A RHETORICAL ANALYSIS ON THE CONCLUSION SECTION OF RESEARCH ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL APPLIED LINGUISTICS JOURNALS

THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Siregar, M. I. 2023. Analisis Retorikal pada Bagian Kesimpulan Artikel Penelitian Yang Diterbitkan Dalam Jurnal Internasional dan Nasional Linguistik Terapan. Thesis. Magister Degree Program, Universitas Negeri Padang.

Kesimpulan adalah bagian kedua yang akan dibaca setelah abstrak ketika orang ingin mengetahui seluruh isi artikel penelitian dengan waktu terbatas dan bagian ini memiliki apa yang tidak terucapkan atau disebutkan dalam abstrak. Oleh karena itu, kesimpulan merupakan bagian penting dari artikel penelitian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki struktur retorika pada bagian kesimpulan dari research artikel penelitian yang dipublikasikan di jurnal linguistik terapan internasional dan nasional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 20 artikel penelitian internasional dan 20 artikel penelitian nasional. Total sampel adalah 40 RA. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif sebagai metodologi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan ceklis tabel sebagai instrumen. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis isi dengan menggunakan model gerak Moritz (2008). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua perpindahan terjadi pada kedua dataset namun dengan persentase yang berbeda. Sebagian besar move pada jurnal internasional relatif lebih besar muncul dibandingkan pada jurnal nasional kecuali untuk move 6 (membuat deduksi dari penelitian). Move tertinggi adalah move 4 (100%) pada korpus internasional dan move 6 (75%) pada korpus nasional. Sementara itu, frequent move terakhir adalah move 1 baik di tingkat nasional maupun internasional dengan persentase masing-masing 50% dan 35%. Move 4 hanya muncul 100% di korpus internasional dan masuk kategori wajib. Studi ini memiliki signifikansi pedagogis untuk pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang penulisan akademik, terutama yang berkaitan dengan genre artikel penelitian.

Keywords: ***Rhetorical Analysis, Conclusion Section, Research Article, Rhetorical Move, National Journal, International Journal.***

ABSTRACT

Siregar, M. I. 2023. A Rhetorical Analysis on the Conclusion Section of Research Articles Published in International and National Applied Linguistics Journals. Thesis. Magister Degree Program, Universitas Negeri Padang.

The conclusion is the second part that will be read after the abstract when people want to know the entire contents of the research article with limited time and this section has what is unsaid or mentioned in the abstract. Therefore, the conclusion is an essential part of the research article. This research aims to investigate the rhetorical structure in the conclusion section of the research articles published in international and national applied linguistics journals. The sample of this research was 20 international and 20 national research articles. The total sample was 40 RAs. This research used descriptive quantitative as the methodology. The data were collected by using a checklist table as an instrument. This research conducted a content analysis method using Moritz's (2008) move model. The result indicated that all moves occurred in datasets with different percentages. Most of the moves in international journals were relatively higher appearing than those in national journals except for move 6 (making deductions from the research). The highest move was move 4 (100%) in the international corpus and move 6 (74%) in the national corpus. At the same time, the last frequent move was move 1 both in national and international, with each percentage of 50% and 35%. Move 4 only appeared 100% in the international corpus and was categorized as obligatory. This study has pedagogical significance for a better comprehension of academic writing, especially concerning the genre of a research article.

Keywords: ***Rhetorical Analysis, Conclusion Section, Research Article, Rhetorical Move, National Journal, International Journal.***

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Karya tulis saya yang berjudul "A Rhetorical Analysis on the Conclusion Section of Research Articles Published in International and National Applied Linguistics Journals" adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik di Universitas Negeri Padang maupun di perguruan tinggi lainnya.
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Padang, Juni 2023

Saya yang menyatakan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research Problem

A study of analyzing the structural format of a speech or text using a move-based approach to persuade the audience to do or think something is known as rhetoric. Move defines semantic units that contain the domain of linguistics by delivering purpose and content (Mckinley, 1983). In the text, rhetorical analysis is to describe the occurrence in every single text, the reason of writer to select certain move, and the effect of move to the text. By using rhetorical analysis, a person may identify a visible statement for example animation, or an audio-visual show, for example speech. Document writers or advertisers, articles, or other visual works will use rhetorical terms in the form of presentations.

Swales (1981) indicated that the process of structural text, and affect for some writers to identify various text to obtain the information from the plot of the text and its move and formula. The findings (models) have been implemented in some parts of academic paper or research paper, such as, abstracts (Kenneth & Maclean, 1997), introductions (Joseph, Lim, & Nor, 2014; Swales, 1981), results and discussion (Amnuai & Wannaruk, 2012; Yang & Allison, 2003); and complete scientific research papers (Kanoksilapatham, 2005; Nwogu, 1997).

A journal is a collection of information about several disciplines through research paper or articles. According to Kemenristekdikti (Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening (2017), in Scientific Publication Guidelines, there are

four classifications of journals, namely national journals, accredited national journals, international journals, and reputable international journals. The different titles in accredited and reputable journals are only for the grade (class) level that a competent institution has recognized. A national journal is a scholarly publication that is published regularly, consistent, and consists of articles organized in a national journal format and accredited by a competent authority.

National and international journals differ not only in terms of language. A language alone cannot be a single criterion to be termed international. That statement is in line with Shaik's (2017), who stated that the differences between national and international journals does not have clearcut, it is suitable with the experts, reviewers, and own review. An ISSN is just a unique 8-digit number used to categorize a periodical publication at a specific media type. In addition, within scientific publication, there is a standardized which emphasized the code as the series of publication. It is called ISSN (International Standard Serial Number).

The ISSN is not just shared to identified national or international journal (Shaik, 2017). Usually, national journals are easier to access than international journals (but not all). Registering an account first to read published articles is unnecessary, especially downloading available articles because most journals are open access. The characteristic of a national journal is that most subscriptions usually originate from within-the-country subscribers (individuals or institutions) and contain scientific papers of at least two authors from different institutions. Based on Kemenristekdikti, Scientific Publication Guidelines (2017), national journals also have editorial boards or editors from two institutions but keep on in the same country. On the other hand, international journal consists of research

articles that are published in international, and written by authors from various countries. According to Divakar (2018) international journals are journals published from other countries outside the local country in English as the accepted language for scientific communication.

Besides that, according to Scientific Publication Guidelines 2017 (Kemenristekdikti), the whole article in an international journal is generally written in the official UN (United Nations) languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Chinese). The Editorial Board are experts in their fields around 4 countries, and scientific papers published in 1 publication number have at least the authors from 2 (two) countries. Every publication includes scientific writing from authors that have various nations. The editorial generally consists of an editor-in-chief, several co-editors, and several editorial board members. The background and affiliation reveal the editorial's credentials. Still, the experience of writing for the journal and the number of citations displayed by each editor member's H-index are more crucial.

In addition, reputable international journals are scientific periodical publications that comply international journal criteria, with additional criteria indexed by a reputable international database (Scopus, Web of Science), and has impact factor from ISI Web of Science (Thomson Reuters), or Scimago Journal Rank (SJR), or have an impact factor (SJR) from SCImagoJournal and Country Rank as low as Q3 (third quartile)" (Scientific Publication Guidelines, 2017). As a result, they have an impact factor from the ISI Web of Science (Thomson Reuters) or an impact factor from the Scimago Journal Rank (SJR), and the most exciting thing is that the journal is classified among quartiles one to four. Quartile means a

level of the journal, and quartile one is the highest level. For those reasons and criteria, the standing of paper is respectable when it is compared to literature of scientific article, for example thesis. Scholarly journals are also one of the principal communication media within a scientific community. Moreover, the articles published in journals are often used as references in a research article to argue.

According to Rodrigo (2015), research article is contributed to spread information in various disciplines. Articles have become an inseparable product of the academic world. Students, teachers, and lecturers are already familiar with this written product. Articles themself consist of sections that have their respective vital roles. For example, there is an introduction (often mixed with a literature review), methodology, result (and finding), and conclusion. It is supported by Vuković-Stamatović & Bratic (2015) that the patterns of article obtain the focus of linguist. It is clear that the article's composition makes it a valid and reliable reference (health, business, and education).

As a result, academics increasingly turn to journals for scientific writing. This statement is in line with Rasison (2015), who states that journal emphasizes the features of academic which means the main road of knowledge. The academics are urged to hunt for references in national and international Journals based on their requirement. Now, academics are required to write and make research articles that are built from valid references. To make a research article, the researcher must pay attention to the components or sections of the research article. It is because the research article consists of several standard sections. The Conclusion section is one of the sections in the article.

In addition, the conclusion is the writer's last chance to make the point and leave the reader with the impression that the reader has learned something. The article's conclusion section can also indirectly describe what the author wants to convey because they provide clarity and insight into the topic. Therefore, conclusions are also often considered the most challenging part of an essay. According to Sandoval (2010), the conclusion section is one of the parts of research paper which is quite tricky due to the writers need to time to write conclusion precisely. He noted that conclusion is part that is should highlight the entire research including implication and recommendation. Most writers do not know what the convention of a conclusion should be. This statement is also supported by Poviliūnas and Ramanauskas (2008), who state that conclusion is need time to write, the others, it should be clear and precise. Another one, the conclusion has to be detail to conclude the whole research.

The conclusion is also the last section which is rarely noticed among the other standards components such as abstract, introduction, method, result, or discussion. In line with Vucovic (2015), when the text comes to academic articles, more attention has given to the abstract, introduction, and discussion section. In other words, many authors do not put enough attention to the conclusion section. They think that part of the conclusion is a less exciting part, and they pay less attention to the conventions of the conclusion.

To the best of our knowledge, research studies which aim to analyze the rhetorical structure of RA conclusion sections are limited (Amnuai and Wannaruk, 2013). Based on Vucovic (2015), the research on the rhetorical structure of academic article conclusions is very limited and has yielded only a handful of

papers, including: Brett (1994), Williams (1999), Yang and Allison (2003), Moritz et al.'s (2008), Morales (2012), Amnuai and Wannaruk (2013) and Aslam and Mehmood (2014), Of these studies, two stand out in particular—that of Yang and Allison (2003) and that of Moritz et al. (2008). This statement also supported by Swales (1990) and Posteguillo (1999), who say the conclusion section has been regarded as part of the discussion portion. This statement can explain why more research should be conducted on the structural organization of RA conclusion sections.

Stamatovic and Bratic (2015) stated that conclusion part is appearance part in research paper which the writers have to be familiar with this part either national or international publication and this part contains pattern or structure in writing conclusion. The investigation reveals a considerable rhetorical variety. This intricate array of moves and processes may have resulted from the amount of leeway that writers have when extending their conclusions, most likely due to the fact that conclusions as independent sections have not been thoroughly explored. Due to the absence of discussion surrounding it, there are no specific instructions for its building in RAs' text features.

So actually, several conventions apply to every section of the article. Those conventions of the article can give effect the chance article itself being published in reputable journals. For this reason, the study should have a conclusion that discusses rhetorical moves, whether they are persuasive, and explain why the author thinks they are persuasive. According to Amnuai and Wannaruk (2012), the findings in the conclusion research are helpful mainly for authors who non-native speakers by to understand the meaning of the discussion.

The rising awareness of the value of comprehending the structural format of the research article genre illustrates interest in analyzing RAs using a move-based methodology (Moritz, Meurer, & Delllagnelo 2008). Finnaly, the conclusion section becomes one of the essential aspects of a research article. Hence the current research about the convention of the conclusion section is needed to be conducted more. There are no studies used pure Moritz (2003) move model, most studies used Yang and Allison move model and sometime they mix the two model. So the researcher conducted research entitled "a rhetorical analysis of the conclusion section of research articles published in international and national applied linguistics journals" with just Moritz (2008) move model. This study sought to identify rhetorical preferences used by international and national writers from two different scientific communities in terms of the use of the moves (move application) and the pattern of the move. This research also emphasizes the awareness of the features of articles which is reflected to the applied linguistics.

B. Identification of the Research Problems

Based on the background above, there were three problems investigated. First, the researcher looks for the moves used in the article's conclusion section between international and national. Second, the researcher seeks the pattern of conclusion between both international and Indonesian-national research articles in term of move pattern to identify distinction between two structural languages. Third, this research leads to identifying compulsory moves between two different corpora.

C. Limitation of the Research

The are several limitations of this research. First, there are only a few journals included in this analysis. The number of journals motivated by their availability online, open access and listed on the two websites. They are also recognized and have a good reputation because many researchers and experts have granted them. These two websites are SJR (Schimago Journal Rank) and SINTA. The journals taken on the SJR website will be the international corpus, it chosen with range quartile one and has open access label. The entire articles in the international corpus were randomly selected to elevate the reliability of the research. It assisted the researchers in maintaining the style of writers. In this case, the term international means journals in leading international journals based on the SJR web.

While journals representing the Indonesia-national corpus are registered journals on the SINTA website with S2 accreditation and not registered on the SJR website, in other words, the researcher considers this journal still in the national ranking and has yet to enter the international level. The study was primarily concentrated on articles that divided the discussion and conclusion parts or followed the standard structure of Introduction-Method-Results-Discussion-Conclusion (IMRDC). In other words, each section in RAs is a stand-alone piece. Therefore, RAs that have both the Discussion and Conclusion parts were disqualified. This study only discusses the move and pattern of the article's conclusion instead of the text's grammar, cohesion, and coherence.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The research problem can be formulated in the following question: “How are the moves of the conclusion of research articles in international journals and Indonesian-national journals different?”.

E. Research Questions

The following research question guide the researcher to conduct this research:

1. What move are often found in the conclusion section of the research article in international journals?
2. What move are often found in the conclusion section of research articles in national journals?
3. How are the moves realized in the conclusion section of international and national research articles?

F. Purpose of the Research

Based on the research question, these are the research’s purposes:

1. To determine the rhetorical structure of the research article conclusions in national journals.
2. To determine the rhetorical structure of the research article conclusions in international journals.
3. To figure out how the moves employed between two corpora (national-Indonesia and international research articles).

G. Significances of the Research

There are several significances of the research. Theoretical, the findings of this research can give general guidance to professionals on how to construct a Conclusion Section employing Rhetorical Moves. In addition, the outcomes will be somewhat helpful in deciphering the rhetorical motion structure of the research article's conclusion portions. Finally, they may also have consequences for a educational system, design of syllabus, and genre-based teaching and writing.

This work can be applied as a model for future research on rhetorical moves analysis in research articles (RA), especially in the conclusion section, to boost writer performance in writing a conclusion and part of the process of removing the obstacles that are getting in their way. Practically, for students, the move model can be used in a few different majors, especially for those who want to improve their writing abilities. For teachers, material input and consideration might be beneficial in enhancing their knowledge of rhetorical analysis. For the reader, the research's findings could help to comprehend a particular sort of rhetoric so they can use it as a guide.

H. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Rhetorical analysis is the process of examining and determining aspects of a text that employs the principles of rhetoric to better understanding how the writer made their argument or communication to the reader or audience.

2. Conclusion section is a part of the article that aims to give readers a short reading of the article, including the recommendation and implications of the article, without any information left behind.

3. Research article (RA) is kind of written text in which the author conducts research and publishes it in a journal format.

4. Rhetorical Move is a unit or sentence that has a certain function and it can be used to analyze a text or speech in linguistics

5. Rhetorical Patterns are patterns of moves and steps such as complete, semi-complete, and incomplete patterns.

6. National journal is a journal that publishes articles from Indonesian journals and is accredited by authentic institutions (LIPI and Kemenristekdikti).

7. International journal is a journal that publishes articles from abroad journals. It is accredited by authentic institutions or indexed by international databases: such as Web of Science, Scopus, Microsoft Academic Search, and pages according to the considerations of the Directorate General of Higher Education.