

Rhetorical Moves

By Pratiwi Retnaningdyah

**RHETORICAL MOVES IN INTRODUCTION SECTION OF LITERARY JOURNAL
ARTICLES**

Shendy Mega Rahmawati, Slamet Setiawan and Pratiwi Retnaningdyah
Universitas Negeri Surabaya

ABSTRACT

There has been a growing interest in the rhetorical move structure of research articles. Research studies across disciplines have been done to investigate similarity or dissimilarity in the research article introduction due to its crucial role. This study aims at finding the rhetorical moves as well as the sequencing pattern of literary journal articles from different accredited indexing. This study was done using qualitative method with document analysis technique. 24 literary journal articles from Sinta 1-6 indexed journal were taken as the source of data. The findings of the study revealed majority of the articles contain all of the moves suggested by Swale. However, some of the moves were also missing from several articles especially 2nd and 3rd moves. The sequencing of points elaborated from those moves also varied from each article. Moreover, the standardized level of indexing in a journal does not determine the quality of the research paper's introduction. This is because there is no uniformity in the world of rhetorical patterns in writing since each writer or author has their own style.

General Terms- English as Foreign Language, Academic Writing, Journal Article Analysis

KEYWORDS: Rhetorical Moves; Research Article; Introduction; Literary Research

1. INTRODUCTION

Academic writing is a style of expression that the writers use to define the intellectual limits of their disciplines and their certain areas of expertise (Hartley, 2008). It will be more challenging when using a second language in composing writing for it requires the use of proper and strategic language by creating accurate words in order to have good communication. Thus, for second language authors, writing should be cohesively, logic, well structured, interesting and well organized with kinds of vocabulary (Alfaki, 2015).

In general, an EFL authors will face various number of problems in writing. Those problems case in points of grammar, mechanical, sentence structure, and diction problem which all of them can be big barriers for students for having effective writing in English. It is more difficult for EFL writers to practice all the strategies and techniques that have been taught to them in composing writing because they have to think in English, not in their primary language (Aragón Jiménez, Baires Mira, & Rodríguez, 2013).

When learners write in English as a foreign language, they have not only to adapt to certain disciplines but also in languages with different rhetorical conventions from their main language, sometimes the difficulties is even higher. In creating an academic writing, a student is of course not free from writing the very first paragraph that explains the reason why the study needs to be conducted, which is called the introduction. Introductions entails of the what, the why, and the how the context will be drilled and excavated in the writing. Therefore, introduction serves the information of the topic, and context that finally describe the whole study. For this, introduction gain a pivotal role in the writing, especially in academic writing i.e. journal articles writing.

Due to its function in informing the reader about the topic, and context related to the study, readers will usually read the introduction in order to understand the reason and also the context of what will be discussed further in the writing. For the inevitability of the functions served in the introduction, there are necessities to inform the readers without giving boring and too general sentences. These two problems are often displayed by author, thus the author need to provide facts, brief and interesting historical review, and some contradiction as well (Whitaker, 2009)

Furthermore, Swales arranged the model for introduction called Three-Move model which could be used as a guide for readers on gathering the idea t¹⁹ research article provide in the introduction (Swales, 1990). The first move in the model is **establishing a territory**. The second move is **establishing a niche** where **the problem** is introduced. The third part is occupying the niche. All in all, this model has the practicability in helping the nonnative speakers who are studying English language. In the further progress, this move is also used in other target languages which also helpful in acquiring the basic framework and to analyze the introduction in a research article (Samraj, 2002). A research journal examining rhetorical moves in the research paper's introduction is written by EFL writers and it found that there was no uniformity in fields of research articles (Djuwari, 2017). The papers of both fields show the usage of CARS in introduction, however the order is different for both fields. In general, the rhetorical moves found in the study were found in each of the research articles in the study, however, in economics research article, there are papers ¹¹ used overlapping CARS sequence. More study conducted by Fazilatfar (2014) that focused on the **rhetorical moves of applied linguistics articles and the writer identity**. By looking from Pho's framework, the study found out that there were also overlapping in the rhetorical moves from those linguistics research articles.

Another study conducted by Parnawati (2017), focused on the rhetorical moves in the introductions of Islam-related Research Articles. The CARS model was used in analyzed the rhetorical moves in the articles. The study in this research found out a different macro structure of the articles and also there were some modifications moves found in the introduction, as well as some skipping. The macro structure in Islam-related articles was slightly different from the usual IMRD(C). In three of the journals studied in this study shown no explicit discussion part, yet only discussing the problem in the research articles. Moreover, in the introduction part, lack to no explanation related to gap of

the study was found. Moreover, in a study by Afshar (2017), found out that only small number of dissertation (7%) has clear research gap found in the research articles.

Regarding the problem above the awareness of the organization patterns of the paper need to be consider because it brings an effect to the respectable forum whether the paper is acceptable or not. In this case, the researcher try to analyze rhetorical moves structure is used in English research introduction. There are six journals that become the target of this study. The researcher focuses only on Literary based Journal in Indonesia, clustered from Sinta 1 to Sinta 6. These cluster are chosen because of they are well indexed and accredited. Therefore, these journals have already fulfilled standardized criteria and hard selection by following some steps to be published. Another reason for choosing these journals is that they are not yet analysed by another researcher regarding in the same topic that is analyzing rhetorical move used in introduction of research articles. Derived from the arguments above, this present study investigates the trend of literary base journal articles introduction in term of rhetorical move. Based on the background above, the researcher formulated research questions as follows:

1. How the rhetorical moves of introduction are literary based journal articles?
2. How is the sequence of section in introduction literary based journal articles?

16

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Research design

This study meets the criteria or characteristics of qualitative research design (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, 2010). This research shall be implemented because it relates to the study's purpose. As the study's information are in the form of written words, phrases and phrases containing verbs, this study utilizes a qualitative technique for the analysis, identification, description and interpretation of the information. As it written in objective of the study, this study is to find and describe the rhetorical moves and the sequence of the move in introduction section. Besides, this study also focused only in literary based journal articles. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2008), Qualitative investigations examine real world situations as they naturally unfold; un-manipulated, discreet and uncontrolled; openness to the possibility of a lack of defaulting restrictions on results. It can be inferred that the data being investigated in this study without any manipulation. Even, for analyzing the data it needs certain statistics to be calculated, the qualitative research tends to be used in descriptive rather than an inferential sense (Frankel et al, 2012).

This research is classified as document analyses where it attempted to analyze written visuals in an effort to identify defined document characteristics. (Donald Ary, 2010).

2.2 Object of the research

23

It is important to note that the object of this study is writing production not the people or the students. The object here are the abstract of graduate or post graduate students from some indexed journals in Indonesia. The researcher tended to choose published journal article because they have experiences in doing the academic writing when they study in university. As it is known that almost their assignments are made with academic writing, but in this research will be on the introduction part.

The researcher will observe for about 7 qualified journals from SINTA 1 until SINTA 6. Each journal the researcher will take three until five articles based on the consideration. If three articles of each journal are enough to be observed and be able to get enough data, the researcher observe more. Besides, the researcher focused only in literary based journal articles as explained in the first chapter. Whereas, the selection of the article's edition was based on the time period of their consistency and recency in their publication. So that, the researcher decides to take only articles published in 2015 - 2019.

2.3 Research data and instruments

The source of data in this study is the abstract writing composition that published in literary based journal overseas and Indonesian students concerning literature which were published in SINTA 1-6. The selection of the research journals was based on several criteria. The first one was that the Indonesian journal must be qualified, this was to ensure that the findings can present qualified result to establish transferability. To meet that criteria, accredited or peer reviewed Indonesian Journals are determined. The journal should be indexed by reputable citation index. There are two aspects such as rhetorical moves and sequence of writing will be observed by the researcher.

In addition, qualitative researchers obtain information by examining records themselves to retrieve the information (Creswell J. W., 2009). In this case, the researcher may use instruments for collecting the data, but the researcher is the one who actually gather the information. This implies that the researcher's presence is the main study tool. Then the tool that the investigator will use in this research is observation and paperwork.

a. Documentation

In general, data collection technique performed in this study is documents collected from students writing production that has been compiled into a file. The researcher copies the introduction section of the articles as the document of this study. The introduction sections are collected in form of soft files in order to give the natural textual data enables to do research in a quick and reliable way.

b. Document observation

Observation is intended to obtain the data of writing compositions in the form of written words, phrase and sentences which have reporting verb. The instrument used to analyze the data is observation checklist. The researcher made a rubric based on the main part which would be

investigated. While the researcher investigates the data, the researcher also gives a checklist related to this research will be done. Below is the rubric of adapted model used to carry out the document observation.

Table 2.1 Peer checklist on the introduction

Features	Thick (√)
The Introduction follows a logical order (The 3 “Moves”)	
The Introduction ... (no 1 necessary)	
1. Establishes the importance of the paper's topic within the discipline?	
2. Mentions commonly accepted ideas about the topic?	
3. Discuss previous research related to the topic?	
4. Challenges existing beliefs about the topic?	
5. Demonstrates a gap in current research in this topic?	
6. Names an area of research that need to be extended?	
7. Explains the purpose of the paper?	
8. Names the focus of the research?	
9. Lists the primary findings of the research?	
10. Outline the section of the paper?	

22

2.4 Data Analysis

The data of this study will be analyzed on the basis of procedures suggested by (Creswell J. W., 2007) as the qualitative procedures in text analysis. The first is that the organizing and managing data by reading and reflecting. Second, describing classifying and interpreting the data. The last, representing or visualizing the data. CARS model proposed by Swales (1990) used as reference to analyze the research articles of the Introduction section.

6

In this model, a text is described in terms of sequence of move, where each move is associated with a discourse unit that serves a specific communicative purpose. Move are constituted by multiple element which, in different combinations, realize the move. After all of the data were collected, then the researcher analyzed the data in form of words and sentences of the introduction section.

Firstly, the researcher chose and focused on the essential important thing by reading the title, abstract, keywords, of the research articles to get the issues exposed in the article. Then the

researcher analyzed the data. After the data being transcribed, the researcher reduces the data and classifying based on the main focus of this research. Then, the data will be described using sentences. Secondly is data display, after the data has been transcribed, the researcher will display the data to show what were the organization used in abstract. In this stage, the reader knew the difference or similarities rhetorical moves used and able to draw the conclusion. Then, the last step is drawing a conclusion. The researcher explained in brave the differences of the research abstract journal one another and explain more about the trends of the writing research articles specially in introduction section in terms of rhetorical moves toward EFL students. Besides, coding the data did by the researcher in order to make the transcription easier to identify.

3. RESULTS

After thorough analysis, this research has managed to get several findings to answer two research questions aforementioned. The results section of this study will be presented into two major sub headlines which are the rhetorical moves found in introduction of each indexed journal, and the sequential orders of detailed steps in introduction of each indexed journal.

3.1 Rhetorical Moves in the Introduction Section

Based on through analysis in this study it was found that some journals in SINTA especially literary articles utilize consistently three communication moves proposed by Swales (1990) in writing out research report in the form of research articles in the area of literary based. Those three communicative moves are Establishing Territory (establishing the topic), Establishing a Niche (justifying the present study), and ended by Occupying a Niche (describing the present study).

3.1.1 Establishing Territory

The first move in CARS's theory is Establishing Territory. This move has three micro moves namely; claiming centrality or point out the importance of the general subject, making topic generalization, and reviewing items of previous research. In comparison to the data examined, it was found that the state centrality argument had used multiple words and expressions. The following table displays the list of expression and sentence signaling centrality claims which show the requirements as stated before.

Table 3.2 Expressions of establishing Territory in the article's introduction

No	List of expression	Coding
1.	It has been believed that...	S1 / J1 / a1
2.	The American nineteen fifties and sixties have witnessed...	S1 / J1 / a2
3.	a. Nevertheless, the <i>pantun</i> stories are still known and part of this heritage lives... b. Like other groups elsewhere in the Sundanese area, the Baduy know <i>pantun</i> stories and still perform them.	S1 / J2 / a1
4.	The term Islamophobia has emerged in 1980s, but the term is more popularly used after...	S2 / J1 / a1

5.	...Iranian women writers in Iran have been creating a literature...	S2 / J2 / a1
6.	... has even been acknowledge... Has also become an interest for many	S2 / J1 / a2
7.	The politics of otherness is important... Houellebechs's novel has drawn considerable criticism from various parts... <i>Soumission</i> became a controversial novel...	S2 / J2 / a2
8.	... we are frequently confronted to the variety of texts	S3 / J1 / a1
9.	Cosmology is one of the important... Often in the field, we find the implementation ... are not equipped..	S3 / J2 / a2
10.	... it is author's intention to show human as art person It is important to ask students to have personal response...	S4 / J1 / a1
11.	... become an important thing...	S4 / J1 / a2
12.	... has many characters to learn.	S5 / J1 / a1
13.	... considered as unimportant. Besides, student's appreciation and interest are low for literary works.	S5 / J1 / a2
14.	... has worldwide popularity.	S5 / J2 / a2
15.	...many authors emphasized the value of imagination...	S6 / J1 / a1
16.	Magical realism is one of the writing modes that lately becomes popular... ...brings complicated story in a midst of late Renaissance society.	S6 / J1 / a2

As shown in the above list, RA writers can make centrality claims in the introduction section in a number of ways. However, it principally falls into how important, interesting, attractive, and attentive the topic or the issue. Likewise, all these words suggest that the subject papers under review are highly relevant. Moreover, not all expressions that give clear information to make the researcher and readers know that those are as claiming centrality parts. Some expressions explain detail, yet others implicitly.

The expressions which show clear information are stated in number 1,2,6,12,13. Those expressions can attract the readers interest to know more about the research articles information or what the authors talk about the topic.

Table 3.2 Generalization expressions

No.	List of Expression	Coding
1.	Bringing together the thoughts and ideas poured in the writings...	S1 / J1 / a1
2.	The creation of a literary work is not assumed... ...has been rooted within the Javanese society... ...the use of puppet characters in Indonesian literature must certainly be suited...	S2 / J2 / a2
3.	Nowadays, there are so many poems...	S4 / J2 / a1
4.	... especially unique has long become the signature dish for all Disney's...	S5 / J2 / a1

As the analysis above, from 22 articles, the researcher found 4 expressions which qualified as generalization of the topic that include in the second step of Move 1 (establishing territory). Here the researcher found a few expressions of generalization topics than the first step (centrality claim). It means that the RA writers did not focus too much in giving generalization topic toward those articles they wrote

The study article writers take this step by defining phenomena as the innovation, novelty or even prerequisite for further development. Furthermore, from the expressions listed in the table of generalization topic, we can conclude if generalization is an unfounded statement or tend to be untrue. Besides that, generalization is doubtful and often being questionable statement, because there are words which have broad meanings and tend to be ambiguous.

The finding of this study showed that there were some literary articles used or explained the reviewing items of previous research. There are also many articles did not give briefly explanation of it. Here are the following statements which explain the reviewing items of previous research.

- a. *John Maynard argues that the settler colonizers considered that evangelizing the indigenous could civilize and save them from being the doomed race. (S1/J1/a1)*
- b. *Sidney Kidman, in the foreword written for one of Ion Idriess' books (1932), states implies that the life in the outback had been made.....*
- c. *Kartini et al. (1984) have presented the synopses of thirty-five (S1/J2/a1)*
- d. *and Sumardjo (2013) has presented the synopses of eighteen of the wider category of Sundanese pantun stories in Indonesian*

The researcher found different types of writing the reviewing items of previous research in those articles. Especially in writing the reporting or citations in that sentences. Then, John Swales clarified how integral and non-integral references varied in his 1990 publication. It explained, the RA writers would have to use integral quotations when they write a literature review for their thesis or dissertation. The author's name appears in the expression itself in integral citations. The author's name normally appears after sentence in non-integral citations though, usually using the author's last name and year of publication.

3.1.2 Establishing a niche

Establishing a niche is part of Swales' proposed CARS model Move 2. This move happens when research article writers want to demonstrate a gap that has been found in earlier research or in current knowledge of a particular issue. Upon evaluating the findings, the researcher identified a gap followed by continuing tradition in those literary research articles. While statements of counter

claiming existed only existed in two articles, one article from SINTA 1 and one article from SINTA 3.

The next step being analyze by the researcher was indicating gap. In establishing a niche of the articles, indicating gap is one of important part to distinguish a new research with the old one. The following statements of indicating gap as followed;

- a. *Here I want to address the problem of storytelling in the Adiparwa at its lowest narrative level, the short story*
- b. *The abolition of sin in Siva Puraana is worth to study about in order not to doubt about sin's abolition*
- c. *In this research, the researcher chose a novel entitled O by Eka Kurniawan because it contains socialism aspects.*

The third step which the researcher analyzed in Establishing a Niche was Question Raising. In this finding, not all literary articles have raising question statements. This part found only in articles of SINTA2, SINTA4, SINTA5 and SINTA6. The question raising can be seen from these following statements;

- a. *Used on the discussion above, it is interesting to look into the process of (S2/J2/a2)*
- b. *This film is chosen because the researcher feel challenged to analyse politeness in the war film. Many people consider that the characters in the war film seldom utterance politely, so that the researcher wants to know the truth of that issue. (S4/J1/a2)*

3.1.3 Occupying a niche

Occupying a Niche is Swales's (1990) 3rd movement in the CARS model. This Move has a role to play in transforming a niche in which the present article confirms a niche (move 2). In this third step, certain counterclaims which stated in move 2, were verified.

Among those strategies, it was found out that occupying a niche by announcing present research was the most dominant step employed by literary research articles being investigated. There were 11 statements found from 22 literary articles. The next step was also dominant was outlining purpose with 8 statements found. Next was the third step which was indicating research structure and the last is announcing principal findings which only found 2 statements among all the journals and articles. Here is the first analyze from the first step of occupying a niche. For the detail information can be seen on appendix.

Table 4.4 Expressions of Outlining Purpose

7	List of Outlining Purpose Expression
1.	... How this works is what I shall attempt to...
2.	The present study is aimed at...
3.	The article attempts...
4.	...that it made researcher feel the interest to study about...
5.	This thesis study was intended to investigate...
6.	The question is...
7.	The author centrality considers...
8.	The objective is to attain...
9.	As for the objectives which need to be achieved in the research that are...

The next step was the item which rarely mentioned in Move 3 (occupying a niche) written in literary article. From all the articles analyzed, the researcher found only 2 statements that explained about Announcing Principal Finding. The first statement was from S1/J1/a1

3.2 Sequential Orders of Detailed Steps in the Introduction

The proper sequence of rhetorical moves in research paper introduction is drawn in CARS model suggested by Swale. The comprehensive order is constructed into three moves sequentially from establishing territory, establishing the niche, and occupying the niche. However, the three moves aforementioned is extended into ten points of sequence which are: 1) establishes the importance of the paper's topic within the discipline; 2) Mentions commonly accepted ideas about the topic; 3) discuss previous research related to the topic; 4) challenges existing beliefs about the topic; 5) demonstrates a gap in current research on the topic; 6) names an area of research that needs to be extended; 7) explains the purpose of the paper; 8) names the focus of the research; 9) lists the primary findings of the research; 10) outlines the sections of the paper. The elaborated points were derived from the CARS models. Steps 1, 2, and 3 belong to move 1. Steps 4, 5, and 6 give details to move 2, while the rest of the steps are included in the move 3. Nonetheless, not all of the steps above are necessary to be put in the introduction. It means that some of the points are not obligatory functions.

Before stepping into the elaboration of analysis, it is worth to be noted that there will be two excerpts of data presented from each cluster. This decision was determined due to the fact that the journals coming from the same cluster contain the similar sequence of orders. Thus, it is necessary to elaborate the most distinctive patterns to discover how the author write the sequence of orders in the introduction in details.

Based on the analysis, there are various findings found in terms of sequential orders of the points following the typical pattern of CARS model by Swale. Besides, the ten introduction points

sequencing varied in each indexed journal. Most of the articles, the sequence of points found in the introduction there are not placed in order. Even, obligatory move such as establishing a niche is often missed out in the addressed articles. Before stepping into the holistic elaboration, the overview of the findings to answer the second research question is depicted in the table below.

Table 3.2.1 : The sum of sequential orders in the introduction

No	Article	20 Move 1	Move 2	Move 3
		Step 1, 2, 3	Step 4, 5, 6	Step 7, 8, 9 and 10
1.	S1, J1, A1	1, 2, 3	-	8, 9
2.	S1, J2, A2	-	4, 5	7, 8
3.	S2, J1, A1	1, 2, 3	-	8
4.	S2, J2, A2	1, 2, 3	-	6, 7
5.	S3, J1, A1	2, 3	-	-
6.	S3, J2, A1	-	-	8
7.	S3, J2, A2	1, 2	6	-
8.	S4, J1, A2	1	4, 6	8
9.	S4, J2, A1	1	-	8
10.	S5, J1, A1	1, 3	5	7
11.	S5, J2, A2	1	5	8
12.	S6, JA, A1	1, 2, 3, 4	5	7, 8, 9
13.	S6, J1, A2	1, 3	6	8

The articles which belong to Sinta 1 cluster do not contain establishing a niche move which means the author completely omitted the step 3, 4 and 5. Based on the analysis, the moves were started from establishing territory with orderly step 1, 2 and 3, and directly jumped into the last move which is occupying the niche containing step 8, and 9. It was seen that the authors did not fill the second move, including stating the gap of the sentence. Below is one of the examples of move sequence found in journal 1. In the second journal, the data obtained showed that the introduction only has five steps which are step 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The other steps were found missing from the introduction. In the second article of journal 2, the introduction was initiated directly by step 4 indicating the author attempt to demonstrate the niche of the study. The way author establish the niche is by challenging the existing ideas related to the topic. Based on the exhaustive analysis, it is discovered that the sequential orders constructed by the author quite agreed with the patterns of sequence suggested by adapted model and CARS models in general. Nonetheless, there are some non-obligatory steps missing from the introduction.

Similarly, the articles analyzed in Sinta 2 journals do not contain orderly sequence as suggested. Besides, they also missed the points as part of second obligatory move which is establishing a niche. However, unequivocal purpose and findings were skipped from the introduction of article. There are only four points found in the article above which are 1, 2, 3, and 8. The other articles also used the

same patterns. Therefore, not all of the excerpts are written as examples. Remarkably, the data obtained from another journal within the same cluster showed distinctive finding. If the introduction in the previous journal only contains 1, 2, 3, and 8 points. The rhetorical moves found in the article belonging to the second journal indicated more complex points.

Based on the analysis above, it is discovered that the sequence of ¹⁰ moves and steps in the introduction does not depend on the level of indexing standard. The data showed that each journal has various quality of articles, irrespective of which class of SINTA indexing it is. Taken as example, two articles analyzed from journal 1 and 2 within Sinta 2 show dissimilarity in terms of the appropriateness of move/step sequence. The second article indicated better sequencing than the first one proven from the number of points/steps fulfilled to construct a good introduction. Interestingly, one of the two articles analyzed from Sinta 6 indexed journal also has a lot more comprehensive introduction elements as well as rhetorical moves and better organization of the moves.

As a matter of fact, the most comprehensive sequence of rhetorical moves that follow the 10 typical patterns from adapted models and CARS model by Swale are found in the articles from journals Sinta 6. One of the article consist of almost the entire steps as suggested by the experts encompassing the step 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9. However, two of other articles in other journals especially in Sinta 5 cluster also showed that they contain nearly complete rhetorical moves and are well organized, and placed in sequential orders. Nonetheless, most of the articles miss the obligatory function, which is establishing a niche. The introduction elements in ¹ articles belonging to Sinta 1 and 3 omitted quite a lot of the obligatory steps such as establishes the importance of the paper's topic within the discipline, mentions commonly accepted ideas about the topic, discuss previous research related to the topic, challenges existing beliefs about the topic, demonstrates a gap in current research on the topic, ¹ names an area of research that needs to be extended. Besides, the last steps which are the lists of primary findings of the research, and outlines the sections of the paper are two steps that least mentioned in the introduction. The gap in the articles could not be found. The articles that also hardly fulfill the proper patters of rheorical moves in research paper introduction are from Sinta 4 journals. In addition, the points may be present in the article, but they are placed in disorderly sequence which means the placement of the steps was mistaken.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Rhetorical Moves in the Introduction Section

It was clearly known that introduction played a very crucial role in writing a research paper due to its function as a medium of communication between the author and the readers. Introduction is the first part of a research paper that contains crucial substances of the research (Rasekh, 2013).

First of all, the articles analyzed showed variety in the rhetorical moves structure in the introduction. Most of the findings indicate that establishing a territory move is frequently present in those articles.

This is because the centrality claim might be the first thought and typically understood as the initiator of an introduction which has been rooted not only in thesis writing but in academic writing as general. Shanon (2012) stated that the centrality claim and generalization have been taught in secondary schools in academic writing such as essays or journal.

However, some centrality claims and generalization of topic in the articles being studied often overlap with the third move which is occupying a niche. The author rushed to mention the focus of the research without stimulating the readers' agreement about how significance is the topic. This finding seems to validate the result of a study conducted by Fazilatfar (2014) that focused on the rhetorical moves of applied linguistics articles and the writer identity. By looking from Pho's framework, the study found out that there were also overlapping in the rhetorical moves from those linguistics research articles. Almost half of the research articles showed that there were overlapping from the first move, "establishing a territory", to the third move, "presenting the present work". "Establishing a niche" move also found in almost 80% of the articles.

Besides, too lengthy arrangement centrality claims make the readers bored in reading the introduction. This argument is supported by Armagan (2013) statement. Inadequate information, inability to clarify problems, and sometimes hiding solutions will make readers who have the desire to obtain new information far from reading the script (Armağan, 2013).

Furthermore, among 22 articles, less than half of them contained the second move which is establishing a niche. Meanwhile, the second move is a compulsory to be demonstrated in the introduction (Swale, 2004). After that, researchers can create a research niche by determining the gaps, weaknesses or weaknesses in previous research. This will provide a basis or motivation for the intended research statement (Adika, 2014).

Contrastively, the author of the articles studied seemed to forget or offer weak arguments or gap of their research. Similarly, a study conducted by Armagan (2013) also found that three of the journals studied in this study shown no explicit discussion part, yet only discussing the problem in the research articles. Moreover, in the introduction part, lack to no explanation related to gap of the study was found.

The second least mentioned move in the article's introduction investigated is third move which is occupying the niche. Most of the articles did not explicitly elaborate the focus of the research. This leads to the confusing of what the study entails. The final paragraph of the Introduction section must include a solution in which we will explain the information we produce, and related data. The conclusion is equally important in summarizing the achievement of the article and perhaps suggesting the direction that the community might take in expanding the research described in the body of the text. In other words, the conclusion suggests the impact that the article should have

(Soule, Whiteley, & McIntosh, 2007; Armağan, 2013). That is what is missing from most of the articles being studied.

4.2 The sequence of section in introduction literary based journal articles

The findings of the sequencing structure also do not show significant difference from the rhetorical moves in the introduction. Some of the points overlap each other and do not follow the adapted model from CARS. This finding is clarified by another study by Ahmad (2015) which also discovered that the move arrangement by most international writers tend to write their introduction with complete moves, yet they are likely to present them in different patterns. This is probably the reason why not all points or sequence are present in the introduction.

Additionally, not all points in adapted model has compulsory functions which let the authors miss some of the points. The author felt that they already stated the broad rational in which the readers are expected to relate to their background knowledge (Kotze, 2007).

10 Interestingly, it is discovered that the sequence of moves and steps in the introduction does not depend on the level of indexing standard. The data showed that each journal has various quality of articles, irrespective of which class of SINTA indexing it is. Similarly, another research journal examining rhetorical moves in the research paper's introduction is written by EFL writers and it found that there was no uniformity in fields of research articles (Djuwari, 2017). This means that each writer has their own rhetorical patterns which are affected by quite numerous variables. It is almost out of questions to find the exact same rhetorical patterns of a research paper, especially on the sequencing of moves.

5. CONCLUSION

17 Through qualitative design through document analysis, this study aims at find out the rhetorical moves types are used in introduction literary based journal articles and to find out the sequences of section are used in introduction literary based journal articles.

The findings of this study indicate that the article may contain complete rhetorical moves as suggested by Swale and the adapted model, but the exact sequencing of the moves are widely varied, Majority of the introduction found in the articles is written with rhetorical moves, especially the first 10 ve i.e establishing territory. The first least inserted in the introduction is the second move which is 10 establishing a niche, followed by the third move i.e occupying a niche.

Moreover, the standardized level of indexing in a journal does not determine the quality of the research paper's introduction. This is because there is no uniformity in the world of rhetorical patterns in writing since each writer or author has their own style. This is what encourage the author to create modification of the points in the move sequence.

It is important for the authors, however, to critically construct their introduction according to the widely accepted guidelines in order to construct intelligible paper. Therefore, further research regarding the factors that contribute to the dissimilarities in research paper rhetorical patterns may be useful in the field the academic writing.

REFERENCES

1. Afshar, H., & Ranjbar, A. (2017). A comparative study of rhetorical moves adopted in research questions and method sections of applied linguistics research articles. *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics*, 8(1), 46-71.
2. Adika, G. S. (2014). Swales' Cars Model and the Metaphor of Research Space: An illustration with an African Journal. *Legon Journal of the Humanities*, 25, 58-75.
3. Alfaki, I. M. (2015). UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ENGLISH WRITING PROBLEMS: DIAGNOSIS AND REMEDY. *International Journal of English Language Teaching* Vol.3, No.3, pp.40-52, May 2015.
4. Amnuai, W., & Wannaruk, A. (2013). Investigating Move Structure of English Applied Linguistics Research Article Discussions Published in International and Thai Journals. *English Language Teaching*, 6(2).
5. Aragón Jiménez, C. E., Baires Mira, D. C., & Rodríguez, G. S. (2013). An analysis of the writing skill difficulties of the English Composition I students at the Foreign Language Department of the University of El Salvador. San Salvador: University of El Salvador.
6. Armağan, A. (2013). How to write an introduction section of a scientific article? *Turk J Urol*. 2013 Sep; 39(Suppl 1): 8–9.
7. Broughton, G., Brumfit, C., Flavell, R., Hill, P., & Pincas, A. (2003). *Teaching English as a Foreign Language*. New York: Routledge Education Books.
8. Can, S., Karabacak, E., & Qin, J. (2016). Structure of Moves in Research Article Abstracts in *Applied Linguistics*. *Publications* 2016, 4, 23; doi:10.3390/publications4030023.
9. Creswell, J. W. (2007). *qualitative inquiry and research design* (2nd ed). Sage: Thousand Oaks, CA.
10. Creswell, J. W. (2009). *search Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publication.
11. Day, R. (1994). *How to Write and Publish Scientific Paper*. 4th ed. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press.
12. Donald Ary, L. C. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education* (8th ed). California: Wadsworth.
13. Fareed, M., Ashraf, A., & Bilal, M. (2016). ESL Learners' Writing Skills: Problems, Factors and Suggestions. *Journal of Education and Social Sciences* Vol. 4(2): 1, 2016.
14. Graham Packham, e. a. (1985). *Studying in Australia: Writing Assignments* Melbourne. Melbourne: Thomas Nelson Australia.
15. Harold Borko, S. C. (1963). Criteria for Acceptable Abstract: A Survey of Abstracters' Instruction. *American documentation*, 149-160.

16. Harris, Z. S. (1959). The transformational model of language structure. *Anthropological Linguistics*. JSTOR, 27-29.
17. Hartley, J. (2008). *Academic Writing and Publishing*. New York: Routledge.
18. Hengl, T., & Gould, M. (2002). *RULES OF THUMB FOR WRITING*.
19. Herzber, P. B. (2001). *The Rhetorical Tradition: Readings from Classical Times to the Present*. Bedford/St. Martin's.
20. Hoey, M. (2001). *Textual Interaction: an introduction to written text analysis*. London: Routledge.
21. Hyland, K. (2000). *Disciplinary discourse: Social Interaction in Academic Writing*. London: Longman.
22. Hyland, K. (2003). *Second Language Writing*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
23. Hyland, K. (2005). *Metadiscourse*. London: Continuum.
24. John M Swales, C. B. (2009). *Abstract and the Writing Abstract*. University of Michigan Press.
25. Khan, J. H. (2013). *The Nature and Scope of Literary Research*. Vallabh Vidyanagar: Sardar Patel University.
26. Khany, R., Aliakbari, M., & Mohammadi, S. (2019). A model of rhetorical markers competence in writing academic research articles: a qualitative meta-synthesis. *Asian-Pacific Journal of Second and Foreign Language Education* (2019) 4:1.
27. Knight, K. L. (1994). Structure of a scholarly manuscript. *Journal of Athletic Training*, 201-206.
28. Koltay, T. (2010). *Abstracts and Abstracting: A Genre and Set of Skills for the Twenty-First Century*. Oxford, UK.
29. Kosasih, F. R. (2018). A Genre Analysis of Thesis Abstracts at a State University in Banten. *Lingua Cultura*, 12(1), February 2018, 9-14.
30. Kotze, T. (2007). *Guidelines on Writing a First Quantitative Academic Article*. Pretoria: University of Pretoria.
31. Soule, D. P., Whiteley, L., & McIntosh, S. (2007). *Writing for Scholarly Journals: Publishing in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow.
32. Staiger, D. L. (1996). What Today's Students Need to Know about Writing Abstracts. *International Journal of Business Communication*, 29-33.
33. Stapleton, P. (1987). *Writing Research Paper: an Easy Guide for Non-native English Speakers*. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.
34. Strickland, J. (1986). The Research Sequence: What to Do before the Term Paper. *JSTOR*, 233-236.
35. Swales, J. (2004). *Research Genres: Explorations and Applications*. Cambridge: University Press.
36. Tankó, G. (2017). Literary research article abstracts: An analysis of rhetorical moves and their linguistic realizations. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes* doi: 10.1016/j.jeap.2017.04.003.

37. University of Melbourne. (n.d). Writing an Abstract. Retrieved January 28, 2019, from University of Melbourne: https://services.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/471274/Writing_an_
38. Whitaker, A. (2010). Academic Writing Guide. Bratislava, Slovakia: City University of Seattle.
39. Yasin, B., & Qamariah, H. (2014). The Application of Swales' Model in Writing a Research Article Introduction. *STUDIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION*, 1(1), 29-41, 2014.
40. Zand-Moghadam, A., & Meihami, H. (2016). A Rhetorical Move Analysis of TEFL Thesis Abstracts: The Case of Allameh Tabataba'i University . *Issues in Language Teaching (ILT)*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1-23, June 2016.

Rhetorical Moves

ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	owl.english.purdue.edu Internet	184 words — 3%
2	Jerald C. Moneva, Jhea A. Perolino, Sheila T. Ycong. "Selfie and Self-Esteem", International Journal of Social Science Research, 2020 Crossref	105 words — 2%
3	journal.teflin.org Internet	56 words — 1%
4	docplayer.net Internet	41 words — 1%
5	idr.uin-antasari.ac.id Internet	41 words — 1%
6	"Academic and Professional Discourse Genres in Spanish", John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2010 Crossref	38 words — 1%
7	wacana.ui.ac.id Internet	32 words — < 1%
8	ejournal.ihtdn.ac.id Internet	28 words — < 1%
9	Bin Yin. "An exploratory genre analysis of three graduate degree research proposals in applied linguistics", Functional Linguistics, 2016 Crossref	27 words — < 1%

10	Alamri, Basim M.. "Connecting Genre-Based and Corpus-Driven Approaches in Research Articles: A Comparative Study of Moves and Lexical Bundles in Saudi and International Journals.", The University of New Mexico, 2018 ProQuest	26 words — < 1%
11	milicavukovic.yolasite.com Internet	25 words — < 1%
12	Budsaba Kanoksilapatham. "Rhetorical structure of biochemistry research articles", English for Specific Purposes, 2005 Crossref	16 words — < 1%
13	garuda.ristekdikti.go.id Internet	16 words — < 1%
14	elilt.org Internet	15 words — < 1%
15	Bougere-Trahan, Karoni . "And Still, They Rise: Women Who Have Successfully Risen to the Rank of Chief of Police.", Pepperdine University, 2019 ProQuest	13 words — < 1%
16	www.ijarp.org Internet	11 words — < 1%
17	eprints.unm.ac.id Internet	10 words — < 1%
18	repository.upi.edu Internet	9 words — < 1%
19	endometabol.com Internet	9 words — < 1%
20	Marta Aguilar. "The peer seminar, a spoken research process genre", Journal of English for Academic Purposes, 2004 Crossref	8 words — < 1%

21 Swift, Christopher. "Stakeholder Perceptions of a Civic Education Program at an International School in Europe.", University of Minnesota, 2020
ProQuest 8 words — < 1%

22 gbata.org
Internet 8 words — < 1%

23 research-publishing.net
Internet 8 words — < 1%

24 Kifayatullah Khan, Wasal Khan. "Perceptions of Students and Teachers about Students' Proficiency in English Language at Higher Secondary Level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan", International Journal of English Linguistics, 2019
Crossref 6 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON
EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF