

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study applies qualitative method as research methodology. This research is conducted by using this method to answer two questions, namely the rhetorical moves and the use of hedges and boosters in abstracts written by Indonesian and International writers in the field of education. It used text analysis to identify, to interpret, and to discover the occurrence of rhetorical moves and the use of hedges and boosters in abstracts from two corpus.

Qualitative approach seeks to provide a thicker account of the discursive activities of these particular groups, allowing the target features to be more clearly interpreted as instances of socially situated practice. It should be noted that informants' accounts were obtained as a means of investigating textual features, seeking to provide further evidence for the social nature of discourse and the relations that underlie the construction and interpretation of texts. (Hyland, 2005).

This study also used library research to take the data (corpus). Library research is an approach in which no participants are involved because the researcher only investigates sources that provide factual information. The researcher alone also locates, identifies, and interprets the data (George, 2008, p. 6). Library research was chosen because it fitted this study since the data was retrieved from open access journal and the corpus

there were the primary data of this study. Moreover, this study also applies comparative study approach, particularly descriptive comparative, in order to compare two groups in an attempt to draw conclusion and find out the similarities and differences between two groups.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted online from a journal namely Cogent Education that published by Taylor and Francis Ltd. from United Kingdom. Cogent Education is a leading multidisciplinary open access journal, publishing high-quality, peer-reviewed articles across the breadth of education research. Cogent Education is in category Q3 Scopus indexed checked via *scimagojr.com*. It publishes articles from all over the world including Indonesian writers and releases many collections of journals about education. This research was conducted in October to December.

C. Data

1. Corpus

The total 20 abstracts in the field of education were chosen for this proposed study. In detail, 10 International writers' abstracts and 10 Indonesian writers' abstracts were compared to answer the research questions. For Indonesian writers, the researcher checked all the abstracts to make sure that they were written by real native Indonesian without partnering with someone from other countries. As for International abstracts, they were written by writers from Ethiopia, Iran, Hungary, USA, and Finland.

2. Corpus Resource

The source of corpus that used in this research is retrieved from Cogent Education which is an open access journal through its official website <https://www.tandfonline.com>. The abstracts from journal collections were limited to year 2020 and 2021. One volume approximately has 150 educational research articles/journals/papers. The list of collections can be seen below:

- a. Volume 7 (2020)
- b. Volume 8 (2021)

D. Data Collection Technique

1. Documentation

The data were collected through documentation which means the corpuses of both writers were purposively choose because the study was focused on education field. This study used documents analysis or usually called contents analysis as the way to collect data. Contents analysis aims to get data analysis from the data source. The technique of data collection was done by using following steps:

- a. Taking the data from 20 abstracts of two corpus (International and Indonesian)
- b. Finding out the move patterns appeared in both abstract corpuses.
- c. Looking for all sentences which contain hedges and boosters in every move inside the abstracts.

2. Checklist

The checklists were divided into two checklists. The first checklist contains abstract rhetorical moves along with its patterns, and the second checklist contains hedge and booster words. The moves were based on Hyland (2000) within five moves which consists of Move 1 (Introduction), Move 2 (Purpose), Move 3 (Method), Move 4 (Product), and Move 5 (Conclusion). In addition, a checklist for hedges and boosters based on the words list of hedges and boosters.

E. Data Analysis

To do the rhetorical moves analysis of the abstracts, Hyland's (2000) five-move model was chosen. Consequently, this model is shown to be more powerful to address abstract rhetorical move structure in comparison to other models. Hyland's (2000) five-move model and its functions of each move: The procedure of this corpus-based comparative study was followed these steps:

a. Data Identification

The data were identified by using Top-down and Bottom-up approach. The Top-down approach is based on background knowledge, makes predictions, and searches the text to get the meaning of a text. A passage can be understood even if all of the individual words are not understood. On the other hand, Bottom-up approach is building up to the identification of grammatical structures, sentences, and longer texts. Letters, letter clusters, words, phrases, sentences, longer text, and finally meaning is the order in achieving comprehension. (Neil in Nunan,

2003). The Top-down approach was used in identifying abstract moves frequency and patterns, and the Bottom-up approach was used in finding hedges and boosters occurrence.

b. Data Classification

The data were classified after the identification. Data will also be categorized based on Hyland's five rhetorical moves for abstract analysis and Hyland's framework for hedges and boosters.

c. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed to find out the move patterns that appeared in abstracts and the similarities and differences of the using of hedges and boosters in abstract from two groups.

d. Data Interpretation

After the data is being analyzed, the next step is interpretation. This is a description of the result. The comparison between two groups (International and Indonesia corpus) was explained to find out the differences and the similarities related to abstract rhetorical moves and the using of hedges and boosters.