

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the explanation of the research methodology used in the present study, which includes research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive comparative qualitative approach with a simple quantification. Qualitative is a method used to analyzed data of a naturally occurring phenomenon which focuses on words and specific situation (Flick, 2013; Maxwell, 2012). It relies on human interpretation and evaluation of the meaning of words, the development of concepts, and the interrelationship between them (Walliman, 2011).

In addition, Flick (2013) argues that there are several objectives of the qualitative method, which are: (1) to describe a phenomenon in some or greater detail, be it focusing on a specific case or comparing several cases, (2) to identify the differences found in comparative analysis, and (3) to develop a theory of the phenomenon being studied. Therefore, this method was deemed suitable since the objective of this study is to explore and make a comparison of the empirical facts about the realization of the rhetorical moves of dissertation abstracts in highly ranked universities in Indonesia and England.

3.2 Data Collection

A collection of abstracts written in English were randomly selected from dissertations in the field of linguistics, literature, and law that were approved between 2014 and 2019 in highly ranked universities in Indonesia and England. The underlying reason for choosing only high-ranked universities is because the quality and the impact of research published by any educational institution affect the credibility of the institution itself. Thus, a high-ranked university means that the writing quality conducted or published by the institutions itself is considered as

acceptable within the academic world. The universities ranking published by *Menristekdikti* and QS World University in 2019 were used as the guideline in choosing the institutions. Therefore, four universities were chosen for this study: *Universitas Gadjah Mada*, *Universitas Indonesia*, University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge. Aside from their high rank in each country, the existence of the majors to be studied was also taken into consideration in choosing the four universities.

The data were collected by accessing the repositories of the target universities. The abstracts were then copied and pasted into separate text documents for analysis. A total of 120 abstracts published between 2014 and 2019 were collected randomly from the repositories. This number is considered enough to represent the consistency of the general pattern of dissertation abstracts in the two cultural settings. Table 2 presented the distribution of the data source of this study.

Table 1 Description of data sources

Affiliation	Subject	Publication year	Number of abstracts
Universitas Gadjah Mada	Linguistics	2014 - 2019	10
	Literature		10
	Law		10
Universitas Indonesia	Linguistics		10
	Literature		10
	Law		10
University of Oxford	Linguistics		10
	Literature		10
	Law		10
University of Cambridge	Linguistics		10
	Literature		10
	Law		10

3.3 Data Analysis

This study employed Hyland's (2000) model as the main guideline in analyzing the moves and steps of the collected dissertation abstracts. His schema suggests five moves and thirteen steps. The first move is *Introduction* (M1) which functions to establish the context of the paper as well as to motivate the discussion. The second move, which is *Purpose* (M2), indicates the objectives, thesis or hypothesis of the research, and outlines the intention behind the paper. *Method* (M3) as the third move provides information on the design, procedures, assumptions, and data of the study. The fourth move, *Product* (M4), states the main findings, arguments, and any other things that are accomplished through the study. The last move is *Conclusion* (M5) which where researchers interpret or extend the results beyond scope of paper, draw inferences, points to applications or wider implications (see Hyland, 2000, p. 67).

A software named *AntMover* was used as a tool for macro analysis in this study. The analysis began with converting all of the collected abstracts into plain text files or .txt format by using notepad since it is the only eligible format for the software. The software will automatically break down each text into sentences. After segmenting the text, *AntMover* labeled each sentence with a number that corresponds to the step number. However, taking into account how the accuracy level of this software is only around 70%, the results were then rechecked and corrected manually by giving the new label using a feature provided by the software. After the revision, if the result of moves and steps are already considered as correct, the data were saved and compiled into one Microsoft Office Excel file to be tabulated in order to see the appearance of the steps as well as to simplify the next analysis. After the moves and steps of the abstracts are revealed, the next analysis focused on a more detailed aspect which is the realization of linguistic features. In this step, the texts were presented in the form of a table with each sentence separated in different columns. This analysis was done by labeling the verb, voice, and modality used in each sentence manually.

3.4 Data Presentation

The examples of the analyzed data are presented in the table such as the following. Further elaboration of the data is presented in chapter IV.

Abstract No. IX								
Year of Publication: 2019								
Country: England (University of Oxford)								
No.	Sentence	Move	Step	Label	Linguistic Features			
					T	Vo	V	Modality
1.	This thesis investigates the issue of prehistoric and historical language contact between speakers of Greek and speakers of the Anatolian languages.	2	1	Stating general and/or specific purpose of the research including the hypothesis	Pr	A	A	
2.	It is the first systematic attempt to understand to what extent Greek and the languages belonging to the Anatolian branch of Indo-European (Hittite and Luwian in primis) influenced each other between the second and the first millennium before our era, and in particular how much of early Greek language can be traced back to Anatolian models.	1	4	Identifying gap	Pr	A	Rv	

3.	This has been carried out through a case - to - case analysis of real or presumptive contact phenomena in the domains of phonology, morphosyntax, and lexicon (ch. 2-5).	3	3	Describing procedure and context	Pa	P	Av	
4.	The introduction (1) offers an outline of the linguistic landscape of the Graeco - Anatolian area, together with some reflections on language phylogeny and contact.	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pr	A	Rv	
5.	The final chapter (5) focuses on the dialect of Pamphylia, which is used as a control sample to check the ways in which a variety of Greek historically in contact with Anatolian dialects could be affected by language contact.	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pr	A	Mv	could (mod)
6.	I have offered a stratigraphy of possible contacts between Greek and the Anatolian languages, by disentangling linguistic borrowings from	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pa	A	Av	

	independent innovations, areal features from Indo - European archaisms.							
7.	I have argued that several of the presumptive similarities between Greek and one or the other Anatolian language are either attributable to reasons different from contact or need to be rejected because the alleged similarity was based on wrong premises or insufficient grounds.	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pa	A	Mv	
8.	Any scenario envisaging diffused bilingualism is very difficult to uphold before the classical era.	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pr	A	Rv	
9.	A certain degree of cultural contact is however undeniable.	4	1	Describing the main specific findings of the research	Pr	A	Rv	
10.	Since our evidence is very often partial and since absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, one should raise a firm caveat against any type of hyper - sceptical approach.	5	4	Presenting recommendations or implications	Pr	A	Av	should (mod)

