

The Strategy of Constructing an Introduction for Scientific Writing at University

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Abstract — Academic writing was a mandatory thing needed to be written by academics, but at this time it was still being felt and experienced, especially among students, in terms of misunderstandings and a lack of understanding of knowledge about proper research and writing of scientific papers. Therefore, the purpose of this paper was to provide insight into strategies for making introductions, abstracts, and even how to make appropriate scientific paper titles because these 3 points were the initial basis for writing scientific papers. This study employed a literature review from several experts related to the method of making scientific papers. The data obtained from the results of scientific books, journals, and several research results in the last 5 years were compared. The results of this study found 3 findings, namely (1) Introduction strategy by 3 experts; (2) title strategy by 4 experts; and (3) abstract strategy by 3 experts. From these results, it can be concluded that the strategy in writing introductions, abstracts, and even research titles for scientific work quite needed to be considered by academics, especially students as novice researchers as a first step before going deeper. The strategy used must be followed and be consistent with one of the experts who was indeed an expert in writing scientific papers and had long been involved in the world of research and was still active in research and publications.

Keywords — strategy, introduction, scientific work

I. INTRODUCTION

Scientific writing has become a mandatory task for academics, especially those with a relationship with university scientists. Starting from professors, lecturers, and even university students are required to study, research, and publish their scientific work. This is an obligation to achieve a certain target both for promotion to lecturers and graduation requirements for students at the Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral levels. Higher education institutions in Indonesia, both public and private, must carry out the *Tridharma* of Higher Education or three obligations, namely education, research, and community service and one of the manifestations of implementing the *Tridharma* of Higher Education is scientific work, especially journals, both national and international [1].

Scientific work is writing that has gone through research procedures in the form of literature review, hypothesis testing, evidence search, and research results presentation [2]. In addition, writing scientific papers is the activity of compiling a written report by going through a process of research or study, observation, and evaluation of a problem which is carried out using a scientific method or approach known as scientific publication [3]. Therefore scientific writing is very closely related to scientific publications.

However, in fact, in academic life, students still feel and experience a lot related to misunderstanding and lack of insightful information about procedures for researching and making scientific works that are under procedures and are precise. This is because most of the students lack confidence and desire to read previous research. Students who are still early in the world of research and publication of scientific papers have very little interest in reading, but the problem is that they immediately copy what is from their senior's work which may not be 100% valid. They should read the main book of theory and take advantage of the existence of experts, such as asking questions directly and discussing with lecturers who have more experience or professors regarding their confusion. This is under the goals of education, namely teaching each other value systems and developing abilities that can contribute to the harmony of society [4], especially the academic community such as students. This also relates to the essence of education that the lecturer's performance result is achieved by him in performing quality teaching tasks [5] to his students. In the realm of education, lecturers are expected to be skilled in planning, implementing, and evaluating student learning processes [6].

In addition, misunderstanding regarding references from the right site can also be a new problem in making scientific work. As a consequence, the scientific work has many deficiencies and fails in the publication process. Several possible factors have caused research results to not be published in scientific journals, including: (1) The quality of research is not sufficient to be published in accredited national scientific publications and international scientific journals; (2) Lack of trust among researchers with little publishing experience; (3) Lack of knowledge and understanding of the publication of research results in national and international scientific journals, starting from preparation, especially writing articles to selecting scientific journals to publication; (4) Lack of understanding and knowledge of the criteria and requirements set by scientific journals used as publication sites [7].

Another issue is the understanding regarding the type of scientific work which is quite challenging. Types of scientific work vary depending on the target or purpose of its manufacture. The results of different studies have their writing style, while in general writing scientific papers tends to be formal, objective, and informative [3]. Examples of writing research publications include research grant reports, journal articles, conference papers (publications), research proposals, theses, dissertations, and others [3]. Meanwhile, the list of contents that are common and must be in scientific work must also be considered by students, especially those who want to work on journal publications. The content that is often used is IMRAD, which stands for Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion. IMRAD is one of the common formats and is widely used by well-known journals, one of which is Elsevier which uses the IMRAD format widely [3].

Based on the understanding of the case above, comprehending the creation of scientific work is very important for researchers, especially university students who still lack insight into research and the publication of scientific papers. Therefore, it is very interesting and necessary to carry out further research related to this case related to "strategies for constructing introductions, titles, and abstracts in scientific works at the university level". The introduction was chosen as one of the elements of IMRAD, namely Introduction because it was very early in existence and greatly influenced the content of scientific work before moving on to other sections. Second, writing titles requires special ideas and abilities, because titles are very influential in the formulation of what problems are to be discussed in scientific work. Third, the abstract is used as an additional element in this research, because it is considered to have a major influence on the entire contents of scientific work. This is because it covers the introduction, research methods, to the results of the research with certain rules. By understanding the results of this research, it is hoped that students will be able to process the technicalities of making scientific papers, especially national and international journals, by general publishing procedures.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study implied a qualitative research approach, which included a literature review, namely reviewing some of the main literature and those related to the topic under study. Research using library research that was defined as a research method that utilized literature resources to obtain research data in the form of original books, journals, and some results of research by people to analyze the notion so that a new concept or theory emerges. Strictly library research limited its activities only to library collection materials without the need for field research [8]. Research results from literature studies of this kind contain a topic that contains several ideas and/or information obtained from literary sources [9].

The data sources obtained were types of scientific works in the form of scientific books and scientific journals with a span of the last five years which presented cases related to the strategy for constructing introductions, titles, and abstracts in scientific works at the university level.

Data collection used several stages including; (1) Read several previous studies based on each research question, both related to preliminary writing strategies and scientific paper abstracts; (2) Looking for similarities and differences to get one conclusion; (3) Providing original explanations for points collected as data based on related literature.

Analyzing the collected data was done in a deductive way. Deductive analysis was defined as a way of thinking to get conclusions that start from general to specific statements by using logical reasoning. In addition, researchers can prove a certain event including the correct view, meaning that they logically and automatically can conclude that the truth in the matter becomes the truth of that particular event [10].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Strategy Constructing an Introduction in Scientific Writing

3.1.1 Definition of Introduction

Before the discussion regarding the sub-chapters, it was necessary to deepen the understanding regarding the “introduction” itself based on several related Expert findings. In general, in scientific journals, the introduction was part of a scientific article after the title and abstract [3]. The introduction explained the background, objectives, and benefits of research related to the topics that had been determined. According to Utama, the Introduction did not cite all literature, but only important literature that was directly related to research and measurement methods [7].

In other words, the introduction didn't need a thorough review. Defined and described the specific abbreviations used for the next section. In addition, the Introduction was a very important part to attract readers' interest [11]. The very first part that must first be formulated in any research proposal, was the introduction [12]. From the expert opinion above, it can be concluded that the existence of an introduction in scientific work, especially in journals, was very important because it can be the first step and the initial benchmark for the entire content. Therefore, paying attention to and understanding the right target introduction writing strategy was also important to master.

3.1.2 Strategy Constructing Introduction

The strategy in constructing an introduction to scientific work needed to pay attention to important parts and must be discussed by answering some basic questions. The introductory section was the first chapter written in a scientific work that served to guide the reader to find out who and what was being researched, why and for what research was being researched, when was it being researched, where was it being researched, and how was the research being carried out [13]. In addition, the most basic thing in the introduction was not to cite all literature or theory, but only to cite important literature directly related to experiments and the methods used to make measurements [7]. From this basis, the writing strategy in the introductory section was discussed based on the opinions of experts from books in the last 5 years that had been produced scientifically.

a. Darmawan Napitulu, dkk (2020)

Darmawan Napitulu is a lecturer and senior researcher from the National Innovation Research Agency of Indonesia. Napitulu and other researchers conducted research related to the creation of scientific articles with the title, “Writing Scientific Articles for Publication” in 2020 for all levels of researchers. According to Napitulu et al, the introduction must include an explanation of why the research was conducted and why the research was important with an explanation of the research context and various previous references and how to conduct the research [3]. In addition, in this introductory section, the author must write a brief explanation and attract the reader's attention, so that the reader will not move on but the reader will continue to read it and they will continue to read it as if they were carried away to reading other parts of the article such as methods, results, and discussion and conclusions [3].

Therefore it was necessary to ensure 3 fundamental points regarding this initial section, including, (1) Background; (2) Gaps; (3) Research Goals.

1) *Background*

Before starting to write, understand that the background presented in the introduction was intended so that the reader understood what research had been done, why was this research important and what had been done.

To make the argument that currently emerged the “Gap” in the author’s scientific knowledge, he or she must first provide a strong introduction with deep and updated scientific data or references that can be widely accepted, then further the reader-provided step-by-step information from the statement known as to the unknown, gaps that would become findings and conclusions.

The background in the introduction was like a general introduction accompanied by strong data and references, then followed by arguments that led to and related to the Gap and research objectives that would be the conclusion.

2) *Gap*

When the author was about to start writing an introduction, the most important thing that needed to know was the conclusion of the research results. Therefore the more specific Gaps that would be presented in scientific writing, could be explained simply by changing the summary statement of the conclusion as a question. The Introduction section of the paper should set the platform for its conclusion. In particular, the introduction should describe the gaps in current scientific knowledge that the Conclusion can fill.

For instance of conclusion, “Lack of motivation to learn English can affect the slow progress and development of students’ language skills”. So the gap, in this case, was, “What are the factors for students’ lack of motivation in English lessons and what are the teacher’s strategies to increase student motivation?” The introduction should ask this question, then point out that there was currently no answer or scientific data on it.

To find out the gaps, it could be begun a strong introduction with previous scientific data/references, namely by starting with scientific statements that were widely accepted. Then directed the reader step by step from what was known to what was not known from the Gap that would be filled with the Conclusion. When choosing knowledge to start with, the writer must also think about the readers of the journal written. Chose a starting point that most readers should know or accept.

3) *Research Goal*

After directing the reader to the Gaps in research knowledge, it should then end the Introduction by stating briefly how it planned to fill the Gaps as a research objective. The plan for obtaining the objectives was explained regarding the Materials and Methods of the research carried out. Therefore, the last few sentences of the Introduction should summarize a main statement that has provided the data on which the conclusion was based.

b. Agus Pratomo Andi Widodo (2018)

Agus Pratomo Andi Widodo is a lecturer at Banjarmasin’s Lambung Mangkurat University and a senior researcher. One of his books entitled, “Writing Scientific Papers” in 2018, had become one of the basics in the findings in this research regarding appropriate preliminary writing strategies. In writing the introduction, Widodo provided several strategies that must be included in this section with the aim of making the introduction an appropriate opening in scientific work and attracting readers to continue reading. There were 2 types of introductions including introductions for making scientific papers from research in general and for journal publications. The first for scientific work included 7 important points that need attention, among others;

- 1) **In summary**, this first point was used to present an introduction to the contents of the article in an outline with a short writing.

- 2) **Interesting questions**, questions that contain interest or polemic can make people feel interested in reading the articles that were made.
- 3) **Painting**, to make readers curious and want to know more about the contents of the article, researchers must make writing that seems to describe facts and events.
- 4) **Anecdote**, this opening can be a special attraction because it can make non-fiction writing appear to be fiction.
- 5) **Questions**, introduction using questions was a good start because it can make the reader curious continuously.
- 6) **Quotes from other researchers** and quotes from previous researchers can usually impress the reader and understand what was conveyed in the article.
- 7) **Direct message**, a prefix like this would be a very good role conveyed so that it can make the reader familiar even as if it was a message for the reader personally who was considered to also experience the same thing as the contents of the article that wanted to discuss [11].

Second, for national and international journal publications, the introductory section was philosophical in nature or theories from experts, which among others must pay attention to 2 important points of preliminary writing [11].

1) **Topic construction**

The research topic was the most important thing in making a scientific journal. This point determined the contents of the journal that will be made. Themes can be determined by yourself or usually had been determined and consulted with the supervisor or expert concerned. Then it was expected to understand the contents of the theme that will be made.

2) **Journal problem formulation**

The formulation of the research problem was the questions that would be discussed regarding the theme that had been determined earlier. The more questions, it will automatically affect the amount of content in journals or scientific works. This part was also important in constructing a research journal because it will be said to be good writing if it contained the formulation of the problem that was right on target. Furthermore, the right answer and related to the theme.

c. **Abdul Rahman Rahim (2020)**

Rahim is a writer who works as a lecturer at the University of Muhammadiyah Makassar Indonesia and lectures courses in Language Acquisition (S2), Writing Language Skills (S2), Scientific Writing (S2), Language Seminars (S1), Research Methodology (S1), and Pragmatics (S1). In this case, the scientific book written by Abdul Rahman Rahim with title "Practical Methods of Writing Scientific Papers" in 2020 was one of the sources for discussion of this literature research. According to Rahim, in the introduction, it was necessary to explain what recommendations can be drawn from the results of the research conducted [14]. Usually, it was related to the implementation of the field world and as an additional theory for further research. Therefore, it was necessary to write a background that was able to lead to cases or events that had occurred and were still hotly discussed to be able to attract readers' interest.

The background was the basic starting point for giving readers an understanding of what we wanted to convey. This part must be prepared as clearly as possible and if necessary accompanied by supporting data or facts. Several strategies must be included in the background such as:

- 1) Ideal conditions include conditions that were aspired to, or expected to occur. This condition was usually stated in the form of a vision and mission to be achieved.

- 2) Factual conditions were conditions that occurred at this time. Usually telling the difference between the current situation and the condition that the author aspired to happen.
- 3) Solutions were brief suggestions or offering solutions to problems experienced before going further to the subject matter.

3.2 Strategy Constructing Research Title

Before discussing abstracts in scientific work, it should be noted that abstracts had a very important connection with research titles. In other words, the first builder of the abstract was the title. Hence, it needed a little discussion regarding how difficult it was to make a title and the strategy for making it. If an article had an interesting title and an informative abstract, then the article provided interesting new information and became a target for readers to read, so that the article was ready to receive [15]. In addition, the title provided all the key research information in the abstract and was one of the most difficult writing processes for the following reasons: (a) The abstract and title were the only parts of a manuscript that many readers read, and often the only part freely available (open access); (b) The abstract and title must summarize the study and be fully understandable to the reader without having to read the entire manuscript; (c) Abstract and title must be short; (d) The abstract and title must show that this research had novelty aspects [3].

The preparation of a research report usually began with *submitting a research title* to be submitted to the leadership [12]. For someone who had no experience in making research reports, prioritized the research title to be discussed in detail. That's the procedure, but in reality, researchers will experience difficulties and go round and round with the title itself, so it took a relatively long time.

According to **Siregar and Harahap**, one of the appropriate strategies in determining the title of a scientific work was to start from the background of the problem, identify the problem, and define the problem. Then, found relevant research titles. There were times when researchers immediately made predictions, conclusions, and suggestions first, then looked at the background of the problem, identified it, focused on the problem, then found the right title. By this strategy, the research title was considered specific because it departed from the problem boundaries. As a result, in constructing a research title, the author didn't have to be bound by a predetermined title, then looked for the problem. Meanwhile, there was another way that was more practical and easy. For example, by knowing the research variables that had been limited to being raised as research titles. There were many other ways and it depended on the creativity of the researcher himself [12].

Meanwhile, another opinion from one of the faculties at the **University of Gajahmada Indonesia**, the strategy in making research titles should be brief, and clear, pinpointing the topic of the problem to be studied, and not opening up opportunities for various interpretations [13]. Besides that, in the notion that was found by **Rusdiana**, the title was the most important identity of the article. Like a part of the human body, the title was the head (Rusdiana, 2019). Through the title, the reader can quickly find out the scope, study, formal object, material object, and even the problems raised in writing, therefore, the title must be limited to the scope of the research object (Rusdiana, 2019). The title of the article must be interesting or arousing to the reader and not too long (Rusdiana, 2019). An example, a scientific article with the scope of "ethics", can limit its title to "Javanese ethics", so that the reader can focus that the article discusses Javanese ethical issues. Not only that but the title can also be written after the article had been written. Finally, the language used for writing titles must also be provocative and attract reading interest [16].

3.3 Strategy Constructing Abstract

3.3.1 Definition of Abstract

The abstract is a summary of the elements of a scientific work presented in the form of an outline. This section was independent and independent of the research results in the manuscript. The content of an abstract should help researchers quickly determine its relevance to their research, therefore, an abstract offered a concise but complete summary of the research in a well-organized, well-written, and clear writing style [3]. The abstract summarizes the research in a word count which usually ranged between 200 and 300 words [17].

The existence of an abstract served to get the attention of the reader. Most people read abstracts rather than entire manuscripts of scientific articles. This meant that a good and well-written abstract will have independent validity.

This important section was used as a standalone description of the research article, and readers should be able to understand the main points including research results without seeing the entire article. Abstract was a miniature part of the structure of scientific writing manuscripts which generally consists of an Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion or usually abbreviated as IMRAD [3].

The Abstract stood as a brief description of the research conducted and the significant results of the research. Abstracts usually consisted of 200 words or less which were explained intelligently without including references and were generally written in the past tense (English). The abstract included all parts of the essay, from the introduction to the conclusion [18]. The Abstract was a summary of the writing. The abstract contained all parts of the essay, from the introduction to the conclusion, followed by keywords [18]. Keywords were words or terms that were considered important and absolutely must be known by readers in scientific work. Abstract was also interpreted as a summary of writing, an overview of the contents of the article [11].

From the understanding of the experts above, it can be concluded that the understanding of abstracts within scientific work was an important part which included a summary of the entire contents of scientific work both background, problem formulation, methods, and research results. So as a consequence, it must be written in a short, concise, clear, and informative manner because it aimed to make the reader understand the entire contents of a scientific work before continuing to read the contents in more detail.

3.3.2 Abstract Urgency

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the urgency was an urgent necessity. From this understanding, it can be said that urgency was a situation where a person must prioritize something that needed to be followed up immediately. Scientific articles published in journals require an abstract [14].

It was important to craft your abstract carefully even if it was a short piece of writing. Because an abstract as a brief description of a scientific manuscript will often be the main determinant of whether the manuscript proposal will be accepted or rejected by the journal publisher or scientific conference organizing committee. According to the reviewer or editor, the contents of an abstract that were confusingly arranged or poorly written can lead to the rejection of the entire contents of a scientific manuscript [17]. Providing all the key research information into an abstract and title was one of the most difficult writing activities for the following reasons [15].

- a. The abstract and title were the only parts of a manuscript that were read by many readers and were often the only sections that were freely available (open access).
- b. The abstract and title should summarize the study and be fully understandable to the reader without having to read the entire manuscript.
- c. The abstract and title should be short.
- d. The abstract and title must show that this research had aspects of novelty.

3.3.3 Strategy Constructing Abstract

Writing abstracts in scientific work must use good and correct language. A sentence that cannot be identified which was the subject and the predicate including what was the relationship between the subject and the predicate, was most likely unclear information. The use of words must be done appropriately and the researcher must choose words that were by what message must be conveyed (Wasmana, 2011).

In general, the content of the abstract should include important results with concise interpretation and avoid including too much background or detail. A general method should not be listed except for using a new method with a slightly different explanation (Utama, 2017). According to Blackwell and Martin, if an article had an interesting title and an informative abstract, it presented that the article provided interesting new information and was targeted by readers so that the article was ready to receive (Blackwell & Martin, 2011). Therefore, it was necessary to understand the abstract writing strategy that was by the procedure. Below were some strategies from experts in the field of writing scientific papers;

a. Darmawan Napitulu, et., al (2020)

In writing an abstract, it was necessary to pay attention to several components including;

1) Research objectives

What was the author's reason for writing the paper or research objective? Publishers often required this section, to begin with, words such as "The purpose of this research...." or "This research aims to...."

2) Research Methodology

How were goals achieved? It included the main methods used for the research. What was the approach to the topic and what was the theoretical or subject scope of this paper?

3) Findings

What was found during the research? This would refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

4) Implication

If the research was reported in a college scientific work assignment, this section included suggestions for future research and any limitations identified in the research process.

a) Practical implications (if any)

What were the results and practical implications, applicability, and consequences identified? Not all writing would have practical implications but most should have. Changes to practical implications should be given as a result of a research/paper.

b) Social implications

What was the impact on society of research? How would it affect public attitudes? How did it affect social responsibility or environmental issues? How could this information be public or industry policy? How did that affect the quality of life? Not all writing would have social implications.

5) Originality

What was new about the research? State the value of the quality of the manuscript and to whom.

6) Keywords

Keywords were a vital part of the abstract for electronic information retrieval. This section acted as a search term. Choose keywords that were specific and that reflected something important about the content of the whole piece of writing.

In addition to the framework, abstract models in contemporary scientific journals or proceedings generally used abstracts with subsections. An abstract with subsections was an abstract that was a miniature of the actual scientific manuscript, namely IMRAD. Abstracts of this type were usually longer (200–350 words) and were written in subsections parallel to the outline of the article. The framework for this abstract included:

- 1) Background, namely context, and purpose with 1-2 sentences.
- 2) Research method with 2–3 sentences.
- 3) Research results with <10 sentences.
- 4) Conclusion with 1 sentence.

b. Siregar and Harahap (2019)

Generally, the abstract consisted of Introduction, Methodology, Results, and discussion with keywords. Abstracts were written in Indonesian/English/Arabic. It contained concise and concise statements of the most important ideas. This part also contained research problems and objectives, research procedures (for qualitative research including a description of the subject studied), and a summary of research results (if deemed necessary, also conclusions and implications). Emphasis was placed on research results. Other matters such as hypotheses, discussions, and suggestions were not presented. Abstract words are written in bold. The number of words in the abstract could not be more than 250 words and typed with 1 space. The abstract typeface, namely Times New Roman font 11 was presented with left and right alignment in one paragraph. It was written with right and left margins indented by 1.2 cm [12].

The abstract was equipped with keywords consisting of 3-5 words which were the core of the abstract description. Keywords were in bold. Keywords were needed for computerized scientific information systems. With keywords, research titles, and their abstracts could be easily found [12].

c. Rusdiana (2019)

The Abstract holds the essence of the contents of the article which informs the background, methods used, and research results. The abstract was different from “abstraction”, although sometimes many people still used the term “abstraction”. The meaning of “abstraction” was the process that the mind took to arrive at a universal concept. Abstracts in scientific articles must be accompanied by keywords, namely terms that represented basic concepts related to the problem domain discussed in scientific articles. Abstracts that were composed of 250 words in one paragraph should be written in English because they were intended for abstract institutions [16].

The contents of the Abstract can be categorized into two types: (a) descriptive abstract and (b) informative abstract [16]. The descriptive abstract described only the purpose and scope of the contents of the writing but did not mention the results and conclusions. While informative abstracts explained the background of the problem, issues approach/methods, results, and conclusions from the contents of the writing. Because there were more elements, the informative abstract was longer than the descriptive abstract. Writings in scientific journals usually used informative abstracts [16]. Although an informative abstract consisted of one paragraph with a total of about 100-200 words, the information in the abstract was expected to include (a) background to the problem, (b) problem formulation, (c) approach or method, (d) results, and (e) discussion conclusion. Each of these elements was stated briefly but easy to understand [19]

Keywords were words that contained the main concepts discussed in the article. Keywords can be taken from the thesaurus of each field of study. Chose the best keywords that can represent the topics discussed in the article. Keywords, although very simple, were important in indexing articles and can help readers understand an article through computer scanning on the internet. If someone wanted to search for an article by reading keywords then one of the keywords that wrote can open the article where the number of keywords varies from 3 to 6 words and how they were sorted from specific to general and written in one line then the keywords were placed after the abstract [16].

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It sums up that there are strategies in writing introductions, abstracts, and even research titles for scientific works that need to be noticed and understood by writers or researchers as academic citizens. The findings conclude that the introductory section by *Napitulu et al (2020)* shows 3 basic points in writing an introduction including, background; gaps; and research goals. Meanwhile, *Widodo (2018)* states that an introductory writing strategy needs to pay attention to 2 types including types of scientific work in general and journal publications. Lastly, *Rahim (2020)* finds that preliminary writing must strengthen the background section with 3 fundamental strategies namely ideal conditions, factual conditions, and solutions.

The second finding is the strategy of constructing a title. According to 1) *Napitulu, et al (2020)* there are 4 important aspects; 2) *Siregar and Harahap (2019)* reveal the background of the problem, identifying the problem and new problem boundaries and then finding the title; 3) *UGM (2018)* indicating that the research title is made brief, clear, shows exactly the topic of the problem to be studied, and not ambiguous; 4) *Rusdiana (2019)*, the research title must be interesting for the reader, not too long and writing style must also be provocative and attract reading interest.

The last is related to abstract writing. *Napitulu (2020)*, there are 6 basic strategies for making abstracts for general scientific work and there are 4 strategies in journal publications. Second, *Siregar and Harapan (2019)* found that generally abstracts consist of Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion with keywords. Finally, *Rusdiana (2019)* states that generally abstract must inform the background, methods used, and research results with keywords varying from 3 to 6 words and how to sort them from specific to general including written in one line then keywords are placed after the abstract.

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