

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of findings and discussions from the previous chapter in the first section. The second section shows the suggestion for future research.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Genre analysis has become an important approach in analyzing academic writing especially in the field of English for Specific Purpose. As a part of genre analysis, the term of move defines the rhetorical function that occurs in academic writing. Abstract is a part of academic writing which holds an important role in providing knowledge that comprises different structures to convey the writer's intention. Hence, this analysis also is widely applied in various kinds of academic writing. Accordingly, the study examined the realization of rhetorical moves and linguistic features in RA abstracts indexed by Sinta national journal in the field of English Teaching Language taken from six Sinta levels.

The present study employed moves and steps categorization proposed by Hyland (2000) in finding out the manifestation of rhetorical moves. From the data, the move analysis indicated that M3 (*Method*) was the dominant move that occurred across all journals. This move had the highest total number that implied all abstracts emphasized more the research methodology. Also, there are significant differences between Sinta levels regarding other moves. M1 (*Introduction*) indicated the most used move on Sinta 1, Sinta 2, and Sinta 3 compared to other levels. However, as the least used move, M5 (*Conclusion*) was the dominant move on Sinta 4, Sinta 5, and Sinta 6 than other Sinta levels.

Regarding the realization of steps, M3-S7 (*Describing Instrument*) had the highest total number across journals that also embedded M3-S6 (*Describing*

*Participant*) in some abstracts on Sinta 1, Sinta 2, and Sinta 3. Then, some significant gaps were found on Sinta 1 and Sinta 6. Sinta 1 had the highest number of M1-S1 (*Arguing for topic significance*) and M1-S2 (*Making topic generalization*). Meanwhile, Sinta 6 shows the lowest manifestation of both steps. Moreover, the use of M1-S4 (*Identifying gap*) and M5-S12 (*Stating Limitation*) indicated its domination on Sinta 1, Sinta 2, and Sinta 3 that contradicted to other levels. However, Sinta 4, Sinta 5, and Sinta 6 paid more attention in stating the study conclusion as the representation of M5-10 (*Deducing Conclusion*).

As the salience analysis of moves and steps, M4 (*Product*) occurred most as an obligatory move. Thus, it can be considered that the abstracts must state the general finding of their study. The rest moves had varied criteria, most of them occurred as conventional. Moreover, no steps are included as obligatory. Almost all steps were optional in representing their move. However, the realization of M3-S7 was conventional in depicting the research methodology of the study.

Moreover, the moves pattern of abstract across all journals indicated their variation. Surprisingly, there is only one abstract that employed two moves. Meanwhile, the other configuration occurred with variation number of total abstracts. However, 4Ms (4-Moves) was the dominant pattern across all Sinta levels that consisted of *Purpose-Method-Product-Conclusion*. In steps pattern realization, there was no significant discrepancy in all abstracts. However, the data shows their preferred configuration. 2Ss (2-Steps) pattern was preferred in applying M1 and M3, but M5 most used by 1S (1-step) pattern.

With respect to the realization of linguistic features proposed by Knapp and Watkins (2005); Payne (2011), there were some tendencies across all abstracts. In term of tense realization, past tense became the dominant tense across all abstracts. However, the tense usage on each move indicated present tense as the most used tense in manifesting M1, M2, and M5, it implies that the research is alive (Nurhayati, 2017). Meanwhile, past tense was dominant in presenting M3 and M4 as authors

conveyed the objective impression (Pho, 2008). Then, the use of voice was dominated by active voice that was applied more by M1, M2, M4, and M5. Then, only M3 that realized passive voice across journals. Moreover, the use of verb in applying all moves indicates a different gap between two groups, Sinta 1, Sinta 2, and Sinta 3 realized more action verb. Meanwhile, another group from Sinta 4, Sinta 5, and Sinta 6 showed relational verb as the dominant verb used. However, the realization of relational verb still had the highest total number across Sinta journals that contradicted with mental verb as the lowest usage. Apart from it, the verb realization of each move also revealed the variation utilization. M1, M2, and M4 mostly used relational verb, since it expressed the definition of what thing 'is'. Despite, action verb emphasized the dominant used in M3 and M5 in describing the action or behavior to elaborate the research methodology and deduce the conclusion. Also, M5 became a move that highlighted the use mental verb only on Sinta 5 and Sinta 6. Further, nine kinds of modal auxiliaries were presented; *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *need*, *should*, *will*, and *would*. The employment of modal auxiliaries varied across data, except Sinta 5 that used *would* in stating the purpose of the study.

In conclusion, the present study reveals that the difference in Sinta levels affects the occurrence of the realization of rhetorical moves and linguistic features within certain aspects. However, among the differences that occurred across levels, similarities of the finding data were also found. Hence, Sinta levels do not fully impact the rhetorical moves and linguistic features. Despite, the rhetorical moves and linguistic features of the data could be the guideline in writing research article abstract to improve writing skills regarding the recent trends of rhetorical moves and linguistic features in the field of English Language Teaching.

## 5.2 Suggestion

There are some suggestions from the present study that can be deduced for futures researchers in exploring the rhetorical move analysis and linguistic features an abstract. First, the number of data can be increased to obtain more accurate results.

Hence, in resulting comprehensive findings, it is better to add more data from other journals. Second, the analysis of other linguistic features also can be added to gain more findings on the realization of linguistic features in RA abstracts.