

## Rhetorical Moves of Research Article Abstracts in Linguistics and Language Education with Different Quartile Level

<sup>\*1</sup>Wahyuni Triyanna, <sup>2</sup>Alamsyah Harahap, <sup>3</sup>Wisma Yunita

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Universitas Bengkulu

Bengkulu, Indonesia

wtriyanna@gmail.com, alamsyahharahap18@yahoo.com,

wismayunita@unib.ac.id

**Abstract.** Writing an abstract in a research article is very important. The existence of abstract is compulsory in a research article. It is a research summary that must be attached and presented with the article. This study aims to identify moves and the most common pattern in RA abstracts in linguistic and language journals with different quartiles level. By using descriptive qualitative method, eighty RA abstracts of linguistic and language education journals with different quartile level were extracted from eight journals. The result finding; 1) Move 2 (Aim/Purpose) exists in seventy RA abstracts, Move 3 (Method) is present in sixty two RA abstracts, and Move 4 (Finding/Result) appears in Seventy Eight RA abstracts. In contrast, Move 1 (Introduction) is found in only 50 RA abstracts, and Move 5 (Conclusion) appears in 31 RA abstracts. 2) Q1 journal have the most frequent move, indicating a more comprehensive and detailed structure in their abstracts. In contrast, journals in lower quartiles, such as Q3 and Q4, often feature abstracts with fewer moves. As this study focuses only on the rhetorical move and pattern of RA abstract in field of linguistic and language journal with different quartile level, future research should conduct a comparative study and language features of the RA abstract in the field of across discipline with different quartile level.

**Keywords:** Abstract, Linguistic and Language Journal, Rhetorical Move

### Introduction

Creating an abstract for a research article is crucial. Since it serves as a summary of the information contained in the research that has been conducted. As a result, abstract writing should be brief, simple, and constrain the information necessary to comprehend the overall article's content. Research papers, theses, and conference papers commonly have abstracts.

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Corresponding author: *Wahyuni Triyanna, wtriyanna@gmail.com*

Writing abstracts has become mandatory in research articles and theses. After reading the title, a reader typically proceeds to read the abstract before moving on to the introduction.

In both national and international journals, abstract submission is crucial. Reading the abstract provides additional information about the research objectives. Keywords that facilitate the examination of the research are also identified through the abstract. The shift in the abstract aims to broaden the scope of the research article's objectives.

Composing an abstract is a challenging task. It must be written in a clear and structured manner to ensure that readers from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds can readily grasp the essence of the article. According to Arsyad (2014), university students find it challenging to produce an abstract for a research article (RA), but so do lecturers and inexperienced authors.

Difficulty in writing abstracts in Indonesia, as in many other places, often relates to understanding the correct move and pattern in academic abstract writing. Many researchers may not be familiar with the standard structure of academic abstracts, which typically include the research background, research objectives, research methods, research findings, and conclusions. This difficulty often results in abstracts that are unfocused and do not accurately portray the essence of the research. Limited proficiency in English, which is often the international language in academic publications, can lead to challenges in crafting sentences and phrases that are precise and accurate.

Numerous studies have been conducted on abstracts by both domestic and foreign researchers. For example, Kaya & Yağiz (2020) reviewed the abstracts of research papers in the field of English Language Teaching (ELT) authored by Turkish and non-Turkish academics. The results showed that there was no statistically significant difference in the moves of the two groups. However, abstracts from Turkish authors typically had three moves: purpose, method, and result. In contrast, abstracts from foreign authors were more likely to have four moves: purpose, method, result, and conclusion.

The second study, authored by Tan & San (2012), examined and contrasted the rhetorical moves used in the abstracts of published papers in the field of communications and computer systems engineering. Using Santos' (1996) five moves pattern as the model of analysis, the data showed that some of the rhetorical moves were used in both the published articles and the abstracts of the students' term papers. Nonetheless, there were differences in their usage patterns. When compared to summaries with fewer moves, the study also showed that abstracts containing all five moves provided a more thorough summary of the study's substance.

The third study, authored by (Behnam & Golpour, 2014), examined the variations in abstract generic structure between students who were native English speakers and those who were not (Iranian). According to the study's findings, writing varies between disciplines and languages and at various text levels. The textual structure is the primary distinction in the cross-disciplinary evaluation of RA abstracts. Linguistic RA abstracts essentially follow the international norm based on the M2 - M3 - M4 - M5 pattern of the English academic discourse community, according to the paradigm developed by (Hyland, 2000). Although mathematical RA abstracts don't follow a standard format, writers from other

countries use the M2 - M3 format, while those from Iran use the M3 - M4 format.

Some previous studies have discussed the move analysis and linguistic features of research abstract (RA) in various disciplines. There are rarely study has discussed about the rhetorical moves of RA's abstract in Linguistic and Language journals with the different quartile level.

Studying abstracts from journals with different quartile levels allows us to understand which research trends are dominant or receiving more attention in international research community. They typically represent research that is considered to have greater quality and impact. Journals with higher quartile levels typically publish research that makes a significant contribution to the field of linguistics. Therefore, researching abstracts from these journals can provide insights into the development of theories and methodologies in linguistics. Studying abstracts from journals with different quartile levels enables us to evaluate the quality of the research and the methods used. This can help in identifying best practices and innovations in linguistic research.

### **Academic Writing**

Academic writing is crucial for students as it allows them to develop essential writing skills, particularly in academic contexts. According to Grabe & Kaplan (1996), composition plays a key role in this process, as it encompasses two main types of writing: writing that involves transformation and writing that involves telling or retelling. The former includes expository and argumentative writing, while the latter focuses on narrative and descriptive writing. To succeed in academic writing, students must master the ability to manipulate language and content, following specific guidelines and conventions that help present ideas systematically and support them with references to authoritative sources.

Unlike creative or personal writing, academic writing often explores alternative explanations and underlying theories that shape behavior and events in everyday life. It follows a structured format with a clear beginning, middle, and end. According to Oshima and A. Hogue (2007), when a researcher presents an opinion in academic writing, they are expected to support it with references to published work on the topic. This sets academic writing apart from informal genres, such as stories or personal letters, which often use slang and incomplete sentences. Wennerstrom (2003) notes that formality in academic writing involves the use of parallel structures, frequent nominalizations, and careful sentence construction.

### **Research Article(s)**

A research article (RA) is a type of academic writing that plays a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge within the academic community. Writing a research article requires specialized skills that differ significantly from writing academic papers for classroom assignments (Coffey & Atkinson, 1996). As noted by Hyland (2000), research articles are essential for researchers to share their findings with others in their field. In Indonesia, many resources focus on writing RAs in English, offering guidelines for composing theses, dissertations, essays, and reports, all of which emphasize the importance of crafting an effective abstract in English. These articles are intended for publication in scholarly journals or books, following scientific techniques and accepted academic standards.

Research articles serve as a means of reporting original research, typically published in peer-reviewed journals. According to Hall (2017), a research article is a report of original research that has undergone rigorous peer review and contributed to the body of knowledge within a particular field. Research articles are often assessed based on their contribution to a subject area, and the publication of a professor's research can be a significant factor in determining their tenure at a university. Historically, these articles were primarily read by graduate students and academic professionals, but their accessibility has expanded with the rise of digital platforms. Research articles typically compare their findings with existing studies and may also address theoretical or methodological concerns.

The structure and linguistic features of research articles have been extensively studied, with genre analysis serving as a key method in understanding their composition. Swales (1990) highlights the CARS (Create a Research Space) model, which is used to analyze how research articles position their studies within the broader academic discourse. This model identifies rhetorical structures and communicative purposes in the introduction of research articles, helping scholars establish context and identify research gaps. Research articles are characterized by specific structural elements such as introductions, literature reviews, methodologies, findings, discussions, and conclusions, which vary across disciplines. The increasing importance of digital publishing has also transformed the way research is disseminated, making scholarly work more accessible globally through open-access journals and digital repositories. However, these changes have also brought challenges, including concerns about the rise of predatory journals and the need for quality control.

### **Abstract**

The abstract is a crucial element in a research article, providing a concise summary of the entire study. It must encapsulate the core content of the research in the shortest possible form, making it essential that it accurately reflects the study's objectives, methodology, findings, and conclusions. Writing an abstract can be challenging due to its need for precision and brevity while ensuring it doesn't overlook any important details of the research. According to Kawamura (2011), an abstract is a standard component of journal articles, in contrast to books, and is mandatory for academic works such as journals, research reports, theses, and dissertations. Day & Gastel (2012) differentiate between two types of abstracts: indicative and informative. The informative abstract is a condensed version of the entire work, providing an overview of the topic, methodology, findings, and conclusions, whereas the indicative abstract outlines the topics covered, helping readers decide if the paper is relevant to their interests.

Abstracts serve as a critical tool for readers in determining whether a paper aligns with their research interests. They are particularly useful for managing time, as readers can quickly assess if the content is worth reading in full. If an abstract captures the reader's attention, they are likely to proceed with reading the complete paper. Today, abstracts are easily accessible both in libraries and online, allowing readers to search for and evaluate research papers efficiently. They can read an abstract first, and if it piques their interest, they may download the full article or find it in the library. This accessibility aids researchers and scholars in navigating the vast amount of academic literature available.

## Rhetorical Move

A rhetorical motion is an effective and convincing way to use language. It is a discourse technique that uses a variety of strategies to persuade and sway an audience. Rhetorical move is a step or pattern in which each move rhetorically has its own gist and coherently functions to engage each move (Wang & Tu, 2014). Move structure analysis, or just "move analysis," is one of the most widely used genre analysis methods, according to Schneider & Baron (2014). Zhu (2005) asserts that genre analysis can be applied to academic or professional writings by employing move analysis, often known as steps or moves, as a unit analysis method. In the context of research article abstracts, a rhetorical move refers to a strategic segment or step that authors use to effectively communicate specific aspects of their study to the audience. These moves are purposeful and structured to guide the reader through the abstract, ensuring that key elements of the research are conveyed clearly and persuasively.

Common rhetorical moves in an abstract include introducing the research context or problem, stating the research purpose or objective, outlining the methodology, presenting the main findings, and highlighting the significance or implications of the results. By employing these rhetorical moves, authors ensure that their abstract is not only informative but also engaging and persuasive, facilitating a better understanding of the research and its contribution to the field. In contrast to the previously suggested structures, Hyland & Tse (2004) propose the IPMPPrC model, another five-move theory, for text analysis. The specific purpose of this five-move theory is to access RA abstractions. The purpose of establishing this five-move structure is not to address specific move steps, but rather to provide a claim regarding RA abstractions and an intertextual projection regarding the importance of each study (Hyland & Tse, 2004).

To give a better context of the key features of the IPMPPrC structure, the table below explains the fundamental purposes of each move in the five-move theory (Hyland & Tse, 2004).

**Table 1. IPMPPrC Structure**

RA Section	Structural Moves	Description of Their Functions
Abstract	Move 1 : Introduction	Sets the background for the paper and explains the motivation behind the study or discussion.
	Move 2 : Objective / Purposes	Clarifies the purpose, central argument, or hypothesis, outlining the paper's objectives.
	Move 3 : Method	Describes the methodology, procedures, assumptions, and data used.
	Move 4: Product/Result	Summarizes key findings, conclusions, or achievements.
	Move 5 : Conclusion	Analyzes or expands on the results, drawing conclusions, highlighting applications, or discussing broader implications.

## Method

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach with content analysis as the research method because it analyzed document contents. According to

Arifin (2012), descriptive qualitative research aims to explain and provide answers to a current event. The method of descriptive research focuses on characterizing the traits of a certain person or group (Kothari, 2004). This study utilizes qualitative data, specifically abstracts collected from a range of scholarly journals. One type of descriptive research is documentary analysis, also known as content analysis (Ary et al., 2010). The total number of abstracts analyzed was eighty from linguistics and language journals published across different quartiles (Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4). Each quartile was represented by two journals, with ten abstracts from each journal. Gregory (2009) states that the minimum requirement of the corpus for genre analysis is thirty texts, which the study exceeds by including eighty abstracts.

In this study, the researcher selected top two journals to represent each quartile, choosing those ranked among the top two in their respective quartiles. This selection ensures that the journals reflect the best representation of their quartiles, as top-ranked journals typically have a strong reputation and publish research with significant scientific impact. Additionally, selecting journals across all four quartiles prevents bias toward high-tier journals (Q1 and Q2) and includes contextual insights from lower-tier journals (Q3 and Q4). This comprehensive selection allows for clearer comparisons across different quartile categories. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which is based on specific considerations (Sugiyono, 2017). The chosen journals are indexed in Scopus and are open-access, ensuring free availability for analysis. Data collection relied on checklist instruments to identify and analyze rhetorical moves. Each column in the rhetorical move and pattern table represents a structural move based on Hyland's (2005) five-move model, facilitating systematic identification, classification, and analysis of the abstracts.

### Findings and Discussion

The data analysis result show that authors use different number of rhetorical move in their abstract. The frequencies of rhetorical moves in those RA abstract are shown in table 2 below:

**Table 2. Rhetorical Frequencies in the RA Abstracts**

Rhetorical Move		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Percentage
Move	Desc	n=20	n=20	n=20	n=20	n=80	
Move 1	Introduction	16	14	13	7	50	62.5%
Move 2	Aim/Purpose	19	17	17	17	70	87.5%
Move 3	Method	20	16	14	12	62	77.5%
Move 4	Finding/Result	20	20	19	19	78	97.5%
Move 5	Conclusion/Suggestion	10	9	7	5	31	38.7%

The data from Table 2 highlights the distribution of rhetorical moves in Research Article (RA) abstracts across four quartiles (Q1 to Q4) and provides a comprehensive comparison of their frequency. The findings demonstrate varying patterns of rhetorical move usage, influenced by journal quartile rankings, which are summarized and analyzed as follows.

The introduction move appears in 62.5% of the abstracts analyzed, showing a moderate presence overall. The highest frequency is in Q1 (80%), with a noticeable decline in Q4 (35%). This trend indicates that higher-ranked journals prioritize contextualizing their research and presenting the rationale for the study. Conversely, lower-ranked journals (Q4) may underutilize this move, potentially diminishing the clarity of the research's relevance for readers.

The aim or purpose move is one of the most consistently used moves, appearing in 87.5% of abstracts. Its presence is particularly high in Q1 (95%) and only slightly lower in Q2, Q3, and Q4 (85% each). This uniformity reflects the universal importance of explicitly stating research objectives across all journal quartiles, underscoring its role as a fundamental rhetorical component in abstracts.

The method move appears in 77.5% of the abstracts, with the highest representation in Q1 (100%) and a gradual decline through Q2 (80%), Q3 (70%), and Q4 (60%). This pattern highlights the importance of methodological transparency in high-impact journals (Q1), as it directly contributes to the study's credibility. Lower-ranked journals (Q4) may focus less on methodological details, potentially impacting the perceived rigor of their studies.

The finding or result move is the most frequently occurring move, present in 97.5% of the abstracts. It is consistently included in nearly all quartiles, with Q1 and Q2 exhibiting 100% frequency and Q3 and Q4 slightly lower at 95%. This near-universal inclusion demonstrates the centrality of presenting results in abstracts, regardless of journal ranking, as it is the core element of scientific communication.

The conclusion or suggestion move appears in only 38.7% of abstracts, making it the least frequent move. Its usage is highest in Q1 (50%) and decreases progressively through Q2 (45%), Q3 (35%), and Q4 (25%). This declining trend suggests that lower-ranked journals may view the conclusion move as less critical or optional, focusing more on other rhetorical elements.

The data reveal clear distinctions between higher-ranked (Q1, Q2) and lower-ranked (Q3, Q4) journals in terms of rhetorical move usage. High-ranking journals prioritize a more structured and comprehensive approach to abstract writing, often including moves like introduction, method, and conclusion to ensure clarity, credibility, and contextual relevance. In contrast, lower-ranked journals exhibit less consistency, particularly in the inclusion of introduction and conclusion moves, which may affect the overall quality and impact of their abstracts. These findings emphasize the importance of adhering to rhetorical conventions, particularly in journals aiming for higher impact and readership. The differences also highlight potential areas for improvement in abstract writing practices among lower-ranked journals, where a more consistent application of rhetorical moves could enhance the clarity and effectiveness of their research communication.

The finding of this research shows that the majority of journal article abstract in different quartile level have move 2, move 3, and move 4. Move 2, Move 3, and Move 4 are the most frequently occurring moves because writers consider these three moves to be essential elements in the structure of an abstract. They are typically used to elaborate on the main ideas or key points that the article aims to convey.

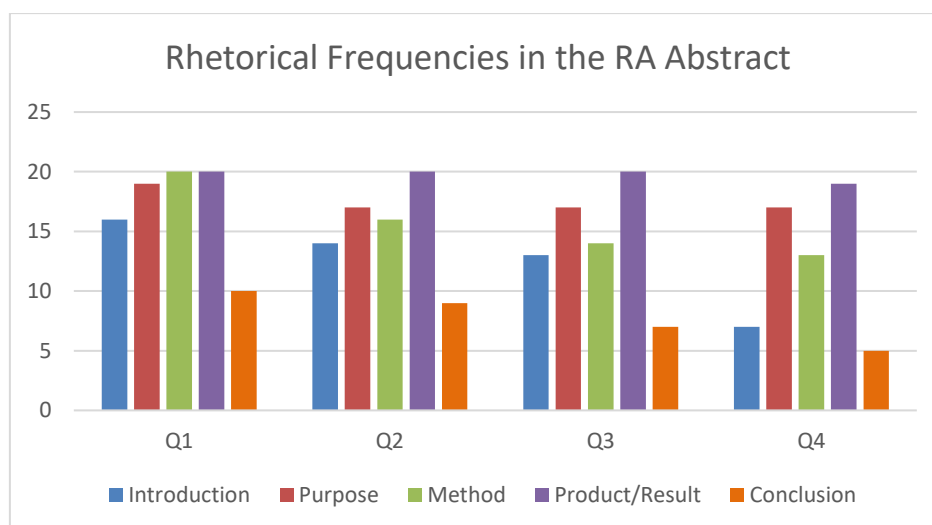
On the other hand, move 1 and move 5 are regarded as supporting moves. Their role is more focused on providing an initial context and concluding the writing with a summary or recommendation, which makes their frequency relatively lower compared to Move 2, Move 3, and Move 4.

The consistent move identification results in research article abstracts with different quartile levels above are likely the result of the authors' similar writing experiences, sociocultural backgrounds, educational backgrounds, and background knowledge, or of their adherence to the same discourse community guidelines. The findings of this study support Belcher's (2009) assertion that an abstract must contain three key components: the purpose, the technique, and the research's outcome in order to provide readers with compelling information. Additionally, Hardjanto (2017) discovered that moves 2, 3, and 4 were present in nearly all abstracts and were therefore deemed required moves in five international journals that were published in the domains of physics, biology, engineering, linguistics, and medicine.

According to Wei et al., (2022), the research goal is outlined in Move 2. It usually responds to the query, "What is the study about? This step is essential because it provides context for the reader by describing the study's importance and its goals. Move 2 is typically required in academic writing, as evidenced by numerous studies that have shown, especially in abstracts authored by inexperienced writers. According to (Swales et al., 2009), move 3 is the methodology section is vital for replication and comprehending the context of the research, and the methods section is essential. It has been observed that this stage is commonly included in abstracts at various educational levels, with particular steps in the technique typically appearing at high rates (Putri et al., 2021). This includes details about the materials, subjects, and procedures, addressing the question, "How was the research done?" Move 4 presents the study's main findings, answering the question, "What did the researcher find?"

The charts below illustrate the differences in the research article abstract with different quartile level.



**Table 3. The Differentiation of Rhetorical Frequencies in RA Abstracts**

The significant reference between the four quartiles level journal is about the total number of move per quartile. Q1 journal have the most frequent move, indicating a more comprehensive and detailed structure in their abstracts. Authors publishing in Q1 journals tend to include a greater variety of moves, ensuring that the abstracts provide a thorough representation of the research objectives, methodology, findings, and conclusions. This reflects the rigorous standards and broad readership expectations associated with high-impact journals, where a detailed abstract is essential to engage diverse audiences. As Hyland (2004) argues, high-impact journals maintain strict writing conventions to ensure clarity, accessibility, and engagement across disciplinary boundaries. Similarly, Swales and Feak (2012) emphasize that abstracts in prestigious journals serve as a gateway for international readership, necessitating precision and completeness in rhetorical structure.

Q1-Q2 journals are more likely to follow international standard formats in terms of structure, length, and consistency in the use of tense in academic writing (Hyland, 2004; Swales & Feak, 2012). This indicates that high-impact journals are more disciplined in applying standardized abstract writing guidelines, making them more accessible to the global academic community.

In contrast, journals in lower quartiles, such as Q3 and Q4, often feature abstracts with fewer moves. These abstracts prioritize simplicity and brevity, focusing primarily on the core elements; Purpose, Method, and Results. Despite the differences in complexity, all quartiles share similarities in adhering to conventional rhetorical structures, particularly the inclusion of essential moves to maintain clarity and coherence. This balance between differences and similarities highlights the adaptation of abstract structures to meet the varying expectations and audience scopes of journals across different quartile rankings. Q3-Q4 journals may exhibit greater variation in abstract format and writing style, depending on the guidelines of each publisher (Bhatia, 2004). The lack of uniform standards in lower-quartile journals can lead to inconsistencies in abstract structure and the use of academic language.

This study in line with Kanafani (2022), who stated that there is a significant difference between Q1 and Q4. Almost all Q1 journals have complete

moves in their abstracts, and these moves decrease as the quartile ranking of a journal decreases.

The findings differ from those of Kurniawan (2019), who stated that journal quartile does not necessarily affect the domination of the standard rules of RA abstracts' rhetorical organization and linguistic realizations in AL journals. Journal quartile did not necessarily affect the manifestation of all moves and steps based on the closely similar number of occurrences of three instituting steps in Method move and the obligatory status of Purpose and Findings moves.

High quartile journals tend to have more complete moves in their abstracts due to the rigorous standards and broader audience they cater to. These journals are often read by diverse international scholars who expect detailed and well-structured abstracts that provide a clear understanding of the study's objectives, methodology, results, and conclusions. Including all moves in an abstract ensures that the research is presented comprehensively, making it easier for readers to assess the study's relevance, reliability, and contribution to the field. Additionally, higher quartile journals usually have strict editorial guidelines, which demand that authors adhere to a full rhetorical structure to maintain clarity, coherence, and accessibility for a wider audience.

In contrast, lower quartile journals may prioritize brevity and simplicity in their abstracts, often focusing on the core moves such as Purpose, Method, and Results. These journals are typically aimed at a narrower audience, often within specific regional or niche contexts, and may have less stringent publication guidelines. As a result, authors may omit certain moves, such as Introduction or Discussion, to save space or reduce complexity. This streamlined approach reflects the focus of lower quartile journals on efficiency and readability rather than exhaustive detail, catering to a more specialized readership that may already be familiar with the broader context of the research.

The difference in the completeness of moves between high and low quartile journals also highlights variations in the editorial and peer-review processes. High quartile journals often emphasize the importance of showcasing the novelty and significance of research, requiring abstracts to include detailed explanations of context, methodology, and findings. This ensures the research aligns with the journal's high standards and appeals to its competitive readership. On the other hand, low quartile journals may place less emphasis on comprehensive abstracts, allowing authors to focus more on the primary results and less on peripheral details. These differences underscore the impact of journal quartile ranking on the rhetorical structure and depth of research article abstracts.

The unexpected result in this study is that, although Move 3 (Method) is one of the most frequently occurring moves in research article abstracts, there are still six abstracts in Q3 journals and seven abstracts in Q4 journals that do not include this move. This finding suggests that, despite the essential role of the method section in providing transparency and credibility to research, lower-quartile journals may place less emphasis on explicitly detailing methodological approaches in abstracts.

One possible explanation for this omission is the word limit constraints imposed by journals. Lower-quartile journals may have stricter word limits for abstracts, leading authors to prioritize other moves, such as findings and purpose, over the method section. Additionally, some researchers may assume that the

methodology is implied or well understood within the field, reducing the perceived necessity of explicitly stating it in the abstract.

Another reason could be the variation in disciplinary writing conventions and journal guidelines. Swales (1990) highlights that different discourse communities establish their own norms and expectations for academic writing. In some lower-ranked journals, there might be a tendency to focus more on the study's results rather than the methodological details. This aligns with Bhatia's (1993) argument that the genre of research abstracts can differ significantly depending on the communicative purpose and target audience of the journal.

Moreover, Hyland (2004) suggests that abstract structures can reflect the perceived importance of different rhetorical moves within a particular discipline or journal. In Q3 and Q4 journals, the emphasis may be placed more on the research findings rather than the process used to obtain them. This shift in focus could be attributed to the assumption that interested readers will consult the full article for methodological details rather than relying on the abstract.

Overall, while Move 3 (Method) is generally expected in research abstracts, its omission in certain Q3 and Q4 abstracts highlights the flexibility in abstract structuring and the influence of journal-specific norms. This finding suggests that methodological transparency in abstracts is more rigorously enforced in higher-quartile journals, while lower-quartile journals may allow greater variation in how authors choose to present their research. Future research could further explore how journal policies and field-specific conventions influence the inclusion of methodological details in abstracts across different disciplines.

## Conclusion

This study aims to discover the rhetorical move in the RA's abstract and explore the most common pattern. It can be concluded as follows:

First, the construction of a research article abstract can involve considering five moves: Introduction, Aim/Purpose, Method, Result, and Conclusion. Among all moves, the dominant moves found in this research is the three moves, namely aim/purpose, method, and result, while the introduction and conclusion is less used. The cause of this difference might be caused by different requirement or standard that each journal has imposed implicitly and might be caused attributed to the tendency of researchers to emphasize the most critical information specifically, the aim/purpose, method, and result. These moves are often prioritized because they provide immediate insight into the study's relevance and contributions.

In contrast, the introduction and conclusion might be condensed or underrepresented due to the abstract's brevity and the need to focus on the core elements that attract readers' attention quickly. Then, the most common pattern found in this research is three moves pattern. The three-move pattern, comprising Aim/Purpose, Method, and Result, emerges as the most prevalent structure in research article abstracts. Its widespread use can be attributed to its comprehensive nature, which effectively organizes key research components in a logical and systematic manner. By focusing on these essential aspects, the pattern provides clarity and ensures that the research objectives, methodology, and findings are communicated succinctly and coherently.

This structured approach not only facilitates a better understanding of the research but also enhances its accessibility to readers. By offering a complete yet concise overview of the study, the three-move pattern serves as an effective framework for academic writing, guiding readers seamlessly through the core elements of the research. Its logical presentation makes it a preferred choice for presenting information in research abstracts.

Second, the differences between the move of research article abstract in different quartile level. Journals in Q1 tend to have more complete moves in their abstracts compared to those in other quartiles, reflecting the higher standards and broader readership they cater. Q1 journals emphasize providing a comprehensive overview of the research, including all critical moves such as Introduction, Purpose, Method, Results, and sometimes Conclusion or Discussion. This thoroughness ensures that abstracts meet the expectations of diverse international readers who rely on detailed and well-structured abstracts to assess the study's relevance, reliability, and contribution to the field. The inclusion of all moves not only enhances clarity and coherence but also aligns with the strict editorial policies commonly upheld by Q1 journals.

In contrast, journals in lower quartiles (Q2, Q3, and Q4) often feature abstracts with fewer moves, prioritizing simplicity and brevity. These journals typically target a narrower or more specialized audience, allowing for a more streamlined presentation that focuses on core moves like Purpose, Method, and Results. While this approach is effective for specific readerships, it underscores the influence of quartile rankings on the rhetorical structure of abstracts. The difference in move completeness highlights the varying expectations, editorial standards, and audience scope across quartile levels, with Q1 journals prioritizing comprehensive abstracts to maintain their high impact and global relevance.

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