

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the overview of the study, which consists of the background of the study, the purpose of study, statement of problem, scope of study, significance of study, clarification of terms, and organization of study.

### **1.1. Background of Study**

Tourism has a big role in the economy of Indonesia. This sector, according to Bank Indonesia (as cited in Gewati, 2019), is one of the most effective aspects to improve the nation's foreign exchange as the nation itself is gifted with so many natural resources as well as 'exotic' cultures that are likely to attract international tourists. Even the current president, Joko Widodo, stated (as cited in Gewati, 2019) that Indonesia is included in the Top 6 of the most beautiful countries. Also, based on the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report released by the World Economic Forum (as cited in Prodjo, 2019), Indonesia stands in 40th out of 140 countries and ranks fourth in South East Asia. As international connectivity continues to grow, and tourism has succeeded to bring the goods for many countries, the industry has to be well-managed in order to keep its sustainability (Wolff, as cited in Prodjo, 2019). To maintain and to develop the industry, the demand for new knowledge and innovations—which can be distributed through scientific research, is getting higher day by day (Iborra & Garrido, 2001).

As the industry grows rapidly, scholars—including linguists—start to pay their attention to the tourism subject (Luo & Huang, 2015). Because without appropriate research, any program aimed at change is likely to be based on implicit or assumptions only (McLoughlin & Young, 2005). As a newly developing research area (Ahmed, 2015), tourism could still be explored and examined further in order to keep up with other disciplines. Variations in different disciplines are inevitable as each of them has its own characteristics that seem to be often manifested in

academic texts, including research articles (Hyland & Bondi, 2006; Omidian, Shahriari & Shiyanova-Chanturia, 2018)

Being one of the most prospective fields in Indonesia, the publication of scientific papers focusing on Tourism in internationally recognized journals seems to be lacking. So far, by 2020, no tourism journals affiliated with Indonesia have been indexed in Scopus. Even in national indexation such as Sinta whose ranks are classified into 6 levels (S1-S6), journals for tourism and related topics could be found only in S3, S4, and S5 (Sinta, 2020). This appears to indicate that Indonesian scholars in the tourism field have struggled to scientifically express their works in an internationally acceptable manner.

As one of the most important genres in academic texts, research articles give a significant contribution to the development of science across different disciplines (Hyland, 2009). A research article contains the results with classified information such as title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and references (Hall, 2017). Certain demands are emerging from the rapid publication of research articles. One aspect that plays a big role as a consideration of scientific publication, including research articles, is abstract. It is considered as the primary concern since it has the role of giving the very first impression to the reader. According to Bhatia (1993), abstract functions as ‘a description or summary of a much longer report, and is meant to give the reader an exact and concise knowledge of the full article’. Its purpose is to persuade readers that the article is worth reading and worth publishing (Ghasempour & Farnia, 2017; Hyland, 2000). Due to the high number of rapid production and tight selection in the publishing world, abstracts also contribute to cutting off the time of reading essentially (Kurniawan, Lubis, Suherdi & Danuwijaya, 2019).

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the communicative purpose of abstracts, ‘moves’ and ‘steps’ are used as a way to organize the idea in abstracts (Richard & Schmidt, 2002; Omidian et al., 2018). These ‘moves’ and ‘steps’ are commonly examined using move analysis. Move analysis, originated from English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in the 1980s by Swales, is commonly used to identify and analyze various genres such as research articles, theses, and essays. As the demand for providing good models of academic and scientific texts keeps increasing for publication, the subject (move analysis) is getting a considerable amount of attention for the past few years (Marefat & Mohammadzadeh, 2013). Therefore, move analysis could be said as one proper tool to discover text structure in academic texts in various disciplines, including research article abstracts.

As the interest of move analysis has been increasing for the past few years, there have been studies conducted regarding move analysis on abstracts in different disciplines. Some authors have primarily focused on a specific field such as science and engineering (Saengsai & Pramoolsook, 2017), psychology (Talebzadeh et al., 2013), law (Ghasempour & Farnia, 2017), socio-politics (Ruangsri & Thongrin, 2016), applied linguistics (Nasseri & Nematollahi, 2014), and some others compare different disciplines such as applied linguistics, applied economics, and mechanical engineering (Saboori & Hashemi, 2013) and information and communication technology (Amnuai, 2019). In tourism, Ahmed (2015) has conducted a study regarding move analysis in research articles abstract, and he finds that from 35 random abstracts obtained online, there are significant variations especially in move 1 and move 5. Tamela (2020) also has conducted a study revolving around move analysis in research articles abstract from national and international journal articles that have been indexed by SCOPUS. Her study then showed that the common pattern present in both groups is IPMP<sub>r</sub>. This implies that regardless of affiliation, both journal groups use the same rhetorical moves in structuring their abstracts. From these previous studies, it could be seen that such comparison is necessary to be applied in the context of tourism research article abstracts at

different indexation levels in order to discover whether the findings of the aforementioned studies relevant to tourism research article abstracts.

By that, this study intends to discover the structural organization of abstracts in tourism from indexed journals, both nationally and internationally. This study also comes along with the analysis of linguistic features used in each move of the abstract to give an even wider image of how the linguistic realization in tourism abstracts being realized. Furthermore, this study is expected to help the researchers and the practitioners of the field to adopt the knowledge from this study in order to achieve the communicative purposes as well as the opportunity of their RAs to be published in national and international journals.

### **1.2. Purpose of Study**

This study aims to discover the realization of moves of abstracts in tourism research articles from indexed journals by Sinta and Scopus. This study also provides the analysis of linguistic features realized in each move of the abstract. It is expected to help the researchers and the practitioners of the field to adopt the knowledge from this study in order to contribute to the tourism field by achieving the communicative purpose as well as the opportunity of their RAs to be published in national and international journals.

### **1.3. Statement of Problem**

This study is guided by two following questions:

1. How are the moves realized in tourism research article abstracts indexed by Sinta and Scopus?
2. What linguistic features are dominantly used in those moves?

### **1.4. Scope of Study**

This study investigates the realization of moves and linguistic features of research article abstracts in the field of tourism published in national journals indexed by Sinta and international journals indexed by Scopus. Hyland's (2000) move analysis model is chosen as the guideline of the analysis. However, this study is still limited as it only focused on two journal indexations. As there are numbers of indexations out there, the results of this study may not be speaking on behalf of other indexations both in the national and international levels. The results of this study also cannot be applied in the case where the journal publishers have already set their own structure of abstracts.

### **1.5. Significance of Study**

This study reveals the structure and the organization of abstracts of tourism research articles written by Indonesians, which hopefully could be a guideline for anyone contributing to the field. This study could give some insights to future researchers in tourism field, who aim to publish their studies, to adjust their abstract based on which scope of publication (national or international) they are going to choose. This study is also expected to help Indonesian researchers to contribute more in the field of tourism through their research articles, specifically the abstract part, so that the chance of their research articles published is even higher.

### **1.6. Clarification of Terms**

To be comprehensible by anyone from any background, below are the clarifications of the terms that are often used and mentioned in this study:

#### **1. Genre Analysis**

Genre analysis is an approach that embraces both detailed qualitative analyses of a single text and more quantitative counts of language features by providing a range of tools and attitudes (Hyland, 2009).

#### **2. Move Analysis**

Move analysis is an analytical method derived from the genre-based approach. Move analysis examines the generic structure of writing genres,

and it originated from the development of a teaching tool for non-native speakers (Swales, 2004; Vathanalaoha & Tangkiengsirisin, 2018).

### **1.7. Organization of Paper**

This study consists of five chapters:

1. Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study, including the background of the study, purpose, statement of problem, scope of the study, significance, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

2. Theoretical Background

This chapter includes the elaborations of concepts, theories, and previous studies that are employed in this study to help direct this research to find the answer to its questions.

3. Research Methodology

This chapter covers the design of the research, data sources, data analysis, and data presentation.

4. Findings and Discussion

This chapter consists of the findings and the discussion of the study.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study and also the suggestion for future research.