

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter 5 of this study provides conclusions and suggestions which might be useful for further studies in the related field.

5.1 Conclusion

This study analyzed rhetorical moves and linguistic features in sports science research articles' abstracts published in Sinta. Due to the absence of a sports science journal published in Sinta-1, this study used research articles from the journal in Sinta-2, Sinta-3, Sinta-4, Sinta-5, and Sinta-6. Applying the five-models framework by Hyland (2000), this study found similarities and differences in terms of the realization of moves, steps, and linguistic features.

In general, all of the research article abstracts used the moves by Hyland (2000). However, there are still some differences and similarities between them. Regarding the realization of moves, Move 3 (Method) dominated with the highest occurrence in almost all levels of Sinta. However in Sinta-6, Move 3 becomes the second highest occurrences after Move 4 (Findings). On the other hand, Move 1 (Introduction) is the least used move in the four levels of Sinta, except in Sinta-4. The findings also found that no move was categorized as obligatory in all Sinta levels; only Move 2, Move 3, and Move 4 got their obligatory status in three Sinta levels.

In realization of steps, Step 8 of Move 5 (Deducing conclusion) remains the most used in all Sinta levels. Meanwhile, Step 10 of Move 5 (Stating limitation) becomes the least used because it is not applied in any research article abstracts. There are no steps to gain their obligatory status. Most steps are considered optional, while the conventional ones only appear in Move 5 (Conclusion) and Move 3 (Method).

Regarding the configuration and pattern, it was found that in step-based configuration, Move 1 (Introduction), Move 3 (Method), and Move 5 (Conclusion) consists of one-step configuration (1S), two-step configuration (2Ss), and three-step configuration (3Ss) with the most used is one-step configuration. Meanwhile, the most applied pattern in move-based configuration is four-move configuration 2-3-4-5 or aim-method-findings-conclusion.

In terms of linguistic features, this study analyzed tense and voice. First, for the tense, most of the tense used in research article abstracts is simple present tense, followed by simple past tense, while other tenses are infrequently used in all Sinta levels. The move that used the simple present tense most is Move 5 (Conclusion) and Move 1 (Conclusion). Regarding simple past tense, Move 3 (Method) and Move 4 (Findings) used most of it. Second, for the voice, active voice is mainly used in research article abstracts, while passive voice is only dominant in Move 5

(Conclusion). However, it still depends on the writers whether to use active or passive voice considering what they want to emphasize; the agent or the action.

It can be concluded that the difference in Sinta level is not likely to fully impact the occurrences of realization of moves, steps, and linguistic features. Furthermore, this study is useful as a guideline for future researchers to write their research article abstract, whether they aim to be published or not. However, this study is still lacking with several limitations. Therefore, future studies with larger scales of samples may be needed to get more valid results.

5.2 Suggestion

There are some suggestions that might be useful for future studies on the same topic. First, it is better for the researchers to collect a robust corpus to get more valid results than this study has. Further investigation is needed to find out more about the role of Move 5 (Conclusion) in sports research article abstracts; whether Move 5 is indeed necessary for sports research article abstracts or not. The researchers can choose abstracts from any other sub-disciplines of sports, such as sports medicine, sports management, and sports communication.

Second, future researchers may try to use any text structure analysis software such as Antmover to analyze the data more efficiently. Antmover is a freeware text utility that 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.

Third, considering that this study analyzed the abstracts in the research article, future studies may analyze abstracts in other scientific papers, namely; journal abstracts, conference proceedings abstracts, book chapter abstracts, and research report abstracts.