

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study. At the end of the chapter, suggestions for the future research are included.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This study aimed at revealing the variation of rhetorical structure of the abstract which include the realization move, step, salience, organizational pattern as well as the voice and tense as the linguistic features employed in abstracts written by non-native English-speaking novice (NNEN) writers in the field of soft and hard science. It was found that abstracts written by soft and hard science authors include all of the moves from Hyland's (2000) five move models with some variations. The analysis showed that the variations were found in terms of the occurrence and the salience of Moves and Steps. On the contrary, the similarities were found in the manifestation of organizational pattern and linguistic realization.

The first variations were found in terms of the moves occurrence. The analysis showed that Move 3-Method has the highest percentage of occurrence in both data sets. However, the noticeable differences were found in the occurrence of Move 1-Introduction and Move 4-Product. It was discovered that NNEN authors in the field of soft science tend to utilize Move 1 more, whereas the authors in the field of hard science tend to use more Move 4. Move 1 was the second manifested move in the soft science abstract, while Move 4 was the second manifested move in the abstract written by hard science authors. As for the rest of the Moves, which are Move-2 Purpose and Move 5-Conclusion, appears to be the least frequently employed move in the abstract written by the authors in both fields.

The second variation was found in terms of Move salience. The analysis showed that Introduction, Method and Product were categorized as conventional moves or which are considered as supplementary moves since those moves were not included in all abstract. However, the difference was found in the realization of Purpose Move. Purpose move was categorized as conventional in abstract written by the soft science authors while it was categorized as obligatory in the abstract written by the soft science authors. Through these findings, it can be interpreted that

the authors in the soft science field tend to present the purpose of their study in their abstract rather than the authors in the field of hard science.

Third, in terms of step occurrence, the differences were found in the employment of Step 3 of Move 5-*Stating Limitation* and Step 1 of Move 1-*Defining key terms*. Even though both of those steps only attain 1% of occurrence respectively, the appearance of each step is different. Step 1 of Move 1-*Defining key terms* only appeared in the hard science abstracts. Meanwhile, Step 3 of Move 5- *Stating limitations* only appeared in soft science abstracts. The occurrence of the rest of the steps are relatively similar which only differs less than 2%.

Last, another variation was found in terms of the step salience. The difference of the step salience was found in Step 2 of Move 3-*Describing Instrument*. Step 2 of Move 3 was optional in the soft science field while it was conventional in the hard science field. The number of abstracts written by the hard science authors comprise this step rather than the abstract written by the soft science authors. Despite the differences, most of the step salience of this move tends to share similarities. In both sets of data, it was found that the conventional steps are Step 1 of Move 1-*Making topic generalization*, Step 1 of Move 3-*Describing participants or data sources*, and Step 3 of Move 3-*Describing Procedure and Context*. However, it was discovered that the rest of the steps were optional since it only appeared in less than 66% of the abstract. The findings also showed that there were no obligatory steps found in both sets of data.

Regardless of the differences, the findings on the organizational patterns and linguistics realization tend to share similarities. Regarding the organizational pattern, I-P-M-Pr-C and P-M-Pr-C were the most frequent patterns employed by the authors in the soft and hard science field. It was found that the I-P-M-Pr-C pattern was the most dominant pattern employed. While, P-M-Pr-C is the second dominant pattern employed in both sets of data. From the findings it can be concluded that most of the abstracts written by the non-native English novice writers in the field of soft and hard science are likely to be realized in linear patterns.

In terms of linguistic realization, there were no significant differences found in the two sets of data. It was found that active voice was the most preferred choice

of voice in presenting each move. In terms of tense, it was found that the most dominant tense used is present and past tense. Present tense is dominantly used to represent Move 1, Move 2, and Move 5. On the other hand, past tense is mainly used in realizing Move 3 and Move 4. This finding implies that the NNEN writers in the field of soft and hard science employed relatively similar strategies in writing their abstract. From the findings, it can be concluded that the nature of the study does not necessarily affect the linguistics realization employed.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This study can contribute to enriching the existing literature in the realm of academic writing. Conducted in a small number of corpus and a limited context, this study may be biased in portraying several discussions. Thus, it is recommended for future research to conduct the study on comparative research with a broader context and subject of the study. There are several suggestions for the future researcher in this field. First, it is suggested for the future researcher to put the author's cultural background and disciplinary study as a concern in selecting the data because backgrounds of study and culture might be one of the most influential factors in determining the rhetorical organization of one particular genre. Second, it is also suggested for the future researcher to explore another variation of linguistic features to get more detailed findings.