CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the explanation of the research methodology used in the present study, which includes research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, a descriptive comparative qualitative method was used to examine and compare actual facts about the realization of research article abstract rhetorical moves and language features in Sinta indexed psychological journals at six distinct levels. Creswell (2014) and Denzin and Lincoln (2005) define qualitative research as a model that takes place in a natural situation and helps researchers make sense of and understand occurrences based on the meanings that people assign to them. It is based on human interpretation and assessment of word meaning, developing concepts, and interrelationships (Walliman, 2011).

In the rhetorical moves approach, this study also used simple descriptive quantitative as a tool to indicate the number of the dominance of each move used in the research article abstracts. According to Creswell (2014), quantitative research investigates the connection between variables in order to assess objective hypotheses. The variables are then measured by comparing them, and the resulting numerical data is statistically analyzed. The linguistic variables that were compared were the tense and voice of each move. The results of the comparative study were presented in the form of tables and figures.

3.2 Data Collection

The present study used a collection of abstracts in the field of Psychology that were selected from six journals indexed by Sinta (Science and technology Index). The data were collected by accessing Sinta journals with criteria that were published between 2017 and 2022. The abstracts were then copied and pasted into separate text

documents for analysis. A total of 120 abstracts were taken from Sinta which included 20 abstracts from each level of Sinta.

The number is considered enough to represent the consistency of the general pattern of research article abstracts in psychology settings.

Table 3.1 Description of data source

Name of Journal	Sinta level	Publication year	Number of abstracts
Psikohumaniora: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi (UIN Walisongo, Semarang)	Sinta-1	2017-2022	20
GamaJOP: Gadjah Mada Journal of Psychology (Universitas Gadjah Mada)	Sinta-2		20
GamaJPP: Gadjah Mada Journal of Professional Psychology (Universitas Gadjah Mada)	Sinta-3		20
Philantrophy Journal of Psychology (Universitas Semarang)	Sinta-4		20
Psikologia: Jurnal Psikologi (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo)	Sinta-5		20
Jurnal Psikologi Konseling (Universitas Medan)	Sinta-6		20
	Total		120

The study used a purposive sampling technique for collecting data. Firstly, the field of study was searched with keyword psychology in the search box in Sinta. Then, it was found that psychology journals in Sinta are available from Sinta-1 to Sinta-6. After that, the data were chosen from research articles that wrote an abstract in English within the range of the year 2017-2022.

3.3 Data Analysis

This study employed Hyland (2000) as the main guideline in analyzing the moves and steps of the collected research article abstracts. The following table describes the Move analysis by Hyland (2000). The theory explains that an ideal abstract consists of M1–Introduction; explain the context of the research article, M2–Purpose; state the

intention of the research article, M3–Method; give information regarding the design, procedure, data, concept, and instrument, M4–Product; provide the final product of the research article, M5–Conclusion; briefly summarize the content of the research article.

Table 3.2 Move Analysis by Hyland (2000)

Move	Step	Function
M1	S1: Arguing for topic significance	
	S2: Making topic generalization	Establishes the context of the paper and to motivate
	S3: Defining key terms	the discussion
	S4: Identifying gap	
M2	Stating the research's intention	Indicates the objectives, thesis or hypothesis of the paper, and outlines the intention behind the paper
M3	S5: Describing participant or data	Provides information on the methodology the study
	S6: Describing instrument	
	S7: Describing context or procedure	
M4	Stating main product	States the findings, arguments, and any other things that are accomplished through the study
M5	S8: Deducing conclusion	Includes the conclusion, extends the result beyond
	S9: Evaluating significance	scope of paper, draw inferences, points to
	S10: Stating limitation	applications or wider implications
	S11: Presenting recommendation or implication	

The analysis was conducted manually. Firstly, the paragraphs were divided into sentences. The sentences were analyzed using Hyland's (2000) framework to determine the moves and steps, also the linguistic features in the abstracts. The following table shows an example of the analysis process.

Table 3.3 A sample of data analysis

No.	Sinta-2 No. 18	Move	Step	Linguistic Features	
				Tense	Voice
1.	Divorce affects the children.	1	2	Simple present	Active
2.	Study showed that most children from broken home families have lower self-esteem than children with "normal" family.	1	2	Simple past	Active
3.	Adolescents with low self esteem will evaluate their self bad.	1	2	Simple future	Active
4.	Gratitude Cognitive Behavior therapy predicted effective ways to change bad self evaluation to be better self evaluation for increasing self esteem.	2	-	Simple past	Active
5.	The aim of this research was for knowing the effectiveness of Gratitude Cognitive Behavior Therapy (G-CBT) to increase self esteem for adolescents from broken home families.	2	-	Simple past	Active
6.	This study applied quasi experimental method with single case A-B-A-B design and used quantitative data analysis methods by looking at changes in the score of measurement results based on the measurement time.	3	7	Simple past	Active
7.	The result of this study showed that self-esteem can be increased by gratitude cognitive behavior therapy and the impact of the therapy still exist amount 2 weeks.	4	-	Simple past	Active
8.	Removal of the treatment did not decrease score of self esteem to the starting point.	4	-	Simple present	Active
9.	The conclusion of this study is that Gratitude Cognitive Behavior Therapy (G-CBT) can increase self-esteem of teenagers with divorced parents.	5	8	Simple present	Active
10.	This effect persisted until 2 weeks after the intervention.	5	8	Simple past	Active
11.	Self-esteem did not decrease after therapy.	5	8	Simple present	Active

Due to the possibility of embedded moves in the abstracts, the unit analysis includes the clauses and phrases of the sentences to provide more comprehensive data of move appearances. This study also investigated the salience of move and step occurrences, using Kanoksilapatham's (2005) model. In this model, the moves are classified as optional in this model if they appear in less than 66% of the abstracts, conventional if they appear in 66% to 99% of the abstracts, and only obligatory if they appear in 100% of the abstracts.

Following the identification of the rhetorical moves, the data was entered into Microsoft Excel to construct an Excel spreadsheet of their occurrences. Simultaneously, the linguistic features were analyzed using the classifications proposed by Knapp and Watkins (2005), and these results were also tabulated in Microsoft Excel.

Kurniawan et al. (2019) provided a precise definition of the term 'occurrence' as the proportion of a move or step that becomes evident in an abstract. Also the term 'salience,' which refers to the frequency of abstracts containing a particular move or step. Following this, the tabulation was processed to extract information about the rhetorical features, including the frequency of move occurrences, move salience, and move-step patterns. Lastly, the conclusions and the discussions were drawn based on the findings of their study.