



WRITING INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH RESEARCH ARTICLE INTRODUCTION: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SWALES MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in an attempt to provide a solution for writers generally in writing a proper research article that is acceptable to the international community journal. To find an alternative solution, the authors explore how the model applied Swales in writing research articles. Swales model is one model that can be accepted and has been used extensively in writing the introduction. The implementation of Swales exploration model is conducted through qualitative research. Six preliminary research articles written in Indonesian and six research articles written by speakers of English are analyzed by using analysis model Swales (2004) for three purposes: 1) to identify the move and their sub-units, step, used in research articles in Indonesian; 2) describes a generic pattern identified in the preliminary research articles in Indonesian language; and 3) comparing patterns obtained with generic scientific articles in English. Introduction on each article in both Indonesian and English were analyzed divided into three move and analyzed based on the purpose of communication in every step of text originating from each move, which will be obtained writing patterns of each article

Keywords: *predecessor, articles, studies, English, Indonesian, Model Swales*

INTRODUCTION

Written academic discourse is inevitably linked to spreading and exchanging knowledge and information among individuals, groups and members across institution and discourse community. Conclusively, the process of disseminating knowledge among those people in academic discipline is imposed by the differences of language and culture. That noteworthy condition definitely has gained many linguists, educators and researchers' attention across discipline to conduct research in intercultural

analysis on written academic discourse. To involve in a certain academic discourse community, the writers significantly need to understand and know the belief and value of that discourse community (Swales, 1990). Otherwise, they are not able to joint and participate in the process of exchanging and disseminating knowledge.

Several decades ago, the intention of rhetoric analysis extensively focused on research article introduction. This focus is not without reasons and consideration. Firstly, research articles are considered as familiar academic written discourses that are practical in all field and discipline. Second, research article introductions are normally structured by purpose, method and result which are easy to compare between disciplines. Thirdly, introduction of research articles are always the most difficult part for writers in producing academic writing. Finally, introduction is always the first impression for publisher to consider a research article whether it is accepted or rejected (Jogthong, 2001).

The 1990s model of genre analysis on the three-moves introduction proposed in seminal work by Swales called CARS (Create a Research Space) has been regarded as a breakthrough in academic writing style of English, that is very helpful for NNS who will study in English discourse community. A research conducted by Golebiowski (1999) revealed the earlier investigation of the Swales model applied to the rhetorical structure for introductions that the model is successfully represented in English introduction sections. The CARS model has been used as a basic framework in analyzing research article introductions (RAIs) and has been employed in analyzing research article from different languages, for instances a research conducted by Ahmad in 1997 and also been applied in many different discipline (Samraj, 2002; Samraj, 2008).

The basic application of CARS is connecting the communication purpose in the text through move. The 1990s version of CARS model is organized by three movements—move one (1) is called establishing centrality, move two (2) is establishing a niche and move three (3) is named occupying the niche. Every move has several steps which contain some points, for instances, there are some points that underscore move 1 namely: claiming centrality; making topic generalization(s) and; reviewing items of previous research. Move 2 moreover, is underlined by counter-claiming; indicating a gap; question-raising and; continuing a tradition. Finally move 3 is highlighted by outlining purposes; announcing present research; announcing principal findings and; indicating research article structure. Those important

points are not always stated in every move in research introduction, some might be overlooked and some research introductions are typically stressed by particular points. It depends on different discipline and different languages of research introductions.

Further, CARS model is revised in order to match all particular types of RAIs. Thus the updated version of CARS is known as CARS model 2004 (Briones, 2012), this version will be employed in the analysis part of this study. There are some points of each move are present in particular article and some points are ought to be stated in each article. Thus it make the latest version is more flexible to apply on distinctive feature of RAIs. Therefore, the 2004 version of Swales model can successfully account for most of the limitations mentioned (Ozturk, 2007).

The major purpose of this study is to provide solutions for writers in writing good article introductions that are accepted in international journal community. Moreover, it is also to provide new information about how to write an appropriate organization of introduction and encourage the writers to write more research articles. Besides, the findings of the study can provide some theories in teaching academic writing for English department students. Therefore, the writers assume that it is worth to conduct this study in order to unravel those difficulties.

METHODS

In order to achieve a better understanding of this study, we were guided by the following research questions:

1. How are the structure of *move* and *step* found in Indonesian research article introductions?
2. How are the writing patterns of Indonesian research article introductions?

Data Collection and Analysis

The research design of this study is qualitative study by using document analysis method. Six article introductions written in Indonesian were collected from VISIPENA journal volume VII, number 1, 2016. The updated version of the Swales model was used in this study. Those articles were then analyzed and segmented thoroughly based on the format of Swales model, including move and steps, which later from the analysis it would depict the writing pattern of those article introductions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis, it was found that from six article introductions written in Indonesian, all of the articles followed CARS Swales model M1-M2-M3. The result from the analysis is tabularized as follows:

Table1. Move structure of the six article introductions from VISIPENA journal

Article	Move sequence	M1	M2	M3	Total
Article 1	M1-M2S1A-M2S1B-M3S1-M3S2-M3S1	1	2	3	6
Article 2	M1-M2S1A-M2S2-M3S4-M3S1-M3S2-M3S1-M3S5	1	2	5	8
Article 3	M1-M2S1A-M2S1B-M3S1	1	2	1	4
Article 4	M1-M2S1A-M2S2-M3S1	1	2	1	4
Article 5	M1-M2S1A-M2S1B-M3S2-M2S2-M3S1	1	3	2	6
Article 6	M1-M2S1A-M2S1B-M3S1-M3S2-M3S1-M3S5	1	2	4	7

From the result above, the typical pattern of Indonesian article introductions in VISIPENA journal illustrated as follows;

Establishing a field by topic generalization- establishing a niche by indicating a gap and presenting the current phenomenon and adding to what is known- presenting the current work by announcing the research purpose and benefit of the study.

The analysis of the introductions from six articles in VISIPENA journal has shown some similar writing patterns with the format of Swales model. It has shown that all introductions from the articles analyzed followed the Swales model. In the Swales model, Move 1 (*establishing a territory or field*) is supported by reviewing a large number of previous researches. Reviewing previous studies is needed in order to make a claim about the topic discussed. This part is also important for the reader's information in understanding the research focus. For that reason, Swales (2004) stated that citations are required in Move 1. The findings of this preliminary study, however, have shown that two (4) out of the 6 articles does not cite previous research and two (2) other articles refer to only one citation in the

introduction. Reflecting on the Swales model, it seems that citations are not obligatory in establishing the background of the topic in those articles.

Moreover, Move 2 is supported by *indicating a gap, adding to what is known and positive justification step*. It is depicted from article introductions in VISIPENA journal that most of the M2 were distributed in the introductions. M2S1A or *indicating a gap* was all portrayed in each article introductions. M2S1B however, only existed in article 1, 3, 5 and 6. This move is possible to appear several times interchangeably with M2S1B if the topic presented in article introduction increased specifically. Further, M2S2 or *presenting positive justification* was only presented in article 2, 4, 5. Yet, this step is an optional step that commonly appeared when the author wants to state the proof of the concept presented (Swales, 2004).

Furthermore, in Move 3, all article introductions had all M3S1 or *presenting the present work via announcing present research descriptively and/or purposively*. This step is an obligatory step in Swales model. From the existence of this move and step it shows that the authors were aware of the importance of stating the goal of their researches. M3S2 was also frequently found in the article introductions 1, 2, 5 and 6. It is commonly found in Indonesian article introductions. Here, the authors explicitly stated the research questions of the study, still, this move and step is optional in Swales model. Only one article introduction used M3S4 or *summarizing the methods* of the study. According to Swales (2004), this move and step is not only optional but also less fixed in their order of occurrence than the others. M3S5 or called *announcing principal outcomes* were also utilized in only two article introductions; 2 and 6. In this step the authors explicitly stated the outcome of the study. However, this step is probable in some fields but unlikely in others. Reflecting on the Indonesian article introductions, sometimes the authors explicitly stated this step in their research article introductions.

To sum up, it can be seen from six Indonesian article introductions that all move suggested by the Swales model are presented. This findings is however, contradicted with the previous research findings conducted on articles introduction written in English in EEJ journal written by Indonesian Writers (Yasin & Qamariah, 2014) where M2 was mostly absent in the article introductions. Ranging from M1 until M3, the present of M1 shows that the author stated the background of the topic at the beginning of the research article; yet the citation is not presumed to be obligatory by the writers. In swales model however, citation in M1 is seen to be required for it shows well developed background of the current research topic. Meanwhile M2 shows

that there is needed to establish the concern of the study and bring up the problem to be solved. The existing of M3 showed the purpose of the research conducted. However, the variation of optional moves and steps are rarely found in the articles. According to Swales (2004), the present of those optional moves and steps can show the essential of the study conducted.

CONCLUSION

To write a better research articles to be accepted in the journal community is pivotal to do. We cannot deny that the intercultural communication of the English research articles becomes a significant thing to consider in order to writing as the way the native speakers write. This study saw that significant point. Providing a standard model of how research article written in the international journal context is expected to be a solution for the writers especially novice article writers to adapt that model as the guideline. By looking at six Indonesian article introductions, the typical pattern of how introduction articles written are revealed. It could be a deduction for the researchers themselves to see how the comparison of both Indonesian and English article introductions written. And from the pattern found, it is expected the writers could seek the common but missing and also important parts as it is found in the English research articles, thus the research articles written could be accepted in the international journal community.

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