such as introduction and literature review. Thus, to acquire both senses, it was suggested to immerse students in sustainable tasks demanding standardized format and reading exposure not only in the Academic Writing course, but also in other courses. Furthermore, the teaching materials should also be supported with the real model of good writing. Students should be required to read and analyze the model so that they were not get familiarized, but also get deeper understanding on the writing.

Those issues should also be supported by the role of both the lecturer and the students. The intervention of the lecturer is still essential in preparing the teaching materials before the class and in carrying them out during the class. The lecturer should provide sufficient

94

examples, feedback, and support in order to help student accomplish the expected learning objectives. And the students' preparation before the class is also required so that they had adequate background knowledge which was ready to be enrinched during the class.

Hence, the implementation of the Academic Writing course syllabus did not depend on how the teaching materials, classroom exercises, and final paper were actualized in accordance with the learning objectives. But also, how the teaching materials classroom exercises, and home assignments were interrelated each other, were well-assisted by the role of the lecturer, and were well-prepared by the students.

Suggestion

The result of this study might give new perspective on teaching academic writing. It was suggested that by giving more tasks demanding standardized format and reading exposure, giving clear examples, and feedback could help students accomplish the learning objectives. in sustainable

Furthermore, as the current study is a reflective one, a further study analyzing ongoing implementation of the syllabus might be a completion of it. The result of both could be mutually beneficial for lecturer and students, especially because academic writing is a genre much different from other writing styles.

References

- Altman, H. B., & Cashin, W. E. (1992). *Writing a Syllabus*. Kansas: Center for Faculty Evaluation and Development.
- Badger, R., & White, G. (2002). A Process Genre Approach to Teaching Writing. *ELT Journal*, *2*, 54.
- Becker, H. S. (1986). Writing for social scientists: How to start and finish your thesis, book, or article. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Biggs, J., Lai, P., Tang, C., & Lavelle, E. (1999). Teaching writing to ESL graduate students: A model and an illustration. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 293-306.
- Cambridge University. (2013). *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carter, R., & Nunan, D. (2001). *The Cambridge Guide to Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chou, L.-h. (2011). An Investigation of Taiwanese Doctoral Students' Academic Writing at a U.S. University. *Higher Education Studies*, 1(2), 47-60.
- El-Sakran, T. M. (2014). MATESOL Students' Reflections and Perceptions of an ESP Course in the United Arab Emirates. *Journal of Teaching and Teacher Education*, *II*(1), 13-26.
- Evans, D. R. (2007). Important Features of Academic Research Papers in English. *Japanese Nursing Studies National College of Nursing Japan*, 6(1), 61-68.
- Fontaine, F., & Bernhard, P. (1998). Guidelines for Writing Learning Objectives in Librarianship, Information Science, and Archives Administration. In *General Information Programme and UNISIST* (p. 128). Paris: UNESCO.
- Friedrich, P. (Ed.). (2008). Teaching Academic Writing. East Sussex: Continuum.
- Giridharan, B. (2012). Identifying Gaps in Academic Writing of ESL Students. US-China Education Review, 578-587.
- Gulcat, Z. (2004, September). *Defining Academic Writing*. Retrieved from http://www.buowl.boun.edu.tr/teachers/Defining%20Academic%20Writing.htm
- Harjanto, I. (2012). *Academic Writing: EFL Student Voices and Qualities*. Surabaya: Graduate Program, English Education Study Program.
- Krashen, S. D. (1989). *Language Acquisition and Language Education*. New York: Prentice Hall International.

- Mager, R. (1984). *Preparing Instructional Objectives* (2nd ed.). Belmont: Lake Publishing Company.
- Maley, A. (1984). Constraints-based Syllabuses. In *Trends in Language Syllabus Design*. Singapore: SEAMEO Regional Language Centre.
- Millis, B. J. (2009). *The Syllabus Toolbox: A Handbook for Constructing a Learning-Centered Syllabus*. San Antonio: University of Texas.
- Musa, F. (2010). *Teaching Writing to Post-Secondary Students: Procedure and Technicalities in an EFL*. Palestine.
- Oxford University. (2010). Oxford Dictionary of English. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Parkes, J., & Harris, M. B. (2002). The Purposes of a Syllabus. *College Teaching*, 50(2), 55-61.
- Patton, M. Q. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd ed.). Newbury Park: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Richards, J. C. (2001). *Curriculum Development in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, J., & Schmidt, R. (2002). Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics (3rd ed.). London: Longman.
- Spack, R. (1988, March). Initiating ESL students into the academic discourse community: How far should we go. *TESOL Quarterly*, *XXI*(1), 29-51. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/3587060
- Spack, R., & Zamel, V. (Eds.). (1998). Negotiating Academic Literacies: Teaching and Learning Across Languages and Cultures. USA: Lawrence Erlbaum Assoc Inc.
- Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (1994). Academic writing for graduate students: A course for non-native speakers of English. Ann Arbour: University of Michigan.
- Tomlinson, B. (Ed.). (1998). *Materials Development in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tomlinson, B. (Ed.). (2003). *Developing Materials for Language Teaching*. London and New York: Continuum.
- Vice Chancellor fo Undergraduate Education. (2016, February 1). *Center for Teaching and Learning Berkeley University of California*. Retrieved from https://teaching.berkeley.edu/course-designcreating-syllabus

- Webster, M. (2008). *Merriam-Webster's Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. North America: Merriam-Webster Press.
- Weir, C. J., & Roberts, J. (1994). Evaluation in ELT. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Whitaker, A. (2009). Academic Writing Guide: A Step-by-Step Guide to Writing Academic Papers. Bratislava: City University of Seattle.
- Worthen, B., Sanders, J., & Fitzpatrick, J. (1997). *Program Evaluation: Alternative Approaches and Practical Guidelines* (2nd ed.). New York: Addison Wesley Longman.
- Yalden, J. (1987). *Principles of Course Design for Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.