

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The world has witnessed an increasing number of adherent of genre-based approach to text level analysis which has aroused great interest, particularly in applied linguistics. Since the early 1980s, interest in genre centered approaches to the analysis of written and spoken discourse has been motivated by the need to provide satisfactory models and descriptions of academic and scientific texts and to enhance the ability of non-native speaker students to understand and to produce them (Holmes, 1997).

A lot of the attention of genre study has been devoted to the overall organisation of the text or move analysis. Move analysis was developed by Swales (1981) as part of genre analysis in order to identify and illustrate the rhetorical organization of particular texts (Kanoksilapatham, 2007). These moves are known as functional unit of text used for identifying the whole text purpose or communicative purpose within the text segment (Ruiying & Allison, 2003; Swales, 1990). The intention is to help students to be able to produce and understand different types of text and the nature of different types of texts (Hopkins & Evans, 1988)

While still based theoretically in understandings of the shared nature of moves, many studies in majority reported the issue of range, or how necessary a move is and the others focused on amount or length of moves in the text

(Yang & Allison, 2003; Morales, 2012; Kanoksilopatham, 2005; Ozturk, 2007; Vakili and Kashani 2012). Researchers within genre studies have also explored many sources of variation of moves in the texts.

A study conducted by Luciana Junqueira (2013) reports the cross-cultural rhetorical patterns of academic applied linguistics book reviews in English and Brazillian Portuguese (BP). It explored how this genre is contextualized in a Brazillian and in an English-medium journal, following a move analysis. The findings revealed that the academic book reviews largely followed the moves first identified by Motta-Roth (1998), with the exception of evaluative Move 3. Further, the book reviews in English appeared to be more critical than the BP ones. However, the BP book reviews displayed considerably more variation in moves than the English counterparts.

The degree of variability in the structure of research article introductions within a single discipline were also explored in a study conducted by Ismet Ozturk (2007). Some subdisciplinary variation was identified. The two subdisciplines seemed to employ different and almost unrelated move structures. In the second language acquisition corpus one type of move structure was predominant while in the second language writing corpus, two different types of move structure were equally frequent. It is suggested that these differences can be explained in terms of the concepts of “established” field and “emerging” field.

In a study conducted by Abarghooeinezhad and Simin (2015), a comparison was made between Persian and English electronic engineering

research papers in terms of the moves in abstract sections. 50 abstracts were analyzed based on Santos (1996) and AntMover software genre analysis models. The results revealed that Persian and English abstract section moves did not fully correspond to Santos's model and some variations were reported between the moves used by Persian and English authors.

According to Derewianka (1990), there are thousand of texts around and those can be classified into genre through three characteristics; purpose of communication, structure and language features. This is in line with SFL's tenet that genre is contextually purposeful and meaningful. The main concern in SFL is the link between language in text, spoken and written, and its functions in different social settings

According to Halliday (1978), the forms of language are figured out by a number of key characteristics which surround social contexts. Halliday (1978) named the features as field (the activity going on), tenor (the relationships between the people involved in the communicate act) and mode (the channel of communication). Field, tenor and mode are also known as three variables that determine register. A genre comes about as particular values for field, tenor and mode regularly co-occur and eventually become stabilized in the culture as 'typical' situations (Eggins, 2004).

According to Holyk (2013), language variability can be observed everywhere in language, at all levels, in different dialects and different registers. Therefore, it can be assumed, even within one genre, there will be variation in texts and texts like encyclopedia entries are then varried.

In the national curriculum of Indonesia, genre based approach also gain interest. In line with the development of English language students' communicative competence as a goal in Indonesian curriculum (Doughty & William, 1993; Ellis, 2000), the implementation of genre based approach can be seen in the guideline created by Kemendikbud as stated in Permendiknas No. 24, ayat 2: 2006 and Permendikbud No. 103 Tahun 2014. Refers to the implementation of genre based approach, therefore, English language teachers need to know and also teach the variability of texts.

In Indonesian curriculum, there are thirteen kinds of genre that should be taught to develop students' literacy and communicative competence or the skill to communicate with different purposes and contexts, one of them is report. Report is one genre of academic texts which functions to "provide information about a class of things" (Derewianka, 2003). Report text needs to be mastered by the students resulting informative text using their analytical thinking. Referred to KD 4.9.1 "Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi social, struktur teks, dan unsure kebahasaan teks *information report* lisan dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait topik yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas IX" as stated in Permendikbud no.24 tahun 2016, Indonesian teacher can use encyclopedia as a good example to teach report genre and its variability of texts, compared to the other texts that have monotone structure.

And despite previous studies concerned move analysis in texts, to date, however, the researcher have not found one focusing on the move in

encyclopedia entries. Continuing the move analysis study, the present study examined the variation of moves between two children's animal encyclopedia entries. In terms of methodology, however, almost all studies in varied disciplines have employed one or more of Swales' move analytic models, including in Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (Basturkmen, 2009, Lim, 2010; Oztürk, 2007; Yang & Allison, 2003), Art History (Tucker, 2003), Education (Lim, 2010), Geology (Dressen, 2003), Management (Lim, 2006), Medicine (Li & Ge, 2009; Nwogu, 1997), Biomedicine (Dubois, 1997) and Social Sciences (Brett, 1994; Holmes, 1997; Lewin, Fine, & Young, 2001). In contrast, this study will bring in the Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics model of the text analysis as a point of reference.

1.2 Research Questions

In line with the background above, the present study aims to answer the following questions:

1. How do the moves vary in both encyclopedias?
2. How do the process structure of the moves vary in both encyclopedias?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Continuing the move analysis studies, the present study examined the variation of moves between two children's animal encyclopedia entries

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the moves and the process structure of the moves in two children's animal encyclopedias. The data would be taken from "Encyclopedia of Knowledge: A Complete Guide to Almost Everything" and

“The Little Animal Encyclopedia.” The analysis is at the level of textual analysis of clause unit as representation of the interpersonal meaning.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Because the material of English language learning need to be varied, this study is meant for contributing the material development for Indonesian teacher to teach report genre and its variation. The result of the present study can also be useful as an initial study that shows variation of moves in encyclopedia can be analysed using Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistic.