The utilization of Integral citation in published research articles written by Iraqi writers

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Abstract

One of the most important discourse aspects in research is citation. Any research paper should include previous contributions, which are considered an essential component in academic writing. Citation is a reference to the source of information used in the research, it includes direct quotation, paraphrasing, and summary of someone else's ideas to support the intended work. In this study, the citation practice specifically the Integral citation has been investigated. For this purpose, twenty articles were collected from the *Academic Journal of Nawroz University (AJNU)*, which is a biannual academic publication produced by Nawroz University in Duhok, Kurdistan Regional Government, Iraq. The results show the writers' preference to use the citation resources in the Introduction sections as they consider this section as the main section in which the citations are employed. Additionally, they tend to use verb controlling type more than other types of Integral citation followed by Naming. The study recommended more studies to enrich the Iraqi research from one side and to show academics and students the importance of citation in academic writing

Keywords: Integral citation; articles written, Writers

Introduction

A central feature of Academic writing is to present the source of others' contributions. The writer should relate the reference he/she used to one another (Hyland, 1999). According to Bowker, 2007, writers should include citations to support their claims and to show that they related the current study with other studies in the same field. A citation is a " referencing of a source to a source" (Szypszak, 2011, p. 315). It helps the writer to justify and/or the claims of their research Harwood (2009). Accordingly, proper citation is an important concern to postgraduate students, since they need to follow the stream of research in their specializations. Swales (1981, 1986, and 1990) has distinguished clearly between non-integral and integral types of citation. The non-integral citation has no explicit grammatical role, the author(s) name is placed outside the sentence within brackets. On the other hand, in the integral citation, the author(s)' name(s) is an integral component of the sentence and should be at the beginning of the paragraph. The author(s)' name(s) are an integral component of the sentence and should be at the beginning of the paragraph.

By referencing prior work, authors may support the arguments of their study, the techniques used, and/or the assertions of others. It is expected that academic writers make references to previous work integrated into others' ideas concerning their arguments in their work and show their knowledge regarding the topic they are investigating. Additionally, writers need to acknowledge the source of previous knowledge to avoid plagiarism (Paul Thompson, 2001). Consequently, the citation is the technique of referencing a source to recognize also/or support that argument ("to get data or do more study") (San Yu, D. K, 2015)

Referring to reporting verbs, citations have been analyzed (Charles 2006; Hunston & Thompson 2003; Hyland 1999, 2001; Shaw 1992; Thomas & Hawes 1994; Thompson & Ye 1991). In this vein, Thompson & Ye (1991) examined the introductions in 100 papers to show the writers' negative/ and or positive evaluations of previous studies and show how those writers interact with their scientific community through using reporting verbs (Okamura, 2008).

Swales (1986, 1990) distinguished between integral and non-integral forms of citation. He refers to integral citations as those instances in which in integral citations, the author's name is included in the reporting sentence, but in non-integral citations, the author's name "has no grammatical role" (Nguyen, L. T. T., & Pramoolsook, I., 2016). In this vein, Swales (1981, 1990) established major differences between non-integral and integral citation formats. Additionally, Thompson & Tribble (2001) pioneered study on citation analysis via the lens of applied linguistics, they distinguished between integral and non-integral citations. This study adopted Thompson and Tribble's Integral citation model to analyze the rhetorical sections of 20 articles written in English by Iraqi researchers in the field of Humanities.

2. Method

2.1 Collecting data

The data of this study is a total of 20 articles in the field of Humanities were collected from the *Academic Journal of the University of Nawroz.* Nawroz University publishes the biannual academic publication *Academic Journal of Nawroz University* (AJNU)., Duhok, KRG, and Iraq. It is a member of the Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources. The analysis excluded all abstracts, appendices, references, tables, also figures to "not skew the findings" (Hlaing, N. N., Soe, T., & San Yu, K., 2015).

As it is mentioned previously, this study aims to determine the type of Integral citation utilized by the writer in the selected articles and their functions. To achieve this aim, Thompson & Tribble's (2001, pp. 95-96) framework has been chosen as the instrument for analysis. This framework was selected since of extensively used to analyze the citation kinds, then functions utilized in various text genres then fields. (Nguyen, L. T. T., & Pramoolsook, I., 2016). To this end, this investigation seeks to address the following questions:

1. What are the sources of essential citations used in the Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, also Discussion parts of the gathered articles?
2. Which reference resources are typically used by the authors in the Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, also Discussion portions of the collected articles?

2.2 Procedure of Analysis

In this section, the total number of integrals found in the selected sections of the research articles collected from the *Academic Journal of Nawroz University* will be analyzed (Table 1). Integral citation are categorized as follows:

A. Verb controlling (if the citation controls a lexical verb).
B. Naming (where citation is a noun phrase or its part).
C. Non-citations (in which the author's name is not followed via further information, like the year of publication).

As it is mentioned previously the data of analysis includes only the rhetorical portions (Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, then Discussion).

In this study, the researchers accounted for the number of occurrences of the integral citations in each section and the differences in using these resources between the rhetorical sections. The process of analysis started by using a quantitatively oriented manual analysis of Integral resources citations. The researchers started reading each of the sections to identify the type of these resources according to Thompson and Tribble's (2001) division of integral citations (Table 1). The process of closely reading and checking helps to be familiar with the resources of integral citation. The second step of the analysis process was done by highlighting each sentence that contains the integral citation resources with diverse colors also counting the frequency occurrence of each type (Soler-Monreal & Gil-Salom, 2011).

Table (1) clearly shows the number and frequency of each integral citation type in each rhetorical section and their frequency.

Table (1)

Rhetorical Section	No. of words	Integral citation			Total	Frequency (*1000)
		Verb controlling	Naming	Non-citation		
Introduction	11480	38	12	2	53	4.52
Methodology	3960	5	3	-	8	2.02
Results and Discussions	34100	12	4	-	16	0.46
Conclusion	3120	1	-	-	1	0.32
Total	52660	56	19	2	77	7.33

1.   Results and Discussion

Table (1) shows that the frequency occurrence of integral citations that have been used in the selected articles is (1.44 per 1000). The number of words occurrences normed per 1000 words to facilitate comparison of texts with different sizes (Hyland, 2004, p.137). Verb controlling has the largest number of occurrences (n=56) specifically in the Introduction sections contrasted to the other two categories, name and non-citation, citation falls within the third category. The following quantity of verb regulating is found in Results and Discussions (n=19), the Methodology (n=5), and the smaller number of occurrences in the Conclusion (n=1). It can be observed that the writers used controlling verbs in their writing simply because they prefer using the easiest way to cite the previous studies as they put the name of the author, in the beginning, to show the reference clearly as noted in Example (1).

Example (1)
Chapman (2003) points out that LsE outlines their readiness to take part in the ongoing academic activities such as attending classes, doing and submitting assignments, and implementing teachers' directions.

Secondly, it can be noted from using the controlling verbs that the writers tend to link her/ his study with other studies. In other words, to make connections between others' ideas and his/ her point of view as it is noted in Example (2). (Nor Azma Manan), who pointed out that "The author gives a few claims from prior research and establishes a relationship between each of the presented facts" supports this explanation (p.240).

Example (2)
Blending refers to the process of creating a new lexeme via clipping 2 different words also then blending them to stand as one morpheme, frequently via clipping the last letters of

the 1ˢᵗ morpheme then the 1ˢᵗ parts of the 2ⁿᵈ where Kelly (1998: 579) asserts that components "fall at major phonological joints."

The 2ⁿᵈ kind of integral citation is titled Naming. It has been observed from the selected articles that it is used in the Introductions more than in other sections (n=12), followed by the Results and Discussions (n= 4), and lastly in the Methodology section (n=3). No occurrence of naming has been found in the Conclusion section. In the following example (3), Naming is used to show the activity rather than the performance (Nor). The example shows that the writer stressed the information about Blended learning rather than the researchers who may be defined or used it.

Blended learning has finally emerged in the field of language teaching also learning, although according to Whittaker (2013), it is difficult to pinpoint where it has been first used. Yet, Whitaker (2013) felt it corresponded with the release of Sharma & Barrett's book Blended Learning in 2007 . Nevertheless, according to Ramasubbu (2015), the phrase blended learning was adopted as early as 2000 .

The last category of Integral citation is non-citation, which is rarely used in the selected articles of this study. Only one occurrence of non- citation used by writers in the introduction section. According to (Nor) some academics do not approve of using non-citation because there is no reference to the year even if the reference mentioned earlier in the text, is considered "not academic enough" (p.235). Example (4) below, showed this kind of citation:

People find that the implementation of schools for E-learning is flexible in the study, as education may take place *at any time and in any location, and that the pace of the educational process accelerates access to knowledge for those with computer abilities.*

2.   Conclusion

This research analyzed the citation kinds of also functionalities used in 20 Humanities-related works authored by Iraqi authors. These articles were collected from the *Academic Journal of Nawroz University* (AJNU) , which is a biannual academic publication produced by Nawroz University in Duhok, Kurdistan Regional Government, Iraq. The results obtained from the analysis of the writers' use of integral citations indicate that the writers in the current study tend to use the citations resources in the Introduction section as they consider this section as the main section in which the citations are employed. Additionally, it appears that writers prefer to overuse verb controlling type more than other types of Integral citation followed by Naming. However, using non-citation rarely used in the selected articles. The results of this small sample might be helpful to Iraqi writers and/ or students to be aware of using types of citation since it is very important in academic writing. They also can provide insights into the design and instructions of advanced academic writing in Iraqi universities and private courses about how to use the possible type of citation to acknowledge the work of other researchers who paved the way or help to achieve other studies.

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