

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusion of the findings and the discussions in the previous chapter. This chapter also provides a suggestions section that would present some recommendations for future research.

5.1. Conclusions

This study investigated the rhetorical moves and linguistic features in tourism research article abstracts from international journals indexed by Scopus and national journals indexed by Sinta according to Hyland's (2000) model. Based on the analysis, this study found several similarities and differences regarding the realization of moves, steps, and linguistic features in tourism research article abstracts.

In general, abstracts from Scopus and Sinta journals applied all of the moves from Hyland's (2000) model with some variations. In terms of occurrence, the most similar moves realized with a slight difference in percentage from both data groups are Move 2 (Purpose), Move 3 (Method), and Move 4 (Product). On the other hand, the most apparent differences in move realizations are Move 1 (Introduction) and Move 5 (Conclusion). Scopus abstracts tend to utilize Move 5 more whereas Sinta abstracts tend to use Move 1 more. This finding supports the arguments that national research article authors tend to use more Move 1, whereas international research article authors tend to include Move 5 in their abstracts. There is also a variation in realizing Move 3 and Move 4 in one integrated sentence found in some Scopus abstracts. This study also found that only Move 3, Move 4, and Move 5 that obtained the obligatory status in some journals in Scopus, and Move 2 and Move 3 in some Sinta-indexed journals.

As for the steps, the realization of Step 8 (describing context and procedures) from M3 outnumbered the rest of the steps in both data groups and gained the status as the only step that is obligatory in Sinta. The rest of the steps such as Step 1 (arguing for topic significance), Step 4 (identifying the gap), Step 6 (describing participants), Step 7 (describing instruments), and Step 10 (deducing

conclusions) were realized similarly in both data groups with only small differences in percentage.

Regarding the pattern, this study revealed that abstracts from Scopus and Sinta-indexed journals manifested the rhetorical moves differently. For the step-based configuration, M1, M3, and M5 could be realized through one-step, two-step, and three-step configuration. The one-step configuration appears to be preferred in realizing those three moves in both data groups. In the case of move-based configuration, the most recurring pattern in SCOPUS abstracts is 2-3-4-5 (Purpose-Method-Product-Conclusion) while 1-2-3-4 (Introduction-Purpose-Method-Product) is preferred in Sinta abstracts. From these findings, it is concluded that tourism research articles authors, both national and international, are likely to use a linear pattern in organizing the structure of the abstracts.

These categorizations of the moves and their configurations would help writers as a guideline in related disciplines to write their abstracts. As the standard of publication is different in each setting, this study would give them various insights related to which publisher/institution they are submitting their papers to.

As for the linguistic features, the results of Scopus and Sinta abstracts are close to identical. Both data groups tend to use present tense and active voice in all of the moves. The noticeable exception appears in M3, which was realized mostly in past tense and passive voice. The reason for this is because the function of M3 is to report the method used in the conducted studies and to provide information related to external aspects. Related to modal auxiliary, several sentences from each data group were found to employ modal auxiliaries in expressing M1, M4, and M5. Words such as *can*, *may*, *should*, *must*, etc. were used to deliver the authors' opinion regarding the discussed matters in a range of certainty. As for the verbs, every verb types were utilized in tourism abstracts. Action verbs (AV) are the most employed verb type in both data groups, followed by relational verbs (RV) and mental verbs (MV). Despite this commonality, it appears that the majority of Sinta authors preferred to use RV in realizing M1, which differed from Scopus authors who mostly use AV in the introduction part.

This study then suggests that the rhetorical moves, the patterns, and the linguistic features revealed in this study could be useful for Indonesian tourism research article authors in writing for publication. 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. 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. As they are the one who decide whether an article would be published or not, it is suggested that authors follow the guideline provided by the publishers.

5.2. Suggestions

This study is aimed to investigate the rhetorical moves and linguistic features of tourism research article abstracts from international and national journals. Coming from limited data and contexts, the drawn conclusions of this study might not be applicable to broader settings. Therefore, this study offers some suggestions for future researchers in this field. First, as cultural background might be a prominent factor in determining the structure of a text genre including abstracts, it is better for future researchers to put it as their concern in choosing the data. It might give some clarities as to why certain findings occurred. Second, adding more of the linguistic features to be analyzed may result in more detailed findings.