

Rhetorical Organization of Applied Linguistics Abstracts: Does Scopus Journal Quartile Matter?

Eri Kurniawan

eri_kurniawan@upi.edu

Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Arif Husein Lubis (Corresponding author)

arif.huseinlubis@budiluhur.ac.id

Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia

Didi Suherdi

suherdi_d@upi.edu

Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Ari Arifin Danuwijaya

aridanuwijaya@upi.edu

Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study investigates whether Scopus journal quartile affects the rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations of applied linguistics research article (hereafter RA) abstracts from Scopus-indexed journals. Embracing the corpus-based approach, this study analyzed 28 abstracts from four AL journals (seven abstracts each) with different quartile. Hyland's (2000) model was adopted as the analysis guideline. The phrase was the unit of analysis to obtain fine-grained results of the moves occurrences. The analysis revealed that most of the articles from Q2-Q4 journals applied the informative typology, while those from Q1 journal applied the indicative-informative one. Journal quartile does not necessarily affect the manifestation of all moves and steps. The number of occurrences of Step 1-*describing participants* and Step 3-*describing procedure* in the Method move was similar in all journals. Moreover, the Purpose and Findings moves were obligatory in all journals. Journal quartile played an influential role in employing the verb tense of Introduction, Purpose, and Conclusion moves and the sentence voice of Method and Conclusion moves. The findings reach a conclusion that journal quartile does not necessarily affect the domination of the standard rules of the RA abstracts' rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations in AL journals. This study provides insight into the realm of English academic writing about the current trends of move analysis from the journal quartile lens. Further comparative research on the rhetorical features between the accepted and rejected RA abstracts and materials development for the pedagogy of English for research publication purposes are recommended.

Keywords: Rhetorical organization; linguistic realizations; applied linguistics abstract; Scopus journal quartile; move analysis

INTRODUCTION

The ability to effectively write the abstract of a research article (hereafter RA) becomes increasingly crucial when it is aimed to be published in international and reputable journals. This sub-genre inextricably functions as the first consideration for the editorial team to decide whether a manuscript can pass the initial screening and proceed to further review process

(Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014). Almost all international and reputable journals require the submission of an English-version abstract within a full-version paper (Lorés, 2004; Martín-Martín, 2002). Concerning the international readership, the abstract is considered by the readers and scholars as the first impression to keep reading the remaining information in the papers (Heng & Ebrahimi, 2012; Kafes, 2012; Pho, 2008). Moreover, the exponentially growing interest of academics around the world in publishing their RAs in Scopus-indexed journals (Kurniawan, Dallyono, & Cahyowati, 2019) results in a guide for international writers to fulfill the expected abstract content (Elsevier, 2017). It is because the abstract clarity becomes one of the main criteria for the team to assess content quality (p. 17). However, various manifestations of the rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations emerge across disciplines such as literature (Tankó, 2017), accounting (Amnuai, 2019), dentistry (Vathanalaoha & Tangkiengsirisin, 2018) and applied linguistics (hereafter AL) (Suntara & Usaha, 2013). Even, such a variety is also demonstrated in local and international journals (Amnuai, 2019) or between reputed AL journals (Wang & Tu, 2014). Hence, academic investigations on the transparencies of the abstract template are still demanding.

In a general sense, ISO 214 defines the abstract as “an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document” (1976, p. 1). It allows the readers to digest the information quickly and comprehensively while determining its relevance to their interests. Some scholars provide a more specific conception in conjunction with the genre of a research article. It is considered as the key to understanding the research variables in question before the research literature (Hartley & Benjamin, 1998), the big picture of the author’s arguments (Swales, 1990), and the first reference to understand the general information about the article (Huckin, 2001). As a result, the readers can quickly assess not only the relevance of the article to their interests but also the preview of its coverage about the theoretical knowledge.

The time-saving role of the abstract leads to the existence of the unification of its discourse structure as a distinct sub-genre. Such a structure is closely related to the rhetorical organization as a set of communicative (move) and sub-communicative (step) functions (Safnil, 2013; Swales, 1990), which serves as the primary definition for the present study. The structure begins with an introduction followed by method, results, and ends with discussion (Martín-Martín, 2002); commonly known as the IMRD version. This reflects the nature of an abstract mentioned above as a mini-paper, which encompasses the whole parts of the articles. Although it has been widely accepted and approved as the standardized pattern by the international bodies such as ISO 214 and American National Standard (Lorés, 2004), a lack of recognition of the standard pattern still exists (Heng & Ebrahimi, 2012; Martín-Martín, 2002). In addition, the variety of demands in organizing the abstract content across disciplines and journals results in the diversity of the manifestation of its rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations.

Furthermore, due to the diversity of the abstract template, writing an eligible abstract for the target journal becomes daunting and challenging to date. This is more crucial to take into account when non-native English writers aim to publish their articles in international reputable journals; one of the concerns is the lack of authorial voice (Flowerdew, 2001). The literature also unveils that novice writers consider the construction of a well-organized journal article as a frustrating task (Can, Karabacak, & Qin, 2016) since they have to demonstrate certain abilities to accord to the expected rhetorical organization and language standards of the journals (Joseph & Lim, 2018). The norms of rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations, which are different from their native language systems even in a single discipline and genre (e.g., Abdolmalaki, et al., 2019), formulated and approved by the international academic discourse communities put significant influence on such a difficulty.

Consequently, the knowledge of the rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations for an RA abstract is worth revisiting. In line with the consensus of research articles as the

central focus in discourse analysis within the last twenty five years (Hyland, 2000; Pho, 2008; Samraj, 2005; Tankó, 2017), genre analysis through move analysis becomes increasingly accessible to investigate the discourse of the RA abstract. Move analysis is a method in analyzing the rhetorical moves of a written or spoken discourse by examining the linguistic realizations of each move (Biber, Connor, & Upton, 2007). The understanding of such boundaries helps comprehend the standard manifestation of rhetorical moves in the abstract.

Some empirical studies have been well-documented in the last fifteen years. Some contributing authors include Can, Karabacak, and Qin (2016), Chalak and Norouzi (2013), Darabad (2016), Doró (2013), Fazilatfar and Naseri (2014), Jalilifar and Dastjerdi (2010), Kafes (2012), Kanoksilapatham (2013), Lorés (2004), Martín-Martín (2005), Pho (2008), Saboori and Hashemi (2013), Saeew and Tangkiengsirisin (2014), Samraj (2005), Sidek, Saad, Baharun, and Idris (2016), Swales and Feak (2009), Tankó (2017), Wahyu (2016). At least, four lenses are addressed: scope, source of the corpus, status of the authors, and discipline. The first lens encompasses the essentiality, frequency of occurrence, organization, and linguistic features. The second lens covers the various data sources, including international conference proceedings, international and internationally reputable journals, and unpublished articles such as theses and dissertations. The third lens focuses on the use of contrastive analysis or cross-cultural comparative study between the native and non-native English writers across countries or between expert and novice writers in realizing the rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations. Chalak and Norouzi (2013) argued that cultural and disciplinary diversity might affect the rhetorical organization of the abstracts. The last lens underscores the diversity of the rhetorical structure of the RA abstracts between the fields of hard sciences (Biology, Civil Engineering, Economics, Environmental Science, and Mechanical Engineering) and soft sciences (Applied Linguistics, English studies, Linguistics, Literature, and Psychology). Generally, the findings showed that methodology (M) and results (R) moves become obligatory, while purpose (P), introduction (I), and conclusion (C) moves become either obligatory or optional. Based on the rhetorical structure, the P-M-R configuration is preferable. In terms of the starting-ending moves, the I-R, P-R, I-C, or P-C patterns appear to be the norm.

Although the rhetorical organization of RA abstracts has been comprehensively investigated mainly in the field of Applied Linguistics, the consensus of whether journal quartile can affect the differences of manifestation of both aspects is still questionable. The reason for the call of re-examining this issue is related to the growing significance of publishing research articles in Scopus-indexed journals and the overview of the Scopus journal quartile as the indicator of Scimago Journals Rankings (SJR). The importance of publishing RAs in those journals is indicated by the influx of journals and journal articles every year (around >22.000 peer-reviewed journals to date) (Elsevier, 2017) and the opportunity for increasing the citation number of the articles as a result of tight review process done by leading scholars and experts. The Scopus journal quartile, by definition, is a valuable metric (Bornmann & Marx, 2014) of “evaluating an entity’s (e.g., a country’s, institution’s, research group’s, or individual’s) publications distribution among journals of different fields” (Liu & Gu, 2016, p. 1274). It consists of four quartiles from Q1 (the impact factor belongs to the top 25% journals in particular field) to Q4 (the lowest 25% group).

Given the circumstances, this study aims to re-examine the rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations of the RA abstracts from Scopus-indexed AL journals under the Scopus journal quartile lens. In order to obtain relevant information, this study is driven by the following questions.

RQ 1: How is the rhetorical organization of the RA abstracts manifested across quartiles?

RQ 2: How are the moves and steps linguistically realized?

By doing so, this study can give an insight into the body of knowledge about the manifestations of rhetorical moves of AL Scopus-indexed research article abstracts across the four distinct journal quartiles. Notably, the findings delineate the influential role of journal quartile on the standard abstract writing. Hence, the readers can be more careful in preparing their manuscripts to the target AL Scopus-indexed journals.

The following section explains the theoretical foundation of this study. It encompasses the typical types of an RA abstract and the variation of rhetorical structure proposed by previous scholars.

LITERATURE REVIEW

THE TYPOLOGY OF AN RA ABSTRACT

Based on the rhetorical goals, the diversity of the classification of abstracts is exhibited by previous research. The indicative and informative abstracts are described by Martín-Martín (2005) in comparing the rhetorical goals of English and Spanish RA abstracts and Cross and Oppenheim (2006) within his corpus of international literary journals in seeking the typology of the literary RA abstracts. The former is considered easier to write since it provides a brief description of the research motivation. Moreover, the word limit is spent on highlighting the outline of coverage of the article. It is not surprising then that the indicative typology of the abstract is commonly manifested in larger pieces of academic writing like edited books and review articles. Another important reason pertains to its lack of ability to gain interests of the international readership. Due to the lack of clarity of the informative element of a research-based article abstract as the contributing factor of appealing the interests of international readers, many journals might not recommend this type for international publication. The latter becomes the most common version of any scientific publications. The information such as research objective(s), research methodology, main findings, and evaluation of the research can convince the journal managers or editors to accept the papers. It makes the papers more appealing for international readership since the readers can examine their novelty better (Doró, 2013; Tankó, 2017).

Meanwhile, Tankó (2017) distinguishes the abstracts into three types, namely descriptive, informative, and indicative-informative. The first type is similar to the indicative type emphasizing more on the very general picture of the paper, which primarily uses the present tense. The second type is conceptualized as a condensed version, which uses past tense and active voice. The third type exists as a mixture of both previous types, which combines the descriptive coverage of the content with the detailed conclusion of the results.

Thus, this study is motivated by the question of what current typology of the RA abstracts is manifested in the Applied Linguistics Scopus-indexed journals with different quartiles: Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4. Such a typology then determines the manifestation of rhetorical structure discussed in the following sub-section.

THE RHETORICAL STRUCTURE OF AN RA ABSTRACT

Some proponents of Swales' (1990) theory of genre as a set of communicative functions have proposed several models of rhetorical structure. Table 1 depicts the elements of each model.

TABLE 1. Summary of rhetorical structure

Study (author)	Field/discipline	Rhetorical structure
Swales (1990)	Applied Linguistics	M1 Introduction, M2 Method, M3 Results, M4 Discussion
Weissberg and Buker (1990)	English	M1 Background, M2 Purpose, M3 Method, M4 Results, M5 Conclusion
Santos (1996)	Applied Linguistics	M1 Situating the research, M2 Presenting the research, M3 Describing the methodology, M4 Summarizing the findings, M5 Discussing the research
Hyland (2000)	Multi disciplines	M1 Introduction, M2 Purpose, M3 Method, M4 Product, M5 Conclusion
Swales and Feak (2009)	Multi disciplines	M1 Introduction, M2 Purpose, M3 Method, M4 Results, M5 Conclusion

Based on the typology of an RA abstract discussed in the previous sub-section, the models generally conform to the indicative-informative typology since they do not only provide the research context as in the background, introduction, or situating the research move, but also present the discussion and conclusion of the results. Interestingly, there is a structural shift from Swales' (1990) study in the field of Applied Linguistics to the results of his re-examination (Swales & Feak, 2009). The research purpose is determined as a distinguished move from 1990-to date. Moreover, although Santos' (1996) model has been applied as the analysis guideline by some contemporary scholars, Hyland's (2000) model is preferred considering his precise definition of Move 5, i.e., Conclusion, which covers both the discussion and further recommendation or implication. Meanwhile, similar move in Santos (1996) emphasizes the discussion of the results, which might not include the suggestion.

With respect to the present study, Hyland's (2000) model was used as the analysis guideline. However, some revision of the model was done based on the corpus data. The details of the analysis procedure resulting in the revised model are described in the next section.

METHOD

DESIGN

This study is part of a more extensive study designed as a move analysis (Baker, 2010; Hyland, 2009). Since the aim of this study is to examine the manifestation of the rhetorical organization of RA abstracts across Scopus journal quartiles, a descriptive comparative qualitative approach was employed. Individually, the manifestations of rhetorical organization in the RA abstracts taken from four journals with different quartile (Q1 to Q4) were compared. The comparison of linguistic realizations focused on tense, voice, and formulaic phrases of each move. The results of the comparative analysis would be presented in the forms of tables, figures, and excerpts, followed by the explanation.

THE CORPUS

A total of 28 RAs from four Scopus-indexed journals with different quartile (Q1-Q4) were purposively selected. The reason is that this is part of a more extensive study. Moreover, all abstracts are from research-based articles, not conceptual ones, whose rhetorical organization conforms to the analysis guideline. Each journal consists of seven RAs, which represent different quartile: Journal A (Q1, UK-based), Journal B (Q2, Indonesia-based), Journal C (Q3, Australia-based), and Journal 4 (Q4, Iran-based). The reason for selecting the journals

from different countries is that one country does not have journals from Q1 to Q4 in the same discipline, especially in Asian context. The range of publications is from 2012 to 2018, of which one RA is selected. Determining the five-year range of publication as one of the selection criteria is intended to examine the consistency of rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations of the abstracts.

INSTRUMENT AND DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Hyland's (2000) model was used as the guideline. In the model, the Introduction move establishes context of the paper and motives for the research or discussion; the Purpose move indicates and outlines the intention behind the paper; the Method move provides information on design, procedures, assumption, approach, and data; the Product move states the main findings and the arguments, and the Conclusion move interprets results, draws inferences, points to applications or broader implications (p. 67). The procedure was adopted from Lubis's (2019) study, which starts by breaking down all abstracts from all journals into sentences. Then, the sentences were labelled using the guideline. Table 2 demonstrates the sample analysis process and its results.

TABLE 2. A sample of the analysis process in labeling and classifying the sentences

RA No. 6 (Journal A, UK-based)	Label (Step-based)	Classification (Move-based)
Formulaic expressions (such as idioms, proverbs, and conversational speech formulas) are currently a topic of interest.	Making topic generalization	Move 1 (Step 2)
Examination of prosody in formulaic utterances, a less explored property of formulaic expressions , has yielded controversial views.	Identifying gap	Move 1 (Step 4)
The present study investigates prosodic characteristics of proverbs , as one type of formulaic expression, including tonal patterns and rate.	Stating the research purpose	Move 2
Seven familiar proverbs and matched control sentences were spoken as naturalistically as possible by 15 Swedish females (10 adults, 5 children).	Describing data sources embedded in describing procedure	Move 3 (Step 1 in Step 3)
Results revealed that tonal pattern distributions were significantly different between sentence proverbs and matched control sentences , with proverbs generally showing a 'less stress' tonal pattern, which may be interpreted as proverb specific.	Describing the main results	Move 4
Proverbs were also spoken with a significantly faster speech rate than control sentences.	Describing the main results	Move 4
Children showed a significantly faster rate in proverbs known to them but showed more variability in tonal patterns.	Describing the main results	Move 4
The results indicate that proverbs have distinctive prosodic characteristics when compared with newly created language.	Deducing conclusion	Move 5 (Step 1)
Implications for proposals of holistic storage and processing, the role of frequency of exposure, and a dual model of language are discussed.	Presenting recommendation or implication	Move 5 (Step 4)

Due to the possibility of embedded moves in the abstracts, the clauses and phrases also became the units of analysis (Chalak & Norouzi, 2013; Kafes, 2012) to obtain fine-grained results of move occurrences. The raw labeling results were compared to an inter rater's results to obtain sound data credibility, which is explained in the next sub-section. The

researchers defined the term ‘occurrence’ as the proportion of a move or step manifested in an abstract, while the term ‘salience’ as the number of RAs/abstracts featuring a move or step. After getting the final agreement between the researchers and the inter-rater, the tabulation process was done to obtain the information about the rhetorical features, i.e., frequency of move occurrence, move salience, and move-step pattern. The analysis resulted in a more comprehensive interpretation of the identified sub-communicative functions in the corpus (see Table 3.). It also resulted in the existence of a new step labeled Step 3 of Move 5 *Stating limitation*, although it was manifested only in one RA.

TABLE 3. The current version of move analysis guideline from Hyland’s (2000) model

Move	Step
M1 Introduction	S1 Arguing for topic significance
	S2 Making topic generalization
	S3 Defining the key term(s)
	S4 Identifying gap
M2 Purpose	Stating the research purpose
M3 Method	S1 Describing participants/data sources
	S2 Describing instrument(s)
	S3 Describing procedure and context
M4 Findings	Describing the main results
M5 Conclusion	S1 Deducing conclusion
	S2 Evaluating the significance of the research
	S3 Stating limitation
	S4 Presenting recommendation or implication

Meanwhile, the linguistic features, mainly the tense, voice, and formulaic phrases of each manifested move, were analyzed manually. The results were recorded in an excel file to display the variety in realizing both features across journal quartiles.

DATA TRUSTWORTHINESS

In conformity with research ethics, the researchers used abbreviations instead of the authors’ names (e.g., RA1). Furthermore, to increase data confidence, before the labeling process was performed, the researchers selected one expert in discourse analysis as an inter-coder to discuss the analysis guideline in terms of its suitability with the characteristics of the selected journals and the boundaries between the moves one another. Then, the coder was given the organized version of the whole text to be labeled independently. The researchers and the inter-coder simultaneously labeled the texts. Afterward, the results of both analyses were compared by performing an inter-coder reliability test (Crookes 1986, 61-62) using Cohen’s Kappa measurement. To acknowledge, the average Kappa value for all five moves was 0.90, while four steps reached below 45% of agreement. To tackle this, the researchers and the coder conducted a follow-up discussion to determine which labels were more representative to be used.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section aims to address two research questions: (1) how is the rhetorical organization of the RA abstracts manifested across quartiles? (2) how are the moves and steps linguistically realized? The analysis results about the manifestation of rhetorical moves across journal quartiles and the linguistic features, i.e., verb tense and voice realized in the identified moves are respectively discussed. All excerpts are cited verbatim.

THE OCCURRENCES AND SALIENCE OF THE MOVES AND STEPS

This sub-section discusses the overview of the move-step occurrences and the salience of the moves and steps based on the number of abstracts featuring the moves and steps. The data were obtained by translating the analysis results into percentages. Fig. 1 and 2 depict the overall results of the move-step occurrences.

In total, there were 245 moves. There were respectively 64 moves in Journal A, 54 moves in Journal B, 65 moves in Journal C, and 62 moves in Journal D. The number of Move 1-*Introduction* was the least compared to the other four moves in all journals. Meanwhile, Move 3-*Method* had the highest number of occurrences. Move 3 is even more than Move 4-*Findings*. Move 2-*Purpose* and Move 5-*Conclusion* occurred variously across the journals. All in all, it brings to the conclusion that despite the different journal quartiles, the authors were generally concerned more with the provision of transparent research methodology. The findings conform to the typology of an informative or indicative-informative abstract, which delineates the research methodology followed by the main findings of the research (Doró, 2013; Tankó, 2017).

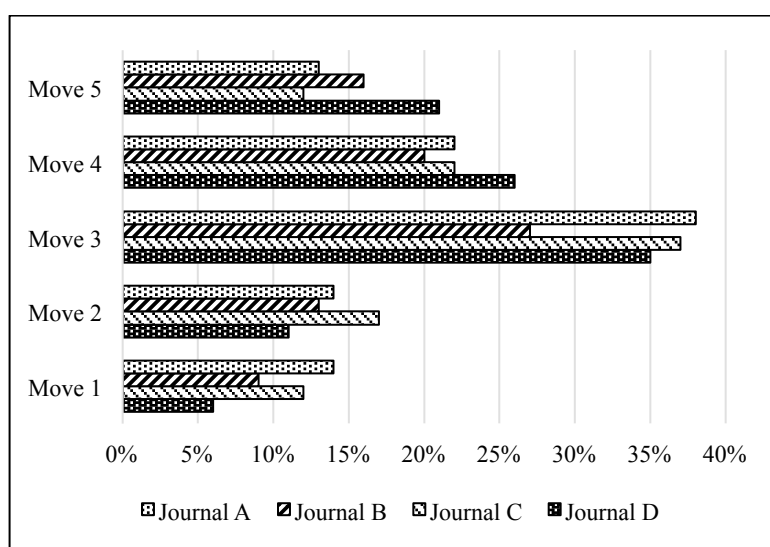


FIGURE 1. Moves occurrences across journal quartiles

The proportion of each manifested move still received little attention in the previous studies since the majority were concerned more about the salience of the moves (Pho, 2008; Kafes, 2012; Hardjanto, 2017). Therefore, this study sheds light on the explanation about move occurrence across journal quartiles.

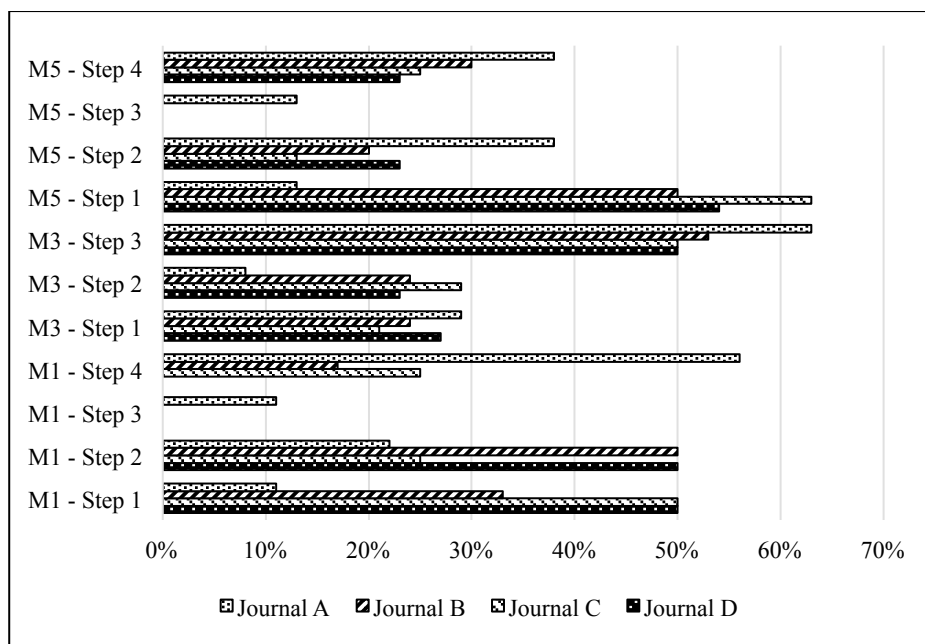


FIGURE 2. Steps occurrences across journal quartiles

Only Move 1, Move 3, and Move 5 were further analyzed with respect to the manifestation of its steps, since Move 2- *Purpose* and Move 4- *Findings* do not have any step. Similarities and differences in the steps occurrences were identified.

Based on Figure 2, the similarities showed that Step 2 of Move 5- *Evaluating the significance of the research* is the least manifested step. In contrast, Step 3 of Move 3 - *Describing procedure and context* became the most manifested step. Meanwhile, the differences depicted more evidence. First, in Move 1, Step 1- *Arguing for topic significance* and Step 2-*making topic generalizations* were less performed in the RA abstracts from Journal A. However, Step 4-*identifying gap* from previous literature was more emphasized (11%, 22%, 56% respectively). In addition, only one author defined *the key term or variable of the research topic* (Step 3). Furthermore, the authors from Journal A did not pay considerable attention to Step 2-*the description of the research instrument(s)* of Move 3, which achieved less than 10% of occurrence. Similar to the manifestation of Step 3, no authors in Journal B, C, and D provided Step 4-*the limitation* of Move 5 except research article no. 1 in Journal A, with only one occurrence. The following excerpts represent the manifestation of Step 3 of Move 1 and Move 5.

Example 1

Feedback on performance is a feature of professional training. [RA1, Journal A, Move 1, Step 3, Sentence 1]

Example 2

While the study was not initially designed to support trainers in their professional development, [...]. [RA1, Journal A, Move 5, Step 3, Sentence 7]

The evidence generates the conclusion that all journals have considerable conformity in realizing the constituting steps of Move 3.

The findings indicate that journal quartile does affect the occurrences of typical steps in an RA abstract, such as Step 4 of Move 1 as one of the underlying circumstances of conducting the research and Step 2 of Move 5 as the selling point to maintain or increase the impact factor of the journal. This study provides an insight into the existing knowledge of how journal writers manage the proportion of each move's steps.

The next discussion addresses move-step salience. In this sense, the moves and steps are considered optional if they appear in less than 66% of the abstracts, conventional if their appearances are $\geq 66\%$ -99%, and obligatory if they get 100% of appearance (Kanoksilapatham, 2005). Such a categorization was perceived more representative compared to Santos' (1996), which only covered obligatory (at least 80% of appearance) and optional categories.

Table 4 depicts the status of the moves and steps. Move 2 and Move 4 were categorized obligatory in all journals. Move 1 attained 100% of appearance only in Journal A, but only 29% in Journal D. Move 3 reached its obligatory status (100%) only in two journals, which is similar to Move 5 (100%). The nature of the journal quartile does not necessarily affect the status of moves. Move 3 was obligatory in Journal C (100%) but was conventional in Journal B (71%). Move 5 was obligatory in Journal D (100%), but was conventional in Journal A (86%). Therefore, not all moves salience was affected by the journal's quartile.

The findings show that the Scopus-indexed journals demand a concise and brief explanation about the research purpose and the main findings. The obligatory status of Move 2 and 4 resonates with most previous studies (Chalak & Norouzi, 2013; Darabad, 2016; Doró, 2013, on Move 2; Kafes, 2012). In contrast, in Saeew and Tangkiengsirisin's (2014) study, both moves were featured in 94% and 95% of the entire abstracts respectively, notwithstanding similar area of study involving Q1 journals. The reason may be related to the existing varieties of abstract typology across Scopus-indexed journals, which is driven by different topics or research methods. Such a discrepancy suggests new insight that there was a subjective requirement from the journals in the same quartile.

TABLE 4. Move-step salience

Move	Journal A	Journal B	Journal C	Journal D	Step	Journal A	Journal B	Journal C	Journal D
1	100%	43%	71%	29%	1	14%	14%	43%	29%
					2	29%	29%	29%	14%
					3	14%	-	-	-
					4	57%	14%	14%	-
2	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A				
					3	100%	71%	100%	86%
3	100%	71%	100%	86%	1	100%	57%	71%	71%
					2	29%	57%	71%	57%
					3	86%	57%	86%	86%
					N/A				
4	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A				
					5	86%	100%	86%	100%
5	86%	100%	86%	100%	1	14%	57%	57%	86%
					2	43%	29%	14%	43%
					3	14%	-	-	-
					4	43%	43%	29%	29%

Regarding the steps, no step obtained obligatory status in all journals. It was also noted that the salience of Step 1 and 4 of Move 1 was based on the number of their occurrences in each journal. Furthermore, Step 2 of Move 3-*description of research instruments* obtained obligatory status only in Journal A. It is no surprise since this step was also infrequently manifested in the journal. However, the status of Step 2 of Move 1 in Journal B and D did not reflect their frequency of occurrences, i.e., 29% and 14%. Likewise, the non-equivalent evidence between the occurrence and the status of salience was identified in Step 2 of Move 5 in which it should have been manifested in more RAs in Journal A than those in Journal D. The findings concluded that the salience does not necessarily correlate with the number of occurrences.

Once again, the considerably high number of RAs featuring Step 1 and 3 of Move 3 and Step 1 of Move 5 generally echoes the purpose and demand of a journal abstract intended

for an international readership, which is mainly concerned with the combination of transparent methodology and conclusion. As a result, readers can easily see the new contribution drawn from the research. Previous discussions only generated a description of which step(s) did occur in a move. Therefore, the information about step salience may be worth reckoning for authors to design their abstracts based on the journals' demands carefully.

THE MANIFESTATION OF RHETORICAL STRUCTURES

This sub-section elucidates the manifestation of step-based and move-based configurations as well as the starting-ending moves patterns sequentially.

STEP-BASED CONFIGURATION

Generally, there are various patterns in each configuration to manifest Move 1, Move 3, and Move 5. Table 5 depicts the results. With respect to the rhetorical structures manifested in Move 1, the one-step (1S) configuration with Step 1 and Step 4 patterns were preferred. Both steps were also matched together as a two-step (2Ss) pattern. However, no authors in Journal B performed 1S configuration. Even, the 2Ss patterns in Move 3 have higher number of manifestation than the 1S in all journals. Similar to the rhetorical structure of Move 1, Move 5 was mostly constructed by employing 1S patterns. Interestingly, when it comes to the 2Ss or 3Ss pattern(s) in all journals, the steps were structured sequentially as in 2-3, 1-4, or 1-2-4 pattern. What can be deduced from the findings is that there was no significant discrepancy in realizing the rhetorical structures of the moves across journal quartiles.

TABLE 5. Descriptive analysis results of the step-based configuration

Move	Journal A			Journal B			Journal C			Journal D		
	Config.	Pattern	No. of RA	Config.	Pattern	No. of RA	Config.	Pattern	No. of RA	Config.	Pattern	No. of RA
M1	1S	1, 4	3	1S	2	2	1S	1, 2	4	1S	1	1
	2Ss	2-4	1	2Ss	1-4	1	2Ss	1-4	1	2Ss	1-2	1
	3Ss	2-3-4	1		N/A			N/A			N/A	
M3	1S	1	1	2Ss	2-3	3	1S	2	1	1S	3	1
	2Ss	1-3	4		1-3		2Ss	1-3	3	2Ss	1-3	1
M5					1-2			2-3				
	3Ss	1-2-3	2	3Ss	1-2-3	2	3Ss	1-2-3	3	3Ss	1-2-3	4
	1S	2, 4	4	1S	1	5	1S	10, 13	5	1S	10, 12	4
	2Ss	2-3	2		2		2Ss	10-11	1	2Ss	10-13	2
					4						10-11	
				2Ss	1-4	2						
					2-4							
					N/A					3Ss	10-11-13	1
		N/A			N/A			N/A				

S=Step; Ss=Steps

As the only move manifested with all of its constituent steps in some RAs, Move 3 represents the importance of effective rhetorical style in selecting and presenting the foremost information in limited word-count circumstances. This is in line with Darabad's (2016) study that despite the various sequence, 2Ss and 3Ss configurations were performed more to constitute Move 3. Likewise, the 1S configuration was preferred in expressing Move 1 and Move 5. The journals' word-count limit and the nature of Move 1 and Move 5, which take up a considerably large proportion to realize, may result in the domination of such a configuration. A more comprehensive description in the present study might trigger a further

exploration of the typical step-based configurations and patterns by involving a large-scale corpus or cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary corpora.

MOVE-BASED CONFIGURATION

The analysis also identified a variety of patterns in manifesting the entire rhetorical structure of the abstracts. Table 6 displays the patterns. The four-move configuration was much higher than the three-move and slightly higher than the five-move (3Ms=2, 4Ms=16, 5Ms=10). Interestingly, no authors from Journal C and D applied the two-move configuration, although in terms of international reputation, they are below Journal A and B. Another notable finding was the reversed pattern. The patterns 2-1-2, 2-1-3, 2-1-4, and 2-4-5 were identified only in Journal A and B. The following excerpts represent the reversed patterns.

Example 1

This study investigated the immediate and long-term effects of explicit and implicit classroom interventions on L2 pragmatics. **The linguistic focus** of the interventions was epistemic stance, which **has rarely been studied in research** on instructed SLA [...]. **Eighty-one learners of English at a Japanese university were divided** into explicit (n = 37) and implicit (n = 44) groups [...]. [RA3, Journal A, Move 2-Move 1-Move 3 pattern]

Example 2

This paper focuses on the potential use of discourse analysis in literature teaching in EFL [...]. **This non-conventional approach has radically changed** the teaching culture at Haiphong Private University [...]. **Using this novel syllabus has gradually formed** a so-called 3D(mention) class [...]. [RA10, Journal B, Move 2-Move 1-Move 4 pattern]

The findings strengthen the consensus of the insignificant role of the journal quartile even in the whole rhetorical structure of the abstracts.

TABLE 6. Descriptive analysis results of the move-based configuration

Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4		No. of RA
Config.	Pattern	No. of RA	Config.	Pattern	No. of RA	Config.	Pattern	
3Ms	2-3(n)-5	1	3Ms	2-4(n)-5(n)-4(n)	1	4Ms	2-3(n)-4-5	3
4Ms	2(n)-3(n)-4(n)-5 1-2-4(n)-5	2	4Ms	2(n)-3(n)-5-4(n)-5 2-3(n)-4-5 2-3-4(n)-5 2-1-4-5 1(n)-2(n)-4-5(n)	5	4Ms	2(n)-3-4(n)-5(n) 1(n)-2(n)-3(n)-4(n)	6
5Ms	1(n)-2-3(n)-4-5 2-1-2-3(n)-4-5 2-1-3(n)-4(n)-5 1(n)-2-3-4(n)-5(n)	4	5Ms	1(n)-2-3(n)-4-5	1	5Ms	1(n)-2-3(n)-4-5 1-2(n)-3(n)-4(n)-5 1-2-3(n)-4(n)-5(n) 1-2(n)-3(n)-4(n)-5	4
			5Ms	1-2-3(n)-4-5(n)		5Ms	1-2-3(n)-4-5(n)	1

Ms=Moves; n=Repeated

The absence of 2Ms configuration in Journal C and D implies that what matters is not the quartile, but the indexing service provider instead. This partly conforms to some previous studies (Doró, 2013; Darabad, 2016), who found that the AL journals did not manifest such a configuration. However, the findings in the present study rebut Saeew and Tangkiengsirisin's (2014) and Kafes' (2012) findings, which found some abstracts featuring the 2Ms configuration in the field of English language studies. One notable assumption emphasizes the existing dichotomy of typology across AL journals, as discussed in the earlier

section (concerning Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin's (2014) study), while the non-Scopus-indexed journals in the latter study. The different fields of study, i.e., Education and status of the authors, i.e., Taiwanese, might be another contributing factor of this dissimilarity. The findings across journal quartiles bring about more clarity in terms of the variety of patterns in each configuration.

The identified reversed patterns considerably affected the starting-ending moves. Fig. 3 depicts the overall results. As mentioned earlier, all RAs in Journal A manifested Move 1, while only five RAs did so in Journal C. However, the number of 1-5 pattern in Journal A was 14% less than that in Journal C (43% and 57%). Move 4 realized in 1-4 and 2-4 patterns was not preferred, despite the fact that the 1-4 pattern was applied in Journal C, instead of Journal D. The findings resulted in the conclusion that the rhetorical structure of AL RA abstracts in Scopus-indexed journals, regardless of the journals' quartiles, has diversity in starting the abstract: Move 1 *Introduction* first or directly to Move 2 *Purpose*.

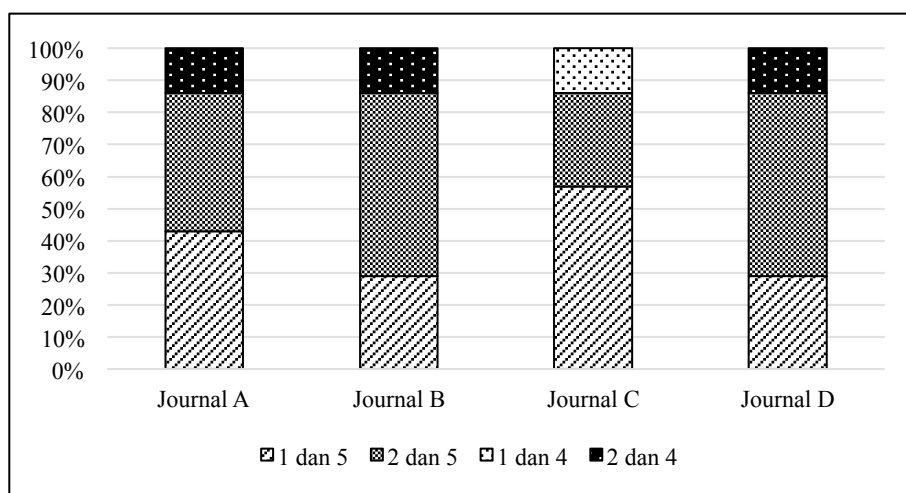


FIGURE 3. Starting-ending moves across journal quartiles

The findings indicate no rigid requirement by the journals in realizing the starting-ending moves across the journal quartiles. Doró (2013) also justified the variety of patterns in which five patterns occurred in Doró's study, i.e., 1-3, 1-4, 2-3, 1-5, and 3-5. Interestingly, some RAs had a 3-5 pattern, which is absent in the present study. This might be caused by the flexibility of the journals to accept the authors' preference not to start the abstracts with the *purpose* or *introduction* move. Saeew and Tangkiengsirisin (2014), unlike Doró (2013), confirmed the authors' preference for a 2-5 pattern, although both studies involved Q1 journals. Another reason for the absence of the pattern in the latter's study might pertain to the somewhat different nature of the discipline, which is linguistics. Such a discrepancy, therefore, widens the knowledge of transdisciplinary rhetorical organization across journal quartile.

THE REALIZATION OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES

This sub-section delineates the typical verb tense, voice, and signaling phrases as the linguistic features identified in the corpus. All excerpts are cited verbatim. Table 7 provides the results of the categories.

TABLE 7. Descriptive statistical analysis results of the manifested tense and voice

Move type	Tense				Voice			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
M1	Pr (56%), Pa (11%), Pf (33%)	Pr (83%), Pf (17%)	Pr (50%), Pa (13%), Pf (37%)	Pr (25%), Pf (75%)	Ac (50%) Pa (50%)	Ac (83%) Pa (17%)	Ac (50%) Pa (50%)	Ac (100%)
M2	Pr (89%), Pa (11%)	Pr (38%), Pa (62%)	Pr (45%), Pa (55%)	Pr (14%), Pa (86%)	Ac (89%) Pa (11%)	Ac (88%) Pa (12%)	Ac (82%) Pa (18%)	Ac (100%)
M3	Pr (24%), Pa (76%)	Pa (100%)	Pr (5%), Pa (95%)	Pa (100%)	Ac (6%) Pa (94%)	Ac (9%) Pa (91%)	Ac (28%) Pa (72%)	Ac (36%) Pa (64%)
M4	Pr (42%), Pa (58%)	Pr (25%), Pa (75%)	Pr (29%), Pa (64%), Pf (7%)	Pr (6%), Pa (94%)	Ac (67%) Pa (33%)	Ac (73%) Pa (27%)	Ac (86%) Pa (14%)	Ac (88%) Pa (12%)
M5	Pr (78%), Pa (22%)	Pr (50%), Pa (40%), Pf (10%)	Pr (86%), Pa (14%)	Pr (62%), Pa (31%), Ft (7%)	Ac (44%) Pa (56%)	Ac (73%) Pa (27%)	Ac (50%) Pa (50%)	Ac (69%) Pa (31%)

Tense: Pr=Present; Pa=Past; Ft=Future; Pf=Perfect, Voice: Ac=Active; Pa=Passive

In terms of verb tense, although the realization of Move 1 varied across journal quartiles, the consensus was that simple present tense dominated the occurrences ($\geq 50\%$ in the journals except for Journal D), present perfect tense ranked the second (17-37% except for Journal D), and past tense became the least realized tense ($< 15\%$ in Journal A and C and not identified in Journal B and D). However, the present perfect continuous tense was preferred in some RAs in Journal D, as shown in the excerpts.

Example 1

Formulaic expressions (such as idioms, proverbs, and conversational speech formulas) **are currently a topic of interest.** [RA6, Journal A, M1, Sentence 1]

Example 2

The introduction of dynamic assessment within sociocultural theory opened a new door toward looking at the relationship between the teaching and assessment. [RA18, Journal C, M1, Sentence 1]

Example 3

One of the main concerns of scholars working in the field of EAP over the last 2 decades **has been raising the awareness of EAP students** and publishers of genre conventions in academic journals. [RA27, Journal D, M1, Sentence 1]

Likewise, the use of past tense, which realized Move 2 dominated in Journal D. However, no evidence was recorded that makes the use of the simple present tense obligatory considering its existence in the remaining journals. Furthermore, the common ground about Move 3 and Move 4 resulted in the dominance of past tense in all journals. In Move 5, in addition to the fact that the occurrence of simple present tense was higher than past tense, simple future tense appeared in Journal D (7%).

Example 1

The present study examined research articles from eight academic disciplines to measure the frequencies and functions of hedges and boosters. [RA11, Journal B, M2, Sentence 1]

Example 2

McCroskey's (1992) questionnaire was utilized to measure students' willingness to communicate. [RA23, Journal D, M3, Sentence 4]

Example 3

The results of these analyses revealed that the experimental group outperformed the comparison group [...]. [RA9, Journal B, M4, Sentence 7]

Example 4

Implications for writing instruction and research on readability **will be discussed.** [RA22, Journal D, M5, Sentence 10]

Unlike the verb tense, the realization of the sentence voice was considerably more unified. Passive voice was applied in Move 3 and 4 by the majority of authors, and active voice was applied in Move 2 too. However, the flexibility to use passive voice to realize Move 2 in Journal D was not identified. Similar evidence was manifested in Move 1. Another distinctive result emphasized the number of passive voice to realize Move 5, which was slightly higher than the number of active voice in Journal A (Active=44%, Passive=56%).

Example 1

The study employed a qualitative case study research design. [RA8, Journal B, M3, Sentence 3]

Example 2

The results showed that there was a positive and significant correlation between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction of EFL teachers in Iran/Shiraz. [RA19, Journal C, M4, Sentence 6]

Example 3

Significance of the findings and relevance to measurements of L2 writing development in general **are discussed**. [RA2, Journal A, M5, Sentence 8]

The findings generally show that journal quartile plays an influential role in realizing the linguistic features of *Introduction*, *Purpose*, and *Conclusion* moves in terms of verb tense, while *Method* and *Conclusion* moves in terms of sentence voice. This study underscores the differing requirement within each quartile. The Scopus-indexed Q1 journals prefer the rigidity of the linguistic features in realizing the moves since their reputation is reflected on this particular language aspect. The unified standard of the linguistic realizations in those journals is also the contributing factor for maintaining and increasing their impact factor.

Commonalities and discrepancies, regardless of the journals' quartiles, suggest that the nature of the moves affects either the rigidity or the flexibility of its linguistic realizations, in addition to the role of journal quartile. One of the compelling pieces of evidence on the influence from the natural role of the moves was the consensus of active present verbs for Move 2 and Move 5 (Chalak & Norouzi, 2013; Darabad, 2016; Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014), while passive past verbs for Move 3 (Chalak & Norouzi, 2013; Darabad, 2016; Kafes, 2012; Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014). Perhaps, the nature of the discipline and the journal affiliation may be the underlying reason behind the discrepancy with Kafe's (2012) study related to the lower number of simple present tense usage for Move 2. Thus, future research may examine the possibilities of varying realizations of linguistic features within the corpora of abstracts from more journals with more diverse cultural characteristics. The cultural characteristics can include the journal's affiliation and the authors' affiliation.

CONCLUSION

This study has addressed two research questions: (1) how is the rhetorical organization of the RA abstracts manifested across quartiles? (2) how are the moves and steps linguistically realized? Apart from the small-scale corpus, the findings have demonstrated several important points. With respect to the first research question, most of the articles from Q2-Q4 journals performed the typology of an informative abstract, while those from the Q1 journal (6 of 7 RAs) projected the indicative-informative one. The authors emphasize not only the combination of transparent methodology and general findings but also the contribution or position of their works in the body of knowledge realized in either Move 1 by stating the gap or Move 5 by articulating the significance of the research. However, journal quartile did not necessarily affect the manifestation of all moves and steps based on the closely similar number of occurrences of three constituting steps in *Method* move and the obligatory status of *Purpose* and *Findings* moves. Although the majority of the authors performed a quite similar number of step-based and move-based rhetorical structures, journal quartile played a considerably important role in manifesting the patterns. This study underscores the differing

requirement within each quartile as the basis for maintaining and increasing their impact factor as one of the top-tier journals in Applied Linguistics, regardless of the Scopus-indexed status.

Regarding the second research question, the influence of journal quartile was also recorded in the realization of verb tense and sentence voice as the two typical linguistic features of the abstracts. This argument is of course, based on the comparative results with the previous studies in the same discipline involving some leading Scopus-indexed journals.

The findings again highlight the significance of the present study in providing a more comprehensive explanation about the manifestation of rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations across the four Scopus journal quartiles. Consequently, the writers' awareness to develop their rhetorical competence by carefully examining the existing consensus of both rhetorical aspects in the target journals needs to be raised through the implementation of genre pedagogy and data-driven learning. Such initiation may result in a better opportunity for gaining acceptance in Scopus-indexed AL journals since the demands of the journals are subjectively diverse from one another.

A further examination needs to be done. Since this study only employed a small-scale corpus of the accepted abstracts, future research is suggested to include re-examining this issue with larger corpora, such as two cohorts, i.e., accepted and rejected manuscripts in the process of initial screening. Moreover, the limitation on the addressed discipline and the number of journals in each quartile leads to the absence of the possibility to disclose the existing varieties of rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations. Therefore, any attempt to further examine such an issue within larger corpora of abstracts from trans-disciplinary and cross-cultural journals with diverse background information of the authors can be a valuable future endeavor.

The results can be converted into teaching materials for the pedagogy of English for the Research Publication Purposes (ERPP) program (Flowerdew, 2013) in EFL higher education settings. The comprehensive information about the conformity and non-conformity manifestations of rhetorical features of RA abstracts can better inform the ERPP teachers and academic literacy brokers to initiate a more ELF-referenced discipline-specific teaching approaches. Some notable approaches include Data-Driven Learning (DDL), genre pedagogy, or the combination of both (Cotos, Link, & Huffman, 2017). The empowerment of EFL writers' rhetorical repertoire in the preparation of their manuscript abstracts for international publication in applied linguistics journals using the teaching approaches mentioned above is therefore highly recommended for future research.

REFERENCES

- Abdolmalaki, S. G., Tan, H., Abdullah, A. N. B., Sharmini, S., & Imm, L. G. (2019). Introduction chapter of traditional and article-based theses: A comparison of rhetorical structures and linguistic realisations. *GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies*, 19(1), 116-35.
- Amnuai, W. (2019). Analyses of rhetorical moves and linguistic realizations in accounting research article abstracts published in international and Thai-based journals. *Sage Open*, 9(1), 1-9.
- Baker, P. (2010). Corpus method in linguistics. In L. Litosseliti (Ed.), *Research method linguistic* (pp. 93-116). London: Continuum.
- Biber, D., Connor, U. & Upton, T. A. (Eds.). (2007). *Discourse on the Move: Using Corpus Analysis to Describe Discourse Structure*. *Studies In Corpus Linguistics* (pp. 1-19). Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

- Bornmann, L. & Marx, W. (2014). How to evaluate individual researchers working in the natural and life sciences meaningfully? A proposal of methods based on percentiles of citations. *Scientometrics*. 98(1), 487-509.
- Can, S., Karabacak, E. & Qin, J. (2016). Structure of moves in research article abstracts in applied linguistics. *MDPI*. 4(23), 1-16.
- Chalak, A. & Norouzi, Z. (2013). Rhetorical moves and verb tense in abstracts: A comparative analysis of American and Iranian academic writing. *International Journal of Language Studies*. 7(4), 101-10.
- Cotos, E., Link, S. & Huffman, S. (2017). Effects of DDL technology on genre learning. *Language Learning & Technology*. 21(3), 104-30.
- Crookes, G. (1986). Towards a validated analysis of scientific text structure. *Applied Linguistics*. 7(1), 57-70.
- Cross, C. & Oppenheim, C. (2006). A genre analysis of scientific abstracts. *Journal of Documentation*. 62(4), 428-46.
- Darabad, A. M. (2016). Move analysis of research article abstracts: A cross-disciplinary study. *International Journal of Linguistics*. 8(2), 125-40.
- Doró, K. (2013). The rhetoric structure of research article abstracts in English studies journals. *Versita Prague Journal of English Studies*. 2(1), 119-39.
- Elsevier, B. V. (2017). *Scopus Content Coverage Guide*. Netherland: Author.
- Fazilatfar, A. M. & Naseri, Z. S. (2014). Rhetorical moves in applied linguistics articles and their corresponding Iranian writer identity. *Procedia*. 98, 489-98.
- Flowerdew, J. (2001). Attitudes of journal editors to nonnative speaker contributions. *TESOL Quarterly*. 35(1), 121-50.
- Flowerdew, J. (2013). English for research publication purposes. In B. Paltridge & S. Starfield (Eds.), *The handbook of English for Specific Purposes* (pp. 301-321). Oxford, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Hardjanto, T. D. (2017). Common discourse patterns of cross-disciplinary research article abstracts in English. *Humaniora*. 29(1), 72-84.
- Hartley, J. & Benjamin, M. (1998). An evaluation of structured abstracts in journals. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*. 68, 443-56.
- Heng, C. S. & Ebrahimi, S. F. (2012). Marked themes as context frames in research article abstracts. *GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies*. 12(4), 1147-64.
- Huckin, T. (2001). Abstracting from abstracts. In M. Hewings (Ed.), *Academic Writing in Context* (pp. 93-103). Birmingham: University of Birmingham Press.
- Hyland, K. (2000). *Disciplinary discourses: Social interactions in academic writing*. London, UK: Longman.
- Hyland, K. (2009). *Academic Discourse: English in a Global Context*. London: Continuum.
- ISO 214. (1976). *International Organization for Standardization. Documentation – Abstracts for Publications and Documentation*. Geneva: Author.
- Jalilifar, A. & Vahid Dastjerdi, H. (2010). A contrastive generic analysis of thesis and dissertation abstracts: Variation across disciplines and cultures. *Journal of the Faculty of Letters & Humanities*. 26, 17-50.
- Joseph, R., & Lim, J. M-H. (2018). Background information in the discussion sections of forestry journals: A case study. *GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies*. 18(1), 198-216.
- Kafes, H. (2012). Cultural traces on the rhetorical organization of research article abstracts. *International Journal on New Trends in Education and Their Implications*. 3(3), 207-20.
- Kanoksilapatham, B. (2005). Rhetorical structure of biochemistry research articles. *English for Specific Purposes*. 24(3), 269-292. doi: 10.1016/j.esp.2004.08.003

- Kanoksilapatham, B. (2013). Generic characterisation of civil engineering research article abstracts. *3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*. 19(3), 1-10.
- Kurniawan, E., Dallyono, R. & Cahyowati, A. (2019). Exploring logical connectors in journals with different indexing levels: A comparison between international and national indexed journals. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*. 9(1), 76-84. doi: 10.17509/ijal.v9i1.16088
- Liu, W. & Gu, M. (2016). The probability of publishing in first-quartile journals. *Scientometrics*. 106(3), 1273-76.
- Lorés, R. (2004). On RA abstracts: From rhetorical structure to thematic organization. *English for Specific Purposes*. 23, 280-302.
- Lubis, A. H. (2019). The argumentation structure of research article 'findings and discussion' sections written by non-native English speaker novice writers: a case of Indonesian undergraduate students. *Asian Englishes*, 1-20. doi: 10.1080/13488678.2019.1669300
- Martín-Martín, P. (2002). A genre analysis of English and Spanish research paper abstracts in Experimental Social Sciences. *English for Specific Purposes*. 22(1), 25-43.
- Martín-Martín, P. (2005). *Rhetoric of abstracts in English and Spanish scientific discourse: A cross-cultural genre-analytic approach*. Bern: Peter Lang.
- Pho, P. D. (2008). Research article abstracts in applied linguistics and educational technology: A study of linguistic realizations of rhetorical structure and authorial stance. *Discourse Studies*. 10(2), 231-50.
- Saboori, F. & Hashemi, M. R. (2013). A cross-disciplinary move analysis of research article abstracts. *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World*. 4(4), 483-496.
- Saeew, S. & Tangkiengsirisin, S. (2014). Rhetorical variation across research article abstracts in environmental science and applied linguistics. *English Language Teaching*. 7(8), 81-93.
- Safnil, A. (2013). A genre-based analysis on the introductions of research articles written by Indonesian academics. *TEFLIN Journal*. 24(2), 180-200.
- Samraj, B. (2005). An exploration of a genre set: Research article abstracts and introduction in two disciplines. *English for Specific Purposes*. 24, 141-56.
- Santos, M. B. D. (1996). The textual organization of research paper abstracts in applied linguistics. *Text*. 16(4), 481-99.
- Sidek, H. M., Saad, N. S. M., Baharun, H. & Idris, M. M. (2016). An analysis of rhetorical moves in abstracts for conference proceedings. *International E-Journal of Advances in Social Sciences*. 2(4), 24-31.
- Suntara, W. & Usaha, S. (2013). Research article abstracts in two related disciplines: Rhetorical variation between linguistics and applied linguistics. *English Language Teaching*. 6(2), 84-99.
- Swales, J. M. (1990). *Genre analysis: English in academic and research setting*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Swales, J. M. & Feak, C. B. (2009). *Abstracts and the writing of abstracts*. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- Tankó, G. (2017). Literary research article abstracts: An analysis of rhetorical moves and their linguistic realizations. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*. 27, 42-55.
- Vathanalaoaha, K. & Tangkiengsirisin, S. (2018). Genre analysis of experiment-based dental research article abstracts: Thai and international journals. *3L: The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*. 24(3), 1-14.
- Wahyu, L. C. (2016). The rhetorical moves and verb tense in research article abstracts. *Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora*. 4(4), 187-92.
- Wang, S-P. & Tu, P-N. (2014). Tense use and move analysis in journal article abstracts.

Taiwan Journal of TESOL. 11(1), 3-29.

Weissberg, R. & Buker, S. (1990). *Writing Up Research: Experimental Research Report Writing for Students Of English*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Eri Kurniawan is a faculty member of English Education Department of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia. Upon completion of his PhD at the University of Iowa, USA in linguistics, he has done extensive investigation on grammatical description of Sundanese, (Critical) Discourse/Text Analysis and Academic Writing.

Arif Husein Lubis is an English for Specific Purposes lecturer of Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia. He obtained his Master degree in English education from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung. His research interests mainly focus on EFL Teaching Methodology, Academic Discourse Analysis, and the Pedagogy of English for Research Publication Purposes.

Didi Suherdi is a professor of English Language Education and currently the chairman of English Education Studies Program. His main research interests include ELT Classroom Analysis, Models of ELT, ICT-based ELT, Classroom Discourse Analysis, and English Teacher Education. His ORCID iD is 0000-0002-2339-6744 and Scopus ID 6504018680.

Ari Arifin Danuwijaya is a faculty member of English Education Department, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. He is now pursuing a doctoral program at Adelaide University, Australia specializing in language assessment. His research has primarily centered around English Language Testing.