CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section presents the research design, data source, and data analysis that will be used in this research.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a rhetorical move and genre knowledge development analysis that used descriptive comparative qualitative method for move analysis which has become a framework for identifying cross-disciplinary (Darabad, 2016; Arizavi, 2013) and cross-cultural variation (Kaya & Yagiz, 2020; Amnuai, 2019) in various abstract of RA. The Five-Move Analysis model by Hyland (2000) is the main framework to examine the rhetorical structure of abstracts. The purpose of this study is to identify the moves, steps, and linguistic features in master theses and dissertations of lecturers from English Language and Literature Major, English Education Major, Architecture Major, and Mathematics Major from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The comparison of linguistic features included the tense and voice of each move. The other aim is to know the relation between the use of the moves and genre knowledge development.

3.2 Data Source

This study is a part of a larger study. Because of that, the study elected 8 abstracts from 4 lecturers of Soft Science (English Language and Literature Major and English Education Major) and Hard Science (Mathematics Major and Architecture Major) in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The abstracts were taken from their master's theses and dissertations. When the data were collected, it was so difficult to find lecturers who still have their abstracts of master's theses and dissertations since they finished their studies years ago.

Along with the aim to know the genre knowledge development, the data were also taken from the interview with the lecturers. The questions were about their

experiences when studying masters and doctorates such as how they gained their knowledge of writing papers, described the academic writing culture in their universities, and so on. By conducting the interview, the lecturers would tell their experience significantly. Thus, the influence of their educational background on their genre knowledge development would be seen clearer.

3.3 Data Analysis

This study used the Five-Move analysis method by Hyland (2000) to examine the moves and steps. The table below describes the Move Analysis by Hyland (2000).

TABLE 3.1 Move Analysis by Hyland (2000)

Move	Function				
Move 1 - Introduction	Delivers the paper's context and encourages the research				
	discussion				
Move 2 - Purpose	Defines the paper's aim, thesis, or hypothesis, as well as				
	the motive behind it				
Move 3 - Method	Includes guidance about the design, techniques,				
	assumptions, strategy, and data, among other things.				
Move 4 - Product	States the argument, results or findings, or what was				
	accomplished from the study				
Move 5 - Conclusion	Provides the conclusion, interprets result beyond scope of				
	paper, draws inferences, points to application or wider				
	implication				

Before analyzing the data, the researcher contacted the participant first to get the data from their archive. The analysis was conducted manually. First, the researcher broke down paragraphs into sentences. Then, the sentences were analyzed using Hyland's (2000) framework. The first step of analysis was analyzing the moves and steps in the abstracts. Then, the results of the analysis were displayed on the table like this:

MTA No 2 (Soft Science)	Move	Steps	Linguistic Features	
MTA No.3 (Soft Science)			Voice	Tense
In recent years, Indonesia has transformed from an authoritarian regime to a democratic country initiated by the Reform Movement in 1998.	1	2	AV	Present
This study seeks to reveal the contribution of an English online news media, the Jakarta Post, in disseminating democratic values to Indonesian intellectuals during the 1998 Reform Movement.	2		AV	Present
This study drew upon a qualitative method.	3	2	AV	Past
In particular, it used a Critical Discourse Analysis spawned by Van Dijk (2001) with micro- analysis and macro-analysis.	3	2	AV	Past
This study revealed a number of significant democratic values, namely freedom of speech (45%,), social justice (20,%,), equality (15,%,), openness (20,%,).	4		AV	Past
Apart from these essential democratic values, the Jakarta Post also conveyed biases, namely the use of violence (55 %) and lawlessness (45%) in triggering a democratic change to occur.	4		AV	Past

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The findings of this study are in line with Samuelson (1995) and Patrick 5 3 AV Present (2001).

*MTA: Master Thesis Abstract

Since there was a possibility of embedded moves in the abstracts, the unit analysis also included the clauses and phrases of the sentence (Chalak & Norouzi, 2013; Kafes, 2012 as cited in Kurniawan, et al., 2019) to obtain more accurate results of move occurrence. After analyzing the rhetorical moves, the next step was inputting the data into Microsoft Excel to tabulate the appearance of rhetorical moves. The next step was analyzing the linguistic features by using Knapp and Watkins (2005) classifications. Then the analysis of linguistic features was also tabulated in Microsoft Excel. After that, the next step was interviewing the lecturer to know more about the genre development and the writing culture in their universities based on the discipline and the culture that each country holds. The results were written on a table that contains the questions, answers, and summary for each question to make it easy when taking the overall conclusion of the result. In this research, the Mathematics lecturer is named as Lecturer 1, the Architecture lecturer is Lecturer 2, the English Language and Literature lecturer is Lecturer 3, and the English Education lecturer is Lecturer 4. Below is an example.

Question	Lecturer 1	Lecturer 2	Lecturer 3	Lecturer 4		
How did you gain the knowledge of writing the paper?	The participant learnt from the subject in class and study from courses about academic writing.	The participant read from many books and have discussion with classmates and friends from other field.	The participant learnt a lot from his lecturer and read many sources such as books, dissertation and journal article	The participant did self-study and looked into other article journals in the library.		
Summary	The participants have different way to gain the knowledge.					

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The result of the interview was compared with Tardy's (2009) classification of genre knowledge to know which type is used frequently in each discipline. Tardy (2009) classified four aspects of genre knowledge, Formal Knowledge is someone's understanding of textual features in the genre; Rhetorical Knowledge is someone's understanding about the relation between the genre's goal with the related context; Process Knowledge is related to the efforts to complete the goals to be achieved; and Content Knowledge or Subject-Matter that concerned with the understanding the research topic. Then, the results from analyzing moves and steps were combined with the interview result. Last, the researcher made the conclusion and discussion from the findings.