

# Functional Requirement on Proofreading System

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**Abstract:** This research aims to have an analysis on functional requirements to build the proofreading system. It is used to justify the appropriateness of functional requirements which gained from interview to the project owners and end users' questionnaires. Kano method is applied to compare both of data from interview and questionnaires. It classifies the provides features into some categories to measure the users' satisfaction level. The result of Kano evaluation shows that only one out of 17 features is not important in the perspective of users. In contrast, other features are important for them, however, each of features should be determined into its priority to develop the system using Kano. The system development must be started from features which are prioritized the criteria be (M) followed by one-dimensional (O) then attractive (A). There are 6 features which are differently perceived between lectures' and students' point of view. This differentiation makes project owners difficult to prioritize the features development since the weaknesses of Kano which could not disclose the users' reasons..

**Key words:** Abstract, functional requirement, kano, proofreading system.

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## 1. Introduction

English is an international language for global communication. Therefore, the government of Indonesia pays attention more to increase its nationals' English proficiency [1]. One of the government policies makes English becomes a mandatory subject at schools including university level [2]. This makes students enhance a-four-English skill; listening; reading, speaking, and writing [1].

Huge of researches show that academic writing is the most difficult skill faced by ESL students [4] particularly for those whose background is not English discipline such as engineering students [4]. However, the universities generally require them to write their final project in English language particularly abstract which is part of it, written into Indonesian and English. In consequence, they tend to commit to error when writing their abstract in English as the preliminary studies on 100 documents of abstract written by engineering students at Politeknik Kota Malang showing that around 47% did not fulfill the requirement format of abstract. Furthermore, there were 582 errors in linguistics. One of the reasons that might cause the errors was only few of them (14.1%) did proofread their work due to the limited number of lectures as well as time [5]. To overcome it, this paper aims to design an application system of proofreading on academic writing such as abstract, since it is the important part of research report which mostly makes the readers skim it first before scanning all passages. The use of English in writing abstract emerges to publish the research findings to worldwide letting open the partnership in the future research [5].

To begin with the application system, needs analysis to users had been carried out to investigate the features that they really need which is called functional requirement. It identifies the specific and vital role

on what product must do and which one that must be delivered at particular time [6].

This research delivers functional requirement to have general trend of the needs comparison between project owners and those of end users. The comparison is aimed to obtain the best features of the system. To have this comparison, Kano method is applied to this research. The Kano is frequently utilized to measure the customers' satisfaction. It determines the type of features which give more than the mean level of customers' satisfaction. On the other hand, it also finalizes the other features which make satisfaction if the system provides them, but makes dissatisfaction when they are not provided [7].

There are two problem statements to explore the best result in doing functional requirement:

- 1) Is there any appropriateness of the project owner' functional requirement and those belong to end user?
- 2) What are features obtained from the functional requirement?

## **2. Method**

### **2.1. Data Collection**

To collect the data, the interview had been conducted to the project owners; English lectures at Politeknik Kota Malang. The interview aims to obtain the project owner' needs as the main data to build the system. Subsequently, these data are transferred to type of features in functional system.

Those data serve as the foundation to formulate questionnaire distributing to the end users; students and lecturers . These students are preparing the report of final project at Politeknik Kota Malang as well as the 2-year- alumni from the same polytechnics. The questionnaires are set under the frame of Kano method to seek the end users' satisfaction towards the features recommended by the project owners. The same questionnaire is given to the lecturer as well then, its result compares to the end users to figure out the appropriateness.

### **2.2. Kano Method**

Kano method which was introduced by Noriaki Kano from Tokyo Riko University discloses the quality of the product features in the perspective of customers. The method lets the system have conception in depth on customers' satisfaction [8]. This model differs the three types of required product which influences customers' satisfaction [9]:

- 1) Must be (basic) needs
- 2) This is the essential needs and must be obtained because this is extremely important for customers. The needs could be available on the product or service. If the product or the service could not fulfill the needs, the customers completely felt dissatisfaction.
- 3) One-dimensional (performance) needs  
This is the proportional needs. It means that, if the needs are fulfilled, then the customers' satisfaction will increase. In contrast, if the needs are not fulfilled, the customers' satisfaction remains decrease.
- 4) Attractive (Excitement) needs
- 5) This is the added value needs if they are fulfilled. However, if the needs do not come in to exist, they do not make the customers dissatisfaction
- 6) However, there are three other categorizations instead of the aforementioned above:
- 7) Indifferent
- 8) Customers ignore to the availability of the certain attribute; thus, they do not care whether it is available or not.
- 9) Questionable

- 10) This category occurs when there are contradictive responses from the users. This indicates that there is misconception on questions, misconception on the question, or wrong responses.
- 11) Reverse
- 12) This means that some of customers' satisfaction decreases to this question, however, they actually want the opposite condition instead

The questionnaire which uses Kano method covers questions in the type of functional and dysfunctional [10]. Each of question response covers the options such as: like, must-be, neutral, live with, and dislike. These responses are converted to Kano table as seen in Table 1, thus, the appropriateness of the needs between functional system and users could be clearly identified [11].

Table 1. Kano Evaluation

Customer Requirements → ↓		Dysfunctional				
		1. like	2. must-be	3. neutral	4. live with	5. dislike
Functional	1. like	Q	A	A	A	O
	2. must-be	R	I	I	I	M
	3. neutral	R	I	I	I	M
	4. live with	R	I	I	I	M
	5. dislike	R	R	R	R	Q

It is apparently seen from Table 1 that the needs covered in the question is determined into A (Attractive), M (Must-Be), O (One-Dimensional), R (Reverse), Q (Questionable), and I (Indifferent).

After evaluating the needs using Kano table, they are determined to Kano categorization applying Blauth Formula; calculating each of categorization. The biggest total number is the one which becomes the definite category. Therefore, if the customers' requirement allows  $(M+O+A) > (R+I+Q)$ , the maximum category from  $(M+O+A)$  will be the definite one. If it is  $(M+O+A) < (R+I+Q)$ , the maximum category from  $(R+I+Q)$  will be determined as definite category [9].

When finished with Kano categorization, it comes to the Better and Worse calculation. The former indicates how high the customers' satisfaction if the features are available (A&O). Contractively, Worse indicates how low the customers' satisfaction if the features are not available (O&M). The following formula is used to find the worse and better:

$$Better = \frac{A + O}{A + O + M + I} \tag{1}$$

$$Worse = \frac{O + M}{A + O + M + I} \tag{2}$$

### 3. Finding and Discussion

#### 3.1. Data Collection

List of functional requirements has been yielded from the interview of two English lecturers at Politeknik Kota Malang. The list consists of 17 features needed building the proofreading system:

- 1) Correction request
- 2) Limitation of correction request

- 3) Acceptability/rejection information request
- 4) Abstract template
- 5) View of corrected abstract by lectures
- 6) Revision abstract format
- 7) View of linguistic correction
- 8) Revision linguistic errors
- 9) Chat with lectures
- 10) Information status of abstract (under review/finish) for each step of correction
- 11) Limitation of correction number
- 12) Abstract printing
- 13) View of individuals corrected abstract
- 14) View of all individuals list of abstract
- 15) View of all linguistic errors list
- 16) View of abstract list of classified discipline
- 17) Search on abstract titles and keywords

The 17 functional requirements had been constructed to questions item in the type of functional and dysfunctional features in questionnaires. The questionnaires had been distributed to students and lectures. There are 44 respondents who filled them listing 34 students and 10 lectures.

### 3.2. Kano Evaluation

Collected data from the questionnaires which had been categorized into 2 types of end users had been analyzed using Kano method. The former data is obtained from students as seen in Table 2. Meanwhile, the latter is from the lectures as presented in Table 3. Both of data are formulated into Kano table (see Table 1) determining Kano categorization.

Table 2. Kano Categorization of Students as End Users

CR	A	M	R	O	Q	I	O+A+M	I+R+Q	Tot	Grade
1	6	9	0	10	1	8	25	9	34	O
2	9	2	8	6	0	9	17	17	34	A
3	0	11	2	15	1	5	26	8	34	O
4	6	8	1	12	1	6	26	8	34	O
5	5	10	0	12	0	7	27	7	34	O
6	3	6	0	16	1	8	25	9	34	O
7	3	9	1	13	1	7	25	9	34	O
8	6	6	1	12	2	7	24	10	34	O
9	10	5	0	10	1	8	25	9	34	A
10	5	12	0	10	1	6	27	7	34	M
11	3	5	7	3	1	15	11	23	34	I
12	6	8	0	13	0	7	27	7	34	O
13	6	8	1	12	1	6	26	8	34	O
14	6	10	1	8	0	9	24	10	34	O
15	3	8	2	11	0	10	22	12	34	M
16	4	4	1	11	0	14	19	15	34	O
17	3	10	0	15	1	5	28	6	34	O

Table 3. Kano Categorization of Lectures as End Users

CR	A	M	R	O	Q	I	O+A+M	I+R+Q	Total	Grade
1	3	2	0	3	0	2	8	2	10	O
2	0	3	1	3	1	2	6	4	10	O
3	1	4	0	5	0	0	10	0	10	O
4	0	5	0	5	0	0	10	0	10	O
5	1	4	0	4	0	1	9	1	10	O
6	1	5	0	3	0	1	9	1	10	M
7	0	3	0	6	0	1	9	1	10	O
8	0	4	0	5	0	1	9	1	10	O
9	3	3	1	0	0	3	6	4	10	A
10	1	6	0	3	0	0	10	0	10	M
11	1	1	2	0	0	6	2	8	10	I
12	0	5	0	3	0	2	8	2	10	M
13	0	5	0	2	0	3	7	3	10	M
14	1	2	1	1	0	5	4	6	10	I
15	2	2	0	5	0	1	9	1	10	O
16	2	2	0	5	0	1	9	1	10	O
17	1	3	0	5	0	1	9	1	10	O

Collected data from the questionnaires which had been categorized into 2 types of end users had been analyzed using Kano method. The former data is obtained from students as seen in Table 2. Meanwhile, the latter is from the lectures as presented in Table 3. Both of data are formulated into Kano table (see Table 1) determining Kano categorization.

Tabel 4. Kano Evaluation of Students and Lecturer as End Users

CR	Functional Requirement	Better (Student)	Better (Lecturer)	Average	Worse (Student)	Worse (Lecturer)	Average
1	Correction request	0,48	0,60	0,54	0,58	0,50	0,54
2	Limitation of correction request	0,58	0,38	0,48	0,31	0,75	0,53
3	Acceptability/rejection information request	0,48	0,60	0,54	0,84	0,90	0,87
4	Abstract template	0,56	0,50	0,53	0,63	1,00	0,82
5	View of corrected abstract by lectures	0,50	0,50	0,50	0,65	0,80	0,73
6	Revision abstract format	0,58	0,40	0,49	0,67	0,80	0,74
7	View of linguistic correction	0,50	0,60	0,55	0,69	0,90	0,80
8	Revision linguistic errors	0,58	0,50	0,54	0,58	0,90	0,74
9	Chat with lectures	0,61	0,33	0,47	0,45	0,33	0,39
10	Information status of abstract (under review/finish) for each step of correction	0,45	0,40	0,43	0,67	0,90	0,79
11	Limitation of correction number	0,23	0,13	0,18	0,31	0,13	0,22
12	Abstract printing	0,56	0,30	0,43	0,62	0,80	0,71
13	View of individuals corrected abstract	0,56	0,20	0,38	0,63	0,70	0,67
14	View of all individuals	0,42	0,22	0,32	0,55	0,33	0,44

	list of abstract						
15	View of all linguistic errors list	0,44	0,70	0,57	0,59	0,70	0,65
16	View of abstract list of classified discipline	0,45	0,70	0,58	0,45	0,70	0,58
17	Search on abstract titles and keywords	0,55	0,60	0,58	0,76	0,80	0,78

Table 5 . Kano Categorization Result

CR	Functional Requirement	Grade (Student)	Grade (Lecturer)	Result
1	Correction request	O	O	O
2	Limitation of correction request	A	O	O
3	Acceptability/rejection information request	O	O	O
4	Abstract template	O	O	O
5	View of corrected abstract by lectures	O	O	O
6	Revision abstract format	O	M	M
7	View of linguistic correction	O	O	O
8	Revision linguistic errors	O	O	O
9	Chat with lectures	A	A	A
10	Information status of abstract (under review/finish) for each step of correction	M	M	M
11	Limitation of correction number	I	I	I
12	Abstract printing	O	M	O
13	View of individuals corrected abstract	O	M	M
14	View of all individuals list of abstract	O	I	O
15	View of all linguistic errors list	M	O	O
16	View of abstract list of classified discipline	O	O	O
17	Search on abstract titles and keywords	O	O	O

### 3.3. Discussion

The system offers 17 functional requirement features, however, only 6 features are differently viewed by end users; students and lectures as seen in Table 5. The 6 features are no. 2, 6, 12, 13, 14, and 15; under the features' name: limitation of correction, revision of abstract format; abstract printing; view of individuals abstract list; view of all abstract list; view of linguistic errors respectively. As a matter of fact, only one feature; no.14 is significantly different. In the perspective of students, the feature is categorized as one-dimensional (O) meaning that the availability of such feature increases the users' satisfaction and vice versa. Meanwhile, the lectures perceive it indifferent (I) showing that the users do not care about the availability. As clearly seen in Kano evaluation (Table 4), there is no significantly different between students and lectures towards the feature with the ratio 0.32:0.44 (better and worse respectively). This means that the satisfaction does not matter. Other three of features are not significantly different for they are the ultimate requirement. Nevertheless, the project owner had better decide on clear categorization of three

features in priority scale. Due to the unclear categorization of the features could give negative impact on the project owners [8]. Therefore, a personal discussion has been carried out with the project owners to determine the final result of Kano categorization for each feature as seen in Table 5. However, it is undeniable that such condition is not that easy for Kano's weaknesses. It could not gain the reason from the users concerning about the ambiguous categorization of the features [9].

The only feature; no.11 (limitation of number of correction) is the lowest users' satisfaction level and categorizes it as indifferent (I). It means that the users do not pay attention much on the availability of such feature. The findings suggest to the project owners to delete it. The clearer categorized features the easier software developer to determine the priority scale to develop the system [12]. As a result, the development of proofreading system had better start from the features which are categorized them into must-be (M) followed by one-dimensional (O) then attractive (A). This priority influences to the users' satisfaction so it should be taken into account.

In conclusion, most of provided features meet the users' demand which are categorized as must be one-dimensional and attractive). Unfortunately, one feature is suggested to be disappeared for it is not important for the users as it is categorized as indifferent. In other words, the majority of the offered features are acceptable for developing the proofreading system.

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