CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the elaboration of the research methodology employed in this study, which consists of three sections including research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study employed a descriptive comparative qualitative approach as it sought the realization of moves in tourism research articles based on the indexation: Scopus as an international journal index and Sinta as national journal index. This study also used a simple descriptive quantification as the tool to indicate the number of the dominance of each move used in the RA abstracts in the pattern analysis method. Hence, Hyland's (2000) model of move analysis would be the main framework of this study. In addition, the identification of the linguistic features would be included as a part of the analysis.

3.2. Data Collection Process

The data used in this study were 120 abstracts from 8 different published journals on the topic of tourism. The dataset consisted of international journals that were indexed by Scopus and national/Indonesian journals that were indexed by Sinta. From Scopus indexed journals, two journals taken from Q3 were *Tourism and Hospitality Management* and *Tourism and Hospitality Management,* and two journals from Q4 were *Asia-Pacific Journal of Innovation in Hospitality and Tourism* and *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*. As for Sinta-indexed journals, two journals from S3 were *JUMPA (Jurnal Master Pariwisata)* and *IJASTE (International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events),* and two journals from S4 were *Jurnal Pariwisata* and *Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata*. Considering tourism is a broad field, those aforementioned journals were chosen regardless of their topic discussions. From each journal, 15 abstracts from the most recent issues were taken from the open-source homepages. Although the dataset was distinguished based on their national/internationality, the analysis of the data

was plausible because every abstract was written in the same language: English. The following table warps up the data source (see table 2).

Table 1 Data Source

Name of Journal	Affiliation	Indexation	Publication year	Number of abstracts
International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration	United States	Scopus, Q3	2019-2020	15
Tourism and Hospitality Management	Croatia	Scopus, Q3	2019-2020	15
Asia-Pacific Journal of Innovation in Hospitality and Tourism	Malaysia	Scopus, Q4	2018-2019	15
African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	South Africa	Scopus, Q4	2019-2020	15
JUMPA (Jurnal Master Pariwisata)	Indonesia	Sinta, S3	2019-2020	15
Jurnal Pariwisata	Indonesia	Sinta, S4	2019-2020	15
IJASTE (International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events)	Indonesia	Sinta, S3	2017-2019	15
Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata	Indonesia	Sinta, S4	2019-2020	15

As shown in Table 2, the SCOPUS-indexed journals were affiliated to countries from different continents. This data taking was motivated by the intention to represent the internationality of the data. Scopus, with Scimago, used Quartile (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4) as their ranking system, whereas Sinta used Sinta 1 (S1), Sinta 2 (S2), Sinta 3 (S3), Sinta 4 (S4), Sinta 5 (S5), and Sinta 6 (S6) to sort the journals based on their score. Up until this study was written, tourism journals that were indexed by SINTA only ranked from S3-S6 this far. This implies that their scores are less than 70 of the accreditation standard owned by Sinta (Sinta, 2020). Therefore, the highest-ranked journals, which came from S3 and S4, were chosen. On the other hand, Scopus Q3 and Q4 were chosen as they presumably were closer in terms of quality to the journals indexed by Sinta.

3.3. Data Analysis

Hyland's (2000) model was used as the main guideline in this study. The first move is Introduction (M1) which establishes the context of the paper and motives of the research or discussion. The second move is Purpose (M2) which indicates purpose, thesis, or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper. The third move is Method (M3) which provides information on design, procedures, assumptions, approach, data, etc. The next move is Product (M4) which states the main findings or results, the argument, or what was accomplished, and the last move is Conclusion (M5) which provides interpretations or extension of the result beyond the scope of the paper or wider implication. These moves would be the labels of each sentence in an abstract along with the steps for more specific classifications. The table below demonstrates the data analysis (see table 3).

Table 2 Sample Data Analysis

Research Article Abstract no. 8 Name of Journal: Tourism and Hospitality Management Year of Publication: 2020 Affiliation: Croatia						
Content	Move	Step	Voice	Tense	Verb	Mod Aux
The fact that Thailand has been a popular destination among global tourists has created challenges for hotel businesses to achieve high performance with excellent services that are responsive to the needs of global travelers.	m1	s1	A	Pr	AV	
This article aims to provide empirical evidence on the causal relationships among the effects of the dynamic capabilities, high-performance organization and organizational performance of	m2	s5	A	Pr	MV	

hotel businesses in a world-class tourism destination.					
Theoretical views on management were gathered to create a conceptual framework that is the source of different performance results and that has 2 main factors: (1) dynamic capabilities and (2) the high-performance organization.	m3	s8	P	Pr	AV
This paper is quantitative research, using questionnaires to collect data from 109 hotel businesses located on Samui Island, Thailand.	m3	s7	A	Pr	RV
The data were first analyzed using descriptive statistics and were then compared by groups of hotel characteristics using t-tests and ANOVA.	m3	s8	P	Pa	AV
Finally, confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling were conducted.	m3	s8	P	Pa	AV
This study shows that hotel characteristics differently affected dynamic capabilities, the high-performance organization and performance.	m4	s9	A	Pr	RV
The results also indicate that the high performance organization not only has a direct positive effect on performance but it also completely meditates the relationship between dynamic capabilities and performance.	m4	s9	A	Pr	RV

The findings should be useful for hotel managers who aim to improve their hotels' dynamic capabilities to enhance the high-performance organization and firm performance.	m5	s11	A	Pr	RV	Should

M: Move, S: Step, A: Active, P: Passive, Pr: Present, Pa: Past, AV: Action Verb, MV: Mental Verb, RV: Relational Verb

From Table 3, it is shown that the analysis went through several steps. First, all the data obtained from online resources were copied to NotePad in order to get the .txt format. The reason for this step is because, in the next step, a software called AntMover would be used as a tool to break down the abstracts into sentences and analyze them according to the labels that has been set up based on Hyland's (2000) models. Figure 1 below is the summary of the data analysis process.

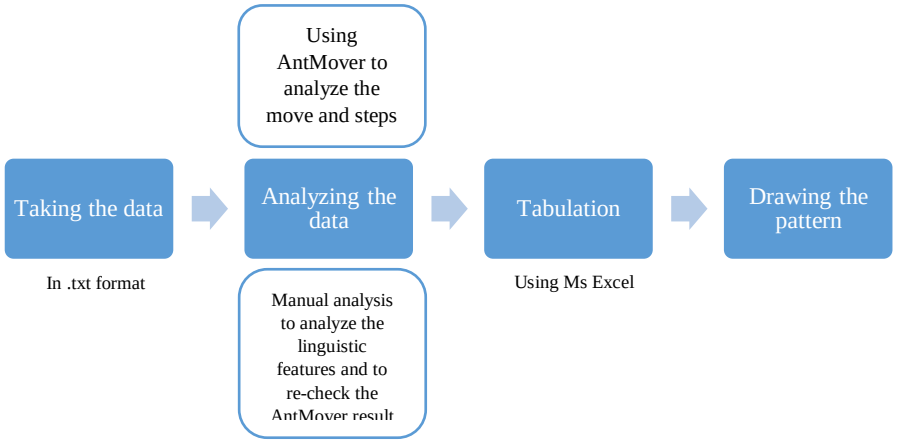

Figure 1 Data analysis process

However, the accuracy of the software is only around 70%. Hence, the results from AntMover were re-checked and corrected again manually. As this process going, the linguistic features employed in each sentence were also identified. With the help of Microsoft Excel, all the data and the identification results were organized to tabulate the appearance of the moves, the steps, and the language features. Each analyzed abstract was marked by its move pattern (e.g. 1-2-3-4-5), and all the move patterns obtained were compiled and counted to draw the common pattern used in

each data group. From the obtained data, the researcher wrote the discussion and concluded a conclusion from the findings of the study.