

Conclusion

The primary objective of this study is to capture the commonly employed rhetorical structures in highly cited biochemistry research articles in Scopus. Moreover, the present study seeks to establish an applicable framework that can later be used in writing biochemistry research articles. By adopting a different framework for each section of the research article, this study analyzed conventional movement and step uses in each section of the research article.

This study identified several consistent moves and steps conventionally appearing in the analyzed biochemistry research articles Scopus-indexed. In the abstract section, Move 1 (Introduction), Move 2 (Purpose), Move 4 (Product), and Move 5 (Conclusion) were found to be conventional. Then, in the introduction section, all the moves were found to be conventional. However, in each move, only a few steps were found to be conventional. The following are the steps that were found to be conventional: Move 1 (Establishing a territory) Step 1 (Topic generalizations of increasing a specificity), Move 2 (Establishing a niche) Step 1A (Indicating a gap) and Step 1B (Adding to what is known), Move 3 (Presenting the present work) Step 1 (Announcing present research). Moreover, in the method section, only Move 2 (Describing the study) Step 3 (Delineating experimental/study procedures) were found to be conventional. Lastly, two moves with one step in each move were found conventional in the results and discussion section. Including, Move 3 (Summarizing or restating key results) Step 1 (Presenting results neutrally) and Move 4 (Connecting on key results or other features) Step 3 (Explaining results or discussing effects).

In total, there are ten moves and seven steps found conventional. In addition, the moves and steps were organized into a suggested framework (see. Appendix A). The suggested framework is expected to help authors organize research articles in the field of biochemistry. Furthermore, with the growing demand for publication in prestigious databases such as Scopus and the increasing need for genre analysis in the academic writing of research articles, the findings of this study are expected to contribute to the current knowledge of rhetorical structures in biochemistry research articles.

Finally, it should be acknowledged that this study still has many limitations, such as the size of the corpus analyzed and the tenses used in each section of the thirty biochemical research articles studied. Therefore, it is hoped that future studies will cover these gaps.