

## Authorial Presence of Indonesian Authors in Academic Discourse: A Study of English and Indonesian Research Articles

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Article History: Submitted date; October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024; Revised date; December 17<sup>th</sup>,  
2024; Accepted date; December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2024; Published date; December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024

### ABSTRACT

This study scrutinizes the authorial presence in English and Indonesian research articles written by Indonesian authors. The study aims to identify the frequency of first-person pronouns used as a form of authorial presence across research articles. Furthermore, the study also intends to examine the discourse functions of these first-person pronouns in academic writing. A corpus of 168,122 words was analyzed by utilizing corpus linguistics methodology. The findings show that there is difference in the use of first-person pronouns between the English and Indonesian sub-corpora with the most frequently usage of first-person pronouns found in English research articles. In addition, the study investigated the clusivity and the discourse functions of first-person pronouns within the research articles in both English and Indonesian. The results indicate that Indonesian authors tend to adapt western academic style in using first-person pronouns as authorial presence despite the conservative style used in their native language. This reflects the different norms of academic discourse across languages.

**Keywords:** Academic Writing, Authorial Presence, Discourse Functions, First-Person Pronouns, Research Articles

### INTRODUCTION

Academic discourse involves the manners of thinking and using language that are commonly prevalent in academic settings (Hyland & Paltridge, 2011). Simultaneously, it forms the social roles and connections that both uphold the continuous process of knowledge creation and define the identities of academics and students. Academic discourse consists of textbooks, essays,

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<https://doi.org/10.26714/lensa.14.2.2024.291-311>

conference presentations, dissertations, lectures and research articles. Research articles itself is an important part of academic writing since it helps the researchers in reporting their research that will serve as a means of academic learning.

The majority of academic discourse writers rely on impersonality since they believe it may demonstrate objectivity in their study as well as determine the focus of their research (Karahana, 2013; Molino, 2010). Academic communities are aware that the use of personal pronouns as authorial references in research articles can lead to personal bias among the authors, consequently this practice can be seen as a threat to academic discourse (Rentel, 2012). According to Hyland (2002), the majority of the writers were more at ease with impersonality since it does not strongly reflect their own identities in their publications. Impersonality affected how the authorial persona was portrayed, which prevented the writer's capacity to maintain their ethics toward the disciplines and damaged their connection with readers (Hyland, 2002). Thus, the need to deliver the writers' contribution in academic writing and balance the originality of the researchers' claim can be answered with the use of authorial presence.

The notion of authorial presence in academic writing raises remarkable issues, particularly upon analyzing the academic discourse in Indonesia. The term 'authorial presence' (Chavez Munoz, 2013; Dontcheva-Navrátilová, 2013; Hartwell & Jacques, 2014; Poudat & Loiseau, 2005) has been used to describe the linguistic features that indicate the presence of the writer within the text. Recent studies have proposed that academic writing is evolving into more adaptable, more than just being objective and impersonal. Authorial presence includes the dynamic interaction between authors and readers (Hyland, 2004, 2005, 2008). This perspective emphasizes the use of language in academic writing as a tool to identify, construct and manage social relationships in addition to reflecting an external reality (Hyland, 2005).

Researchers have conducted previous studies to identify the authorial presence in academic discourse with corpus-assisted analysis. Attempts have been done to investigate the use of authorial presence in English research articles and research articles written in other languages such as Turkish (Işık-Taş, 2018), Persian (Moradi & Montazeri, 2024), Chinese (Dong et al., 2024; Zhao, 2023), and Slovak (Walková, 2018). Some previous studies have been done to scrutinize the self-references in English academic writing written by English native speakers and other language speakers such as Polish writers (Hryniuk, 2018), Turkish writers (Isler, 2018), Russian writers (Grigoriev & Sokolova, 2019), Malaysian writers (Azar et al., 2022), and Tunisian writers (Fendri & Triki, 2022). Other studies have also investigated the comparison between English native speakers and non-native speakers (Asprillia & Hardjanto, 2020; Januarto & Hardjanto, 2020).

The comparison in the use of authorial presence have been identified in the previous research within various disciplines such as Biology, Linguistics, and Medicine (Hardjanto, 2022); Computer Science and

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Literature (Cheung & Lau, 2020); Applied Linguistics (Jasim Al-Shujairi, 2020); Engineering (Wang et al., 2021); Engineering, Medicine and Linguistics (del Saz Rubio, 2021); Engineering and Technology (Solsun & Akbas, 2022); Biology (Rozanatunnisa & Hardjanto, 2022); and Linguistics and Economy (Galaidin & Bednárová-Gibová, 2023). In addition, authorial presence and personal pronouns have also been investigated in other discourses such as student abstracts (Setyorini, 2017); review articles (Azar and Hashim, 2022); book reviews (Klaibanmai, 2023); and newspapers, magazines, short stories and novels (Sujatna et al., 2024).

In recent years, Indonesian scholars have examined the self-references as a form of authorial presence. Roselani and Daud (2024) compared English and Indonesian writers in displaying authorial presence in twenty research articles in Chemistry and Language Studies. Tsaqifa dan Hardjanto (2024) analyzed first-person plural pronouns and their discourse functions in twenty English research articles in Medicine written by American and Indonesian writers. Wijayanti et al. (2022) examined fifty-six research articles in EFL to identify the use of the authorial pronoun 'we' as politeness strategy. Firdaus et al. (2021) investigated first-person pronouns in 200 English research articles written by Indonesian authors. A study conducted by Juliaty (2019) explored the portrayal of academic identities of undergraduate EFL novice writers. Yuliawati et al. (2023) also identified first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives in 106 English research articles in Marine and Fisheries. It was found that English academic writing written by Indonesian is not impersonal anymore. Whereas, Indonesian academics and scholars are known to still embrace conservative style in writing academic discourse in Indonesian language with upholding impersonal, passive, objective and ideas-oriented principles (Haryanto et al., 2000; Rokhmansyah et al., 2018; Sugihastuti & Nurbaiti, 2019; Sugihastuti & Saudah, 2016).

There are few previous studies investigating the comparison of authorial presence between English and Indonesian research articles in computer science. Thus, the present study attempts to explore more on the use of first-person pronouns, the discourse functions and whether there are any similarities or differences of authorial presence employed by Indonesian writers in English and Indonesian research articles in the field of computer science. This consideration is taken into account since it is known that writing styles in the computer science discipline frequently use precise language and technical terms, which is helpful in determining how authors construct their expertise within the texts (Hyland, 2005). Therefore, this present study has formulated two objectives in attempt to fill in the gap between previous studies: (1) To identify first-person self-references used by Indonesian writers in English and Indonesian research articles in computer science; and (2) To discuss the discourse functions of these self-references in academic research articles.

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## METHOD

This study employed corpus linguistics as the essential methodology in processing the data. Corpus linguistics has been widely used as an approach in linguistics research (Azizah et al., 2020; Syartanti, 2021). A corpus of 50 research articles in the fields of computer science were selected to represent the study of authorial presence in English and Indonesian research articles written by Indonesian authors. A total of 25 research articles were taken from *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science* published by Institute of Advanced Engineering and Science (<https://ijeecs.iaescore.com/index.php/IJEECS>) (hereinafter referred to as English sub-corpus) and 25 research articles were taken from *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi dan Teknik Komputer* published by Fakultas Ilmu Komputer Universitas Brawijaya (<https://jtiik.ub.ac.id/index.php/jtiik>) (hereinafter referred to as Indonesian sub-corpus). These research articles were selected from journals that are indexed in Scopus and S1 category in Sinta Indonesia for the English sub-corpus, due to its relevance to the international academic community, and S2 category in Sinta Indonesia for the Indonesian sub-corpus, which focuses more on national academic community. In addition, the research articles should also be primary and empirical research articles in academic journals.

A concordancing program called *AntConc* (Anthony, 2023) was employed to ease the data collection in this study. This concordancing tool was chosen for its ease of use and access. The concordance program displayed all first-person pronouns used as a form of authorial presence in the research articles by searching each plural pronoun in English language (*we, our, us*) and in Indonesian language (*kami, kita*). Lexical expression of first-person pronouns in English language (*the researchers*) and in Indonesian language (*penulis, peneliti*) were also searched within the research articles. The data then were filtered to eliminate unnecessary expressions, for example, when the lexical expression 'penulis' was inputted in the search bar, there was also 'penulis\_' as file naming format in coding program found in the concordance. The final concordances were then recorded into Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) for the effectiveness of data analysis.

The authorial presence was examined by calculating the first-person pronouns occurrences. The data that had been collected for this study were categorized based on the first-person pronouns and other lexical expressions in the English language (*we, our, us, the researchers*) and Indonesian language (*kami, kita, penulis, peneliti*) to analyze the frequency of self-references in research articles. These occurrences of first-person pronouns in overall research articles were presented in the raw frequency and normalized frequencies (per 10,000 words). The data were then analyzed by employing Filimonova (2005) clusivity theory to identify the inclusive and exclusive pronouns and Tang and John (1999) categorization to examine the discourse functions of each identified first-person plural pronoun and its other lexical

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expressions. This study extends Tang and John's (1999) theory due to precise explanations of discourse functions for both exclusive and inclusive pronouns.

We also performed chi-square test to identify whether there are any differences in the use of first-person pronouns between the two sub-corpora. Chi-square test is a non-parametric test to calculate significance in corpus linguistics research. This test is done "to determine how high or low the probability is that the difference between the two texts" (McEnery & Wilson, 2001, p. 84). We chose this test due to its sensitiveness, neutral assumption of data distribution, and ease of calculation. In applied linguistics, chi-square test result is normally taken to be a probability value of 0.05: probability values of less than 0.05 (written as  $p < 0.05$ ) are assumed to be significant, whereas those greater than 0.05 are not significant (written as  $p > 0.05$ ) (McEnery & Wilson, 2001).

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### First-Person Pronouns as Authorial Presence in Research Articles

The occurrences of first-person pronouns identified from overall research articles in English sub-corpus and Indonesian sub-corpus are presented in raw frequencies and normalized frequencies (per 10,000 words) in Table 1 below.

Table 1:  
*First-Person Pronouns as Authorial Presence in Research Articles*

RAs	Frequency	
	Raw	Normalized
English	207	23.65
Indonesian	81	10.05
<b>Total</b>	288	33.70

Based on Table 1, a total of 288 first-person pronouns, including lexical expressions, were obtained from a corpus of 168,122 words (87,530 words in English sub-corpus and 80,592 words in Indonesian sub-corpus), consisting of 207 first-person pronouns (23.65 occurrences per 10,000 words) in English sub-corpus and 81 first-person pronouns (10.05 occurrences per 10,000 words) in Indonesian sub-corpus. A chi-square test was performed, resulting in  $\chi^2_{(1)} = 5.488$ ,  $p < 0.019$ . This indicates that there is significant difference in the use of first-person pronouns in English sub-corpus and Indonesian sub-corpus as the p-value is less than 0.05. This gap in significance difference in the use of first-person pronouns between two sub-corpora is aligned with the findings from Roselani & Daud's (2024) study

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on Indonesian research articles, which suggests that Indonesian authors tend to avoid in employing self-references. This low frequency in the use of first-person pronouns within research articles written by Indonesian authors may be influenced by the traditional norm in Indonesian academic writing which prefers the indirect and impersonal style (Susanti et al., 2018). However, in this study, the numbers of self-references between English sub-corpus and Indonesian sub-corpus are not considered as highly significant.

Table 2:  
*First-Person Pronouns across English Sub-Corpus*

First-Person Pronouns	Frequency	
	Raw	Normalized
<i>we</i>	121	13.82
<i>our</i>	79	9.03
<i>us</i>	4	0.46
<i>the researchers</i>	3	0.34
<b>Total</b>	207	23.65

Table 2 shows the total occurrences of first-person pronouns identified in English sub-corpus. The results in the English sub-corpus suggest that first-person pronoun *we* is the most frequently used in research articles with a total frequency of 121 occurrences (13.82 occurrences per 10,000 words). Furthermore, first-person pronoun *our* is also frequently found across the sub-corpus with a frequency of 79 occurrences (9.03 occurrences per 10,000 words). However, first-person pronoun *us* is used only with a total frequency of 4 occurrences (0.46 occurrences per 10,000 words). The only other lexical expression of first-person pronoun found in the English sub-corpus is the *researchers* with a frequency of 3 occurrences (0.34 occurrences per 10,000 words).

Table 3:  
*First-Person Pronouns across Indonesian Sub-Corpus*

First-Person Pronouns	Frequency	
	Raw	Normalized
<i>kami</i>	8	0.99
<i>kita</i>	18	2.23
<i>peneliti</i>	39	4.84
<i>penulis</i>	16	1.99
<b>Total</b>	81	10.05

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Table 3 displays the number of first-person pronouns that have been successfully analyzed in the Indonesian sub-corpus. In Indonesian language, the first-person pronoun *we* are divided into two pronouns, *kami* and *kita*, based on its clusivity that will be explained later in the next section. The results in this sub-corpus indicate that first-person pronoun *kami* (*we*) is the least used form of authorial presence in the overall Indonesian research articles with a frequency of 8 occurrences (0.99 occurrences per 10,000 words). Moreover, the first-person pronoun *kita* (*we*) is found in the sub-corpus with a total frequency of 18 occurrences (2.23 occurrences per 10,000 words). Nonetheless, Indonesian authors tend to use other lexical expressions such as *peneliti* (*the researchers*) and *penulis* (*the authors*) in writing academic discourse in their native language. Thus, the lexical expression *peneliti* (*the researchers*) is found to be the highest employed form of authorial presence in Indonesian sub-corpus with a total frequency of 39 occurrences (4.84 occurrences per 10,000 words). Another lexical expression *penulis* (*the authors*) is employed across research articles with a frequency of 16 occurrences (1.99 occurrences per 10,000 words).

### Clusivity of First-Person Pronouns in Research Articles

According to Filimonova (2005), the semantic reference of first-person plural pronouns is classified into ‘inclusive’ pronoun and ‘exclusive’ pronoun. Inclusive first-person pronouns correspond to both the speaker/writer and the reader, while exclusive first-person pronouns only address the speaker/writer. In this study, the exclusive first-person pronouns are the most commonly used by Indonesian authors in the research articles. Table 4 and Table 5 below provide detailed results of first-person pronouns clusivity across the two sub-corpora.

Table 4:  
*Clusivity of First-Person Pronouns in English Sub-Corpus*

First-Person Pronouns	Inclusive		Exclusive	
	Raw	Normal	Raw	Normal
<i>we</i>	10	1.14	111	12.68
<i>our</i>	2	0.23	77	8.80
<i>us</i>	1	0.11	3	0.34
<i>the researchers</i>	0	0	3	0.34
<b>Total</b>	12	1.36	195	22.27

Table 4 suggests that first-person pronouns *we*, *our*, and *us* are categorized into two based on its clusivity, inclusive and exclusive. The inclusive first-person pronouns semantically refer to both the authors and the readers simultaneously, as shown in (1), (2), and (3). The pronouns in this

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instance are used by the authors to point out a general knowledge with the readers and to guide the readers in the research article so that they can comprehend the text.

- (1) From the graph above **we** can get the represented linear function that can be used to calculate the correct blood pressure reading. (English)
- (2) Currently, there is a proliferation of computerized texts, flooding **our** digital landscape. (English)
- (3) Furthermore, manual height measurement is still risky, especially if the check is done at close range, because COVID-19 and other infectious diseases are still lurking around **us**. (English)

However, the exclusive first-person pronouns only refer to the authors of the research articles, as shown in (4), (5), and (6). The lexical expression of first-person pronoun the researchers is always considered as exclusive pronoun since it explicitly represents the authors alone in their writing, as illustrated in (7).

- (4) **We** conducted iterations over 200 epochs, beginning with a combination of 1 layer in the CNN and 2 layers in the ANN. (English)
- (5) Furthermore, **our** investigation highlighted the significant impact of different learning rates and epochs on accuracy. (English)
- (6) Employing this equation allows **us** to approximate the energy production during the anticipated time frame, giving a baseline for the prospective power generation from solar arrays. (English)
- (7) To enhance data variability and improve generalization, **the researchers** implemented on-the-fly data augmentation techniques. (English)

Table 5:  
*Clusivity of First-Person Pronouns in Indonesian Sub-Corpus*

First-Person Pronouns	Inclusive		Exclusive	
	Raw	Normal	Raw	Normal
<i>kami</i>	0	0	8	0.99
<i>kita</i>	18	2.23	0	0
<i>peneliti</i>	0	0	39	4.84
<i>penulis</i>	0	0	16	1.99
<b>Total</b>	18	2.23	63	7.82

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Based on Table 5, we observe that inclusive first-person pronoun in Indonesian sub-corpus only occurs in the pronoun *kita* (inclusive *we*) since it is known that there are two types of pronoun *we* in Indonesian language, *kami* and *kita* (Kridalaksana, 2008). Moeliono et al. (2017) state that in academic writing, the term 'kita' refers to both the author and the reader, whereas 'kami' refers only to the author, as shown in (8) and (9).

- (8) Dengan melihat data pada Tabel 1, **kita** peroleh informasi tentang topik bencana dan topik bukan bencana. (Indonesian)  
*(Looking at the data in Table 1, we get information about disaster topics and non-disaster topics.)*
- (9) Dalam pengujian ini, **kami** menggunakan rentang parameter C dan Gamma mulai dari 0,001 hingga 100 (0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 100). (Indonesian)  
*(In this test, we used the C and Gamma parameter range from 0.001 to 100 (0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 100).)*

Furthermore, other lexical expressions of first-person pronouns such as *peneliti* (the researchers) and *penulis* (the authors) are always in the exclusive form because they only refer to the authors as the ones who conducted the research. Additionally, the authors here also have absolute authorities and claims on their ideas. The examples of these lexical expressions are shown in (10) and (11).

- (10) **Peneliti** juga memantau secara aktif dengan ikut terlibat menginput beberapa transaksi pada sistem lama. (Indonesian)  
*(The researchers also actively monitored by getting involved in inputting several transactions in the old system.)*
- (11) Akan tetapi khusus pada penelitian ini, **penulis** mengusulkan solusi untuk mengoptimalkan level sinyal 4G di area tersebut dengan menggunakan metode physical tuning. (Indonesian)  
*(However, specifically in this research, the authors propose a solution to optimize the 4G signal level in the area by using the physical tuning method.)*

The genre of academic writing used as the data, here is research articles, may be correlated with the high frequency of exclusive first-person pronoun usage in both sub-corpora. The authors used the pronoun exclusive to refer to themselves in their writing since the research articles report empirical findings from their research. Moreover, the authors are required to include themselves in explaining the research process, results, and claim of original findings.

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## Discourse Functions of First-Person Pronouns in Research Articles

Based on the data identified from two sub-corpora, we analyze the discourse functions of each first-person pronouns in academic discourse, specifically in research articles written by Indonesian authors. The discourse functions of the first-person pronouns are classified based on the categorization proposed by Tang and John (1999), consisting of six discourse functions: 'I' as the representative, 'I' as the guide through the essay, 'I' as the architect of the essay, 'I' as the recounter of the research process, 'I' as the opinion-holder, and 'I' as the originator.

Table 6:  
*Discourse Functions of First-Person Pronouns across Two Sub-Corpora*

Functions	English		Indonesian	
	Raw	Normal	Raw	Normal
'I' as the representative	3	0.34	11	1.37
'I' as the guide through the essay	10	1.14	7	0.87
'I' as the architect of the essay	24	2.74	6	0.74
'I' as the recounter of the research process	120	13.71	48	5.96
'I' as the opinion-holder	5	0.57	3	0.37
'I' as the originator	45	5.14	6	0.74
<b>Total</b>	207	23.65	81	10.05

Table 6 shows the overall results of discourse function categorizations in both sub-corpora according to Tang and John (1999). Moreover, we will discuss each categorization of these discourse functions in detail below.

### 1. 'I' as the representative

This function is the generic first-person pronouns which is usually represented as *we* or *us* in the plural form and used by the authors to refer to a collective group of people. The 'I' as the representative is employed to represent people in general, as well as a reference to smaller group or as a

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signal of possession of universal and common property. This study found that there are 3 occurrences (0.34 occurrences per 10,000 words) of first-person pronoun serving as the representative in English sub-corpus. However, it is discovered that the Indonesian sub-corpus has higher frequency of this function with a total of 11 occurrences (1.37 occurrences per 10,000 words). The function, as described above, is characterized by the plural pronouns since it refers to the author and the reader at the same time, as shown in examples (10) and (11).

- (10) AI, which consists of models and algorithms capable of concluding existing data to produce future predictions, has the potential to revolutionize many aspects of **our** lives. (English)
- (11) Ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi berubah dengan cepat, memberi **kita** lebih banyak cara untuk melakukan pembayaran dan membuat hidup **kita** lebih mudah (Sun, 2023). (Indonesian)  
(*Science and technology are changing rapidly, giving us more ways to make payments and making our lives easier (Sun, 2023).*)

In the examples (10) and (11), both pronouns *our* and *kita* (inclusive *we*) are used to refer to the authors and the readers of the research articles. Furthermore, the pronouns are also used to universal and common property shared by both the authors and the readers in general. Thus, these first-person pronouns occurrences are categorized in this discourse function.

## 2. 'I' as the guide through the essay

This function is applied with the assumption of the essay as an unfamiliar terrain for the reader, where the author needs to guide the reader in order to understand what is written in the text. This specific function is often expressly indicated by the frequent use of verbs like *see*, *note*, and *observe*. Furthermore, the author is always with the reader as a guide, both explicitly and implicitly. Thus, first-person pronouns are typically used in this specific context in plural form, which is an inclusive version of *we* or *us*. The 'I' as the guide through the essay function is employed by the authors in both sub-corpora. This study has identified a total of 10 occurrences (1.14 occurrences per 10,000 words) in English sub-corpus and 7 occurrences (0.87 occurrences per 10,000 words) in Indonesian sub-corpus. The function is indicated by the use of inclusive plural pronouns as in (12) and (13).

- (12) From these results, **we** can see that WNB-MI-MOORA is significantly better compared to NB. (English)
- (13) Dari contoh gambar 6 ini, **kita** bisa lihat bahwa segmen wilayah titik pusat bencana (lingkaran hijau) kemudian segmen wilayah terdampak

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bencana (garis merah) hasil laporan dari masyarakat. (Indonesian)  
(*From the example in Figure 6, we can see that the disaster center area segment (green circle) and then the disaster-affected area segment (red line) are the results of reports from the community.*)

In examples (12) and (13), the first-person pronouns *we* and *kita* (inclusive *we*) are used by the authors to engage the readers in their writing. These first-person pronouns here are specifically followed by verb *see* to explicitly point out a particular part of the research articles that the authors want to show to the readers as they hold the role as the guide through their own writing.

### 3. 'I' as the architect of the essay

This function refers to the person who writes, organizes, structures, and outlines the material in their writing. The architect, here is the author, holds a responsibility for organizing and outlining the content in the essay. Unlike 'I' as the guide through the essay function, the author here simply guides the reader through an already established terrain. In this study, there are a total of 24 occurrences (2.74 occurrences per 10,000 words) of the 'I' as the architect of the essay function in English sub-corpus. Meanwhile, in Indonesian sub-corpus, there are 6 occurrences (0.74 occurrences per 10,000 words) of this discourse function. The examples of this function occurrences in both sub-corpora are shown in (14) and (15) below.

- (14) In this section **we** will explain our approach to segment MRI images acquired from the hospitals in Surabaya, Indonesia. (English)
- (15) Berikut ini **peneliti** menyajikan tahapan rancangan sistem akuntansi UBSP. (Indonesian)  
(*In the following, the researchers present the stages of the UBSP accounting system design.*)

In examples (14) and (15), the first-person pronoun *we* and its lexical expression *peneliti* (*the researchers*) in the sentences outline the textual structures of a particular part in the research articles. The authors employ this function since they are the one who organize the materials of the research articles so that the readers could understand it clearly. The use of expressions *In this section* and *Berikut ini* (In the following) make this discourse function more evident, as the first-person pronouns which hold this function is often accompanied with expression to point out part of the writing such as *in this article*, *in this essay*, etc.

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<https://doi.org/10.26714/lensa.14.2.2024.291-311>

#### 4. 'I' as the recounter of the research process

This function is the one who describes or recounts the various steps of the research process, including reading source texts, interviewing subjects, collecting data, etc. This specific function is often signaled by the pairing of the first-person pronouns with what Halliday (1994) called as material process verbs or 'doing' verbs (*work, read, interview, or collect*), and frequently used in the past tense. The results of this study show that the 'I' as the recounter of the research process function is the most commonly used by the authors in both English and Indonesian sub-corpora. There are a total of 120 occurrences (13.71 occurrences per 10,000 words) in English sub-corpus and 48 occurrences (5.96 occurrences per 10,000 words) in Indonesian sub-corpus. The examples of the occurrences of this function are shown in (16) and (17) in the following.

- (16) In this study, **we** used the extreme machine learning (ELM) method to determine the degree of differentiation of endometrial adenocarcinoma. (English)
- (17) Dalam penelitian ini, **penulis** menggunakan data Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan (IHSG) per Bulan dari 1 Januari hingga 1 Desember 2023. (Indonesian)  
(*In this study, the authors used data on the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) per month from January 1 to December 1, 2023.*)

In examples (16) and (17), the first-person pronoun *we* and its lexical expression *penulis* (*the authors*) in the sentences are used to describe one of the research processes in the studies conducted by the authors. Specifically, in example (16), the authors briefly explain the method employed in the research. Meanwhile, in example (17), the authors illustrate the source of the data as a part of the collecting data step in their research.

#### 5. 'I' as the opinion-holder

This function is usually used by the author as the person who shares opinion, view, or attitude (expressing agreement, disagreement, or interest) regarding known information or established facts. The opinion-holder function is regarded as the dominant and face-threatening authorial role. The present study identified some occurrences of first-person pronouns as the opinion-holder in the overall research articles in the English sub-corpus and Indonesian sub-corpus. We found first-person pronouns and their lexical expressions belong to this discourse function across the research articles in a total of 5 occurrences (0.57 occurrences per 10,000 words) in the English sub-corpus and 3 occurrences (0.37 occurrences per 10,000 words) in the Indonesian sub-corpus. Two of the occurrences of this discourse function

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are displayed in examples (18) and (19) below.

- (18) However, according to **our** knowledge, this differentiation degree approach has never been used in previous studies for endometrial adenocarcinoma cases. (English)
- (19) Berdasarkan permasalahan yang ada, **peneliti** mengusulkan adanya penelitian pengembangan media pembelajaran baru yang dapat meningkatkan fokus dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran bercerita. (Indonesian)  
(*Based on the existing problems, the researchers suggest to conduct research on the development of new learning media that can increase students' focus and interest in learning storytelling.*)

In example (18), the first-pronoun *our* shows the view and opinion of the authors in their research with the marker expression *according to our knowledge* above. Meanwhile, in example (19), the lexical expression of first-person pronoun *peneliti* (*the researchers*) presents the authors' attitude in the research process. Moreover, these opinions are argued with regard to known information and established facts as written in the expression *in previous studies* and *Berdasarkan permasalahan yang ada* (Based on the existing problems).

## 6. 'I' as the originator

This function involves the author's interpretation of ideas or knowledge claims in the essay. In brief, the author presents concepts or information that is 'new.' The 'right' and the 'ability' to create original results and principles belong to the 'author.' Among all the discourse functions an author can create, this one is the most powerful function. In the present study, we investigated the occurrences of the 'I' as the originator discourse function and found that the authors in both English and Indonesian sub-corpora use this function. A total of 45 occurrences (5.14 occurrences per 10,000 words) in English sub-corpus and 6 occurrences (0.74 occurrences per 10,000 words) in Indonesian sub-corpus have been successfully identified. The examples of these occurrences in this study are shown as follows in (20) and (21).

- (20) Furthermore, **we** propose a new approach by GA and LHS to see the accuracy of the model proposed in this study. (English)
- (21) **Kami** menyimpulkan bahwa jika ada latar belakang program studi teknik dan non teknik, dengan kesadaran terhadap paylater artinya pengetahuan dari paylater baik dari sisi keuntungan dan segala resikonya meningkat maka kepuasan pelanggan akan tercapai. (Indonesian)

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*(We conclude that if there is a background of engineering and non-engineering study programs, with awareness of paylater, meaning that the knowledge of paylater both in terms of benefits and all risks increases, customer satisfaction will be achieved.)*

In examples (20) and (21), the first-person pronouns *we* and *kami* (exclusive *we*) hold the discourse function of the 'I' as the originator since they share new findings from the research. It is regarded as 'original' since the results were not obtained from other sources or research. The authors of these research articles are fully entitled to the data findings in terms of originality.

## CONCLUSION

This study has been an attempt to address two objectives: (1) to identify the first-person pronouns used by Indonesian authors in representing themselves through their writing in English and Indonesian and (2) to examine the discourse functions of these first-person pronouns serve within the research articles. The findings show the complex interactions of authorial presence in research articles written by Indonesian authors in English and Indonesian languages. In order to comply with international standards, Indonesian writers are progressively using first-person pronouns in their English writing. However, their native language still retains a more traditional and impersonal style. This reflects broader variations in language and culture that affect academic writing practices, especially in STEM fields. The study adds to our understanding of how Indonesian scholars navigate the expectations of various academic communities, and it provides valuable insights for educators and researchers looking to promote more effective academic writing practices across languages. In addition, this study provides insights for course design for EFL that should adjust to modern academic writing. Hopefully, future studies could explore authorial presence in other disciplines or other forms of academic discourse in Indonesian language.

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