CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter explains the conclusion of findings and discussion in this study. This section also explains some suggestions for future research of research article abstracts.

5.1 Conclusion

The aims of this study are to analyze and identify rhetorical moves and linguistic features of Sinta-indexed research article abstracts in Computer Science field, to compare the findings to previous studies, and to find out the relations between the Sinta level and rhetorical move analysis. This study has initialized three research questions regarding rhetorical moves used by the authors, rhetorical moves differences based on Sinta level, and linguistic features used in each abstract.

First question was answered with finding that showed, all Sinta levels had covered all five moves based on Hyland's (2000) theory. Move 1 – *Introduction or Background* and Move 3 - *Method* inclined to show the most occurred results in all Sinta levels. The patterns of each abstract in all Sinta levels were quite similar.

The second research question regarding Sinta level relation found an answer. Sinta 1 to 5 did not show any difference, however Sinta 6 appeared as an outlier in some analysis results. For move occurrence analysis, in Sinta 6, Move 5 - *Conclusion* was the least occurring move, only two times, compared to other moves which had higher number. Also, for the move salience, Move 4 – *Findings or Products* in Sinta 6 was considered optional, meanwhile in other levels, it was considered conventional.

Also, Sinta 6 was the only level which showed the unbalanced result of Move 1 and Move 3 differences in occurrence. The step-based analysis was also showing that Sinta 6 showed a different result which had Step 3 – *Defining key term(s)* in Move 1 as the most dominant and Step 9 – *Evaluating significance of the research* in Move 5 as the most dominant. Rhetorical structure analysis found that Sinta 6 was the only level which included two-moves configuration and the least

five-moves configuration, only one appearance. It showed that Hyland's (2000) theory was not well applied since the complete patterns were unlikely to appear in abstracts.

Linguistic features in Computer Science abstracts did not show special differences. Present tenses were found to be the most dominant among Sinta levels, so there was no relation of Sinta level in tenses used. Active voice also appeared the most often and in each Sinta level, the result was similar.

To conclude, this study found that Computer Science research article abstracts have applied Hyland's (2000) theory but the relation of Sinta level was only found in Sinta 6 as an outlier. Linguistic features had some differences with several studies, however, there were studies of rhetorical move analysis in hard science filed which supported the findings in this study.

5.2 Suggestion

This study could be intrigued future research to do more analysis in other field or more specific field of Computer Science. The data in this study was considered enough, but it will be more accurate if future research initiated the study with more samples. Most of the existing studies were using various models or frameworks as a principle of research and other fields such as Computer Engineering. Further research is encouraged to divide Computer Science field specifically since there are many branches of Computer Science, which has the possibility of affecting the analysis result. For the abstract writers, it would be better if there were also some grammatical checks before publishing the abstract. This study has found grammatical errors in low-level Sinta-indexed abstracts which questioned the credibility of journal publishing.