CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusions of the findings and the discussions in the previous chapter. In the final part, the suggestions for future research are presented.

5.1 Conclusions

This research aimed to examine the implementation of rhetorical moves and linguistic features in psychological research article abstracts published in Sinta. The study utilized research articles from Sinta-1 to Sinta-6. By applying Hyland's (2000) five-models framework, this present study discovered the similarities and differences in terms of moves, steps and linguistic features realization.

In general, all abstracts followed Hyland's (2000) moves, but variations were observed. The most prevalent move was M3–Method, evident across all Sinta levels, while M5–Conclusions had the lowest frequency. This discrepancy suggests that abstract writers in psychology tend to view presenting the research methodology as obligatory, while interpreting findings is seen as optional. Furthermore, M2–Purpose is an obligatory move in Sinta-1 to Sinta-3 and conventional in Sinta-4 to Sinta-6. Meanwhile M1–Introduction is a conventional move only in Sinta-1 and Sinta-3, in the other levels M1 is an optional move. This observation is further supported by abstracts adopting a four-move configuration, which was more common than the five-move configuration, with the pattern 1-2-3-4 being the most recurrent, emphasizing the Method move.

Analyzing the steps, the study found that Step 5 of M3–Describing participants/data sources was the most frequently employed across Sinta levels, whereas Step 10 of M5–Stating limitation was absent in all research article abstracts. One notable exception was Step 5 of M3–Describing participants/data sources in Sinta-2, which held obligatory status. Most steps were considered optional except Step 2 of M1–Making topic generalization in Sinta-1, and

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conventional steps were dominantly found in M3–Method almost in every Sinta except Step 7 of M3–Describing context or procedure in Sinta-2 and Sinta-5.

Regarding configuration and pattern, one-step (1S), two-step (2Ss), and three-step (3Ss) configurations were observed in M1–Introduction, M3–Method, and M5–Conclusion. The most utilized configuration for M1 and M5 was one-step, involving Step 1, Step 2, or Step 3 in M1, and Step 8 or Step 11 in M5. In M3, the three-step configuration, either 5-6-7 or 6-5-7, was most common.

Regarding linguistic features, the study examined tense and voice. The simple past tense was the most frequently used tense in psychological research article abstracts, followed by the simple present tense, with a small gap in occurrences percentage and other tenses being less common across all Sinta levels. Simple present tense was most prevalent in M1–Introduction, M2–Purpose and M5–Conclusions while simple past tense dominated in M3–Method and M4–Product. The active voice was predominantly used in M1 to M4, with passive voice mainly appearing in M5–Conclusions, depending on the writer's emphasis on the subject or action.

To conclude, the present study shows that differences in Sinta levels have no significant impact on the occurrence of rhetorical moves within particular features. However, similarities in the finding data were discovered among the changes that occurred between levels. As a result, this study found that there is not much difference or contrast between higher and less prestigious journal article levels, particularly those journals indexed by Sinta. Despite this, the data's rhetorical moves and linguistic features might be utilized as a reference or guideline for academic writers when producing research abstracts, particularly psychology student research article abstracts.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions that might be useful for future studies in the same field. First, it might be more efficient to use a software named AntMover as a tool for analyzing the sentences at the beginning than to do it manually. Antmover can be

used to analyze text structure in any field of study or any kind of text. Furthermore, AntMover can also be used by anyone because it has a pretty simple manner and can also be said to be in favor of the user because of its function, which can be modified according to the users' needs.

Second, since the present study examined the abstracts within the research article. Future studies may extend their analysis to abstracts from various scientific publications, including journal abstracts, research report abstracts, conference proceedings abstracts, and book chapters abstracts.

In conclusion, the current study has successfully addressed its research problems and achieved its objectives. However, it is important to note that the conclusions drawn are based on a limited dataset. As a result, the claims and conclusions presented here cannot be universally applied to all psychological research article abstracts. To arrive at more comprehensive findings, future researchers are encouraged to expand the analysis of rhetorical moves in research article abstracts by incorporating data from diverse disciplines and subjects.