

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives details about the procedure of conducting research regarding with analyzing rhetorical move and linguistic features of RA abstracts. This chapter contains research design, data and sources of data, research instruments, data collection technique, data analysis technique, checking validity, and research stages.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study is a qualitative research since this study was focusing on the total description rather than breaking it down into variables. Also, it discussed about holistic picture and depth understanding rather than analysis of numeric data.<sup>41</sup> The rhetorical moves of qualitative and quantitative research articles abstracts from DOAJ were investigated in this research. The research was done as natural as possible to observe the abstract component in RA abstracts.

The research design of this study was genre analysis since the purpose of this research is identifying specified genre which is abstract. In this case, researcher analyzed RA abstract that was also known as genre in academic writing. Researcher looked at qualitative and quantitative English research articles abstracts as the data.

In doing this research, the researcher would require deepness explanation connected to the rhetorical move instrument itself. Therefore, the type of qualitative

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<sup>41</sup> Donald Ary, et.al., *Introduction to Research in Education* (Canada: Nelson Education, 2010), 29.

content analysis with genre analysis design was used in this research with intended to investigate the fulfillment of rhetorical move composition.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

### 1. Type of data

In order to answer the research questions in this research, the researcher used primary data only, which are 50 qualitative and 50 quantitative research article abstracts from DOAJ. This primary data was obtained by retrieved from the official website of the journals. After the data was obtained, the data would be analyzed using rubric of moves from Santos 1996.

## **C. Research Instrument**

Research instrument is known as measuring tool. In this study, researcher tried to measure the variable and the items of the research through rubric. In this research, the rubric was from Santos's (1996) model. The rubric contains of five rhetorical moves and six steps. The rubric of Santos's (1996) model can be seen in the table below.

**Table 3.1**  
**Rucric from Santos (1996)**

<b>Moves/Steps</b>
Move 1: Situating the research Step 1A Stating current knowledge Step 1B Citing previous research Step 1C Extended previous research Step 2 Stating a problem
Move 2: Presenting the research Step 1A Indicating main features Step 1B Indicating main purposes Step 2 Hypothesis raising
Move 3: Describing methodology
Move 4: Summarizing the results
Move 5: Discussing the research

Step 1 Drawing conclusion Step 2 Giving recommendation
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The researcher used Santos's framework because it has been widely used in analyzing different types of texts (including abstracts) in professional, academic and research genre. Furthermore, Santos model is considered easy to use and consist of many elements that abstract needs.

#### **D. Data Collection Technique**

The data in this study was obtained from 100 research article abstract both qualitative and quantitative. These abstracts were in the fields of English Language Teaching and Learning and Applied Linguistics. The data was taken from the official website of the journals. Since this study aimed to find out the move found in qualitative and quantitative abstracts and to describe the rhetoric structure, thus, the researcher did intensive reading on 100 research article abstracts and classify the move using the rubric from Santos.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

The data in this study was examined descriptively as this study used qualitative approach. The data were analyzed using rubric from Santos (1996) which contains five moves and six steps. Furthermore, the researcher descriptively placed the explanation concerning the data to be discussed into the findings of the research with constantly relating to the research question as confirming way whether the questions are answered or not. The data gained from observation was examined trough these following detailed techniques:

1. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using rubric from Santos. In analyzing the data, the researcher read intensively the abstract and classified the move according to the statement of argumentation. In doing so, the researcher gave code for each statement of argumentation to see the pattern of the RA abstracts. Furthermore, the researcher asked the validity from the experts.

## 2. Data Display

After the researcher analyzed the data, then the researcher displayed the data. The data formed in the form of table and chart. By displaying the data, it would make better for the researcher to comprehend the data that have been classified before. In this study, the researcher displayed the data as follows:

- a. In order to explain the move found in the abstracts, the researcher used a table as well as the chart of the percentage of the used move. The formula of the percentage of the used move is as follow

$$\% = \frac{\text{the number of the move found in the RA abstracts}}{\text{The total number of abstract}}$$

- b. In order to display the rhetoric structure of the abstracts, the pattern of the abstracts, and the statement of argumentations, the researcher used a table. In addition, the researcher explained the result according to the data in the table.

## **F. Triangulation**

The triangulation of the data is used in this study. The researcher took randomly the qualitative and quantitative research article abstract from the official website. The researcher examined the rubric using Santos's (1996) framework. Furthermore, to reduce the bias, the result of the analysis was asked for the validity to the experts. Moreover, the rubric had been confirmed with the theory.

## **G. Research Stages**

This study followed some stages as follow.

### **1. Preliminary Research**

Preliminary research is important to do because it gives impact on the continuity of the research. The preliminary research had been done using a library research. The library research was done to gather the information concerning the data of research article abstract in Indonesia as well as the previous studies in this field. Furthermore, the preliminary study was very useful for the researcher as it gave the information of how this study should be done.

### **2. Designing the Study**

After the researcher done the preliminary study, the researcher proposed the research questions as well as determined the purpose of the study. After the RQs were clear, the researcher planned the methodology to answer the research questions. This step is very prominent in a scientific research, as it determines whether the research is valid or not, reliable or not, as well as scientific or not.

### 3. Implementing the Design

After designing the research, the researcher conduct the study by following the designed investigation. Furthermore, the researcher obtained the data randomly from the official website of the journal and prepared to analyze the data.

### 4. Analyzing the Data

The researcher analyzed the data in order to answer the research questions. In this step, the researcher analyzed the data using Santos's (1996) model. In doing so, the researcher read intensively the abstract and classified the move according to the statement of argumentation. In doing so, the researcher gave code for each statement of argumentation to see the pattern of the RA abstracts. Furthermore, the researcher asked the validity from the experts. Furthermore, the researcher connected the result to the previous studies to discuss the result of the study.

### 5. Concluding the Data

The last step after getting the result of the data analysis was drawing a conclusion. In this step, the research concluded the findings of this study.