

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter provides the conclusion of the findings and the discussions in the previous chapter. In completing this section, the suggestion for this research also includes in this chapter for future research.

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

Genre field in linguistics provides many opportunities for researchers to explore things that have not been discovered in academic writing. One of them is in the analysis of writing RA abstracts, which become the starting point to spread the knowledge in any kind of discipline. Move analysis, as an approach in genre analysis, helps the researcher to dig up more about the structure of writing a good RA abstract.

This study investigates the realization of rhetorical moves and the use of linguistic features in nursing RA abstracts of two different indexations of journal articles, such as Scopus (the international standard) and Sinta (the national standard). Based on the analysis, there some similarities and differences in the variations of the realization of rhetorical moves.

In this context, moves and steps are the two categorizations used to reveal the realization of rhetorical moves in analyzing the data. First, both the RA abstracts of Scopus-indexation and Sinta-indexation apply all moves in writing the nursing RA abstracts. They use the same patterns of the moves, namely I-P-M-Pr-C. However, they accentuate two different kinds of moves. Scopus tends to use more M3 to explain the method used in the research, while Sinta uses M1 frequently in explaining the background of the study. Afterwards, those moves are considered as obligatory. Then, in terms of the realization of the steps from each move, all RA abstracts realize eleven out of twelve steps. The significance differences from both indexations of the RA abstracts journal articles can be seen from the realization of S2, which gives information in making topic generalizations of what is currently known, and S8 which

offers the descriptions of procedure and context. Those steps are required in writing the abstracts in the nursing field. The categorizations of moves and steps help the writer to write a good abstract, especially the rhetorical moves, which usually used by nursing practitioners and academics. Next, this study finds some linguistics features used in writing nursing RA abstracts.

In analyzing the data, there are four linguistic features highlighted in this study. In general, there are no significant differences in the realization of linguistic features in writing the nursing RA abstracts internationally and nationally. First, the use of tenses, both Scopus and Sinta indexation, use Pr when the writers explain general information. It usually appears in the introduction and conclusion section of the abstracts. Meanwhile, Pa is used by the writers to describe the parts that they have done, such as the purpose, method and results of the study. Second, the realization of the voice of the sentences used in the abstracts is mostly the active voice. However, both Scopus and Sinta tend to use the passive voice in giving the details of the method section. Third, the writers of both journal indexations, use less modal auxiliaries. They only use it in two moves, such as in the introduction and conclusion of the research. The four kinds of modal auxiliaries that are used in the nursing RA abstracts, for example, may, can, will, and should. Lastly, both journal indexations tend to the RV in the introduction, purpose, result, and conclusion. On the other hand, AV is used frequently in the method part.

In conclusion, this study suggests that those rhetorical moves and linguistic features could be the guideline for the researchers in the field of nursing in writing for publications. By using Hyland's (2000) model, both Scopus and Sinta contribute almost the same standard. However, the writers need to pay attention to which part that they want to be more highlighted, such as in explaining the introduction and method of the study. Besides, linguistic features also play an important role and become another standard that can be used when writers write the RA abstracts, especially in the nursing field.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

There are some suggestions that the writer offers that can be useful for future researches, especially on the topic regarding move analysis. First, to get a more precise result, it will be better to use more data. In this context, an increase in the number of abstracts is needed to be analyzed for this study. Second, instead of explaining it manually, the writer can use a corpus in order to get the definitive data grouping. Third, the other linguistic features are needed to enrich the finding of the realization of linguistic features in RA abstracts.