Genre Analysis of Babylon University Theses Abstracts Using Swales' CARS Model: A Corpus Linguistics Study

تحليل مستخلصات رسائل الماجستير لطلاب جامعة بابل باستخدام نموذج سويلز: دراسة في علم متن اللغة

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المستخلص

تدرس الدراسة الحركات الأكثر شيوعًا وفقًا للنموذج سويلز الذي يستخدمه طلاب جامعة بابل في مستخلصاتهم. تحاول هذه الدراسة معرفة الحركات والخطوات في أطروحات طلاب جامعة بابل. تهدف الدراسة إلى معرفة الحركات الأكثر استخدامًا في مستخلصات رسائلهم، واستكشاف الخطوات الأكثر شيوعًا في جميع الحركات، واستكشاف الحركات البلاغية المستخدمة في مستخلصات رسائل طلاب جامعة بابل. تفترض الدراسة أن جميع الحركات مستخدمة وأن خطوات الحركة الثالثة هي الأكثر استخدامًا لدى طلاب جامعة بابل . لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة وإيجاد صحة الفرضية، تتبع الدراسة إجراءات معينة، وتقدم خلفية نظرية واختيار البيانات للتحليل وفقًا لنموذج سويلز للوصول إلى استنتاجات معينة. تم التحقق من جميع الفرضيات. توصلت الدراسة إلى استنتاجات معينة مفادها أن طلاب جامعة بابل يتبعون نموذج سويلز بفعالية في كتابة مستخلصاتهم ويطبقون جميع الخطوات ولكن الخطوات في الحركة الثالثه هي الأكثر شيوعًا.

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Abstract

The study examines the most common moves according to the Swales model used by Babylon University in their abstracts. This study attempts to know the moves and steps in Babylon University students' dissertations. The study aims to find out the most used moves in the abstract of Babylon University student's Dissertations, explore the most common steps in all moves , and explore the rhetorical moves that are used in the abstract of Babylon students' Dissertations.

The study hypothesizes that all moves are used and the move three steps are the most used ones in Babylon University students in their abstracts. To achieve the aims of the study and find hypothesis validity, the study follows certain procedures, Presenting a theoretical background and select data to analyse according to Swales (CARS) modal to reach to certain conclusions. All of the hypotheses have been verified. The study has arrived at certain conclusions that Babylon university students follow effectively Swales modal in writing their abstracts and they apply all moves but the steps in move three are the commonest ones.

Introduction

Introductory ىote:

This chapter introduces the problem of the present paper in which Corpus Linguistics and analysis Babylon University students dissertations abstract according to Swales modal. In addition, the aims, hypothesis, produces, limits and value.

The Problem

In recent studies, corpus linguistics and genre analysis have become widely used, especially in academic writing, because they provide statistical analysis of data. In addition, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, the analysis of abstracts for Babylon University dissertations has not been tackled before according to the Swales (CARS) modal and Hyland's (2000) Model. This study aims to fill this gap by studying abstracts according to Swales and Hyland models. The study will be expected to answer the following questions:

1-What are the most common moves found in the abstract of Babylon University students' Dissertations?

2-What are the most frequent steps within Swales Moves in the abstract of Babylon University students' Dissertations?

3-Which rhetorical moves are utilized by Babylon University students in their dissertation abstracts?

Aims

The study aims to:

1-Finding out the most common moves found in the abstract of Babylon University students' Dissertations.

2-Exploring the most frequent steps within Swales Moves in the abstract of Babylon University students' Dissertations.

4-Explaining specific rhetorical moves are utilized by Babylon University students in their dissertation abstracts.

Hypothesis

Dissertation abstracts are not something simple; it is full of grammatical and lexical features that make her distinguished from other types of Academic writing. The researcher hypothesized that all moves are used and the third move is the common move and steps in the third move is the most which used by Babylon University students. According to Hyland moves , the researcher hypotheses that the move 1,2 and 4 are the most common moves used by Babylon students .

Limits

1-The present study is limited to identifying the moves and steps that have been used by Babylon University students in writing their abstracts.

2-The present paper uses two methods, the quantitative and the qualitative to analyse the selected data.

3-The present study is limited to Swales's (CARS) modal steps and moves and Hyland's (2000) Model with his rhetorical moves.

4-The present study is dedicated to examining ten selected abstracts used by Babylon University student's dissertations.

Procedures

1- Presenting a theoretical background about Corpus Linguistics, Genre Analysis, and Abstracts.

2- Presenting the methodology to analyse the selected data.

3-Discuss and analyse the data to arrive at certain conclusions.

Theoretical Background

Introductory Notes

This section presents the theoretical background of the study that related to Corpus Linguistics , Genre Analysis , and abstract.

Corpus Linguistics

In recent years, the study of which words occur together, and their frequency of cooccurrence, has received a lot more attention in corpus linguistics. A corpus is a large collection of texts, spoken or written, typically stored as a database in a computer. Those doing corpus linguistics can then use the database to find out how often specific words

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or phrases occur and what types of collocations are most common (Yule ,2020)

Corpus is usually computer-readable and able to be accessed with tools such as concordances which can find and sort out language patterns. The corpus has usually (although not always) been designed for the analysis, and the texts have been selected to provide a sample of specific text types, or genres, or a broad and balanced sample of spoken and/or written discourse(Stubbs 2004).

Genre Analysis

Genre as 'a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture' Martin's (1984 : 25) . it has been elaborated by Martin and Rose (2007: 8) to become " Social because we participate in genres with other people; goal-oriented because we use genres to get things done; staged because it usually takes us a few steps to reach our goals." Swales prefers calling " metaphor " for genres rather than definition because the definition does not give us any idea about the topic we are talking about. Genre analysis focuses on the analysing move–step structure and lexico-grammatical features of the text. (Afful, 2016, 2005; Agbaglo & Fiadzomor, 2021; Bhatia, 2004; Swales, 1990) .It is a method of examining a type or style of writing to better understand that genre's conventions, expectations, purpose, and intended audience. (Genre Analysis & Reverse Outlining, n.d) . Affal and Kyei defined genre analysis as " "unique understanding into the nature of writing in both academic and professional contexts" (p. 1).

Abstracts

Abstracts are used in a variety of academic contexts and it helps readers to know if this topic is related to their research. Therefore, many professionals and research conferences require abstracts to accept your research or article. It is one of the most important aspects of dissertations which represents aims, objectives, problems and findings with keywords. In general, abstracts follow predictable patterns; each sentence has a job and it is about 250 words. Hyland (2004) said that an abstract "selective representation rather than an attempt to give the reader exact knowledge of an article's content" (p. 64). Salager-Meyer (1990) stated that abstract is " crystallization " (p.367). Hyland (2000) said that an abstract is a way of convincing and persuading the reader that what you are reading is worth it. Bhatia (1993) said "a description or factual summary of the much longer report, and it meant to give the reader an exact and concise knowledge of the full article"(p.78)

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Methodology
Swales' CARS Model

Analyzing an abstract in any research is a tough job but Swales in his CARS modal introduces three "moves" that many abstracts have to analyze.

Move 1: Establishing a Territory

In this move, the author sets the framework and perspective for his or her research and provides a necessary overview of the topic. This move includes one or more of the following

Step 1: Claiming Centrality

The author probes and questions the audience for this paper to embrace and approve of the research as an important, substantial, or crucial research area. To claim centrality the author could try to attempt to write: "Knowledge of X has great importance for"...

Step 2: Making Topic Generalizations

The author built assertions about the present study in the field. For example:

"the properties of X are still not completely understood".

Step 3: Reviewing Previous Items of Research

The researcher associates what is found in the field or area of study and who discovered or found it. For example: Halliday and Hasan stated that the transitivity system is more specific than ergative one "

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

In this move, the researcher claimed that there is an open "niche" in the current research, an area or subject that requires further investigation and extra exploration. The author is able to determine a niche in any of the ways listed below:

Step 1 : Counter-claiming The author challenges previous research by forming a counter-claim. For example: " When Halliday and Hasan consider X is an accurate method, a thorough investigation shows that their method is defective "

Indicating a Gap The researcher illustrates that the previous study did not address all problems adequately and properly. For example: " Although previous studies clearly mentioned X, but it has not covered Y "

Question-raising the author pose an inquiry about former and earlier studies , suggesting that more research needs to be done. For example, "While Halliday and Hassan have established X, these results prompt several questions, involving …… "

Continuing a Tradition The researcher establish the paper as a valuable addition of current study. For example: " previous studies suggested X. Extra work needed to confirm the findings."
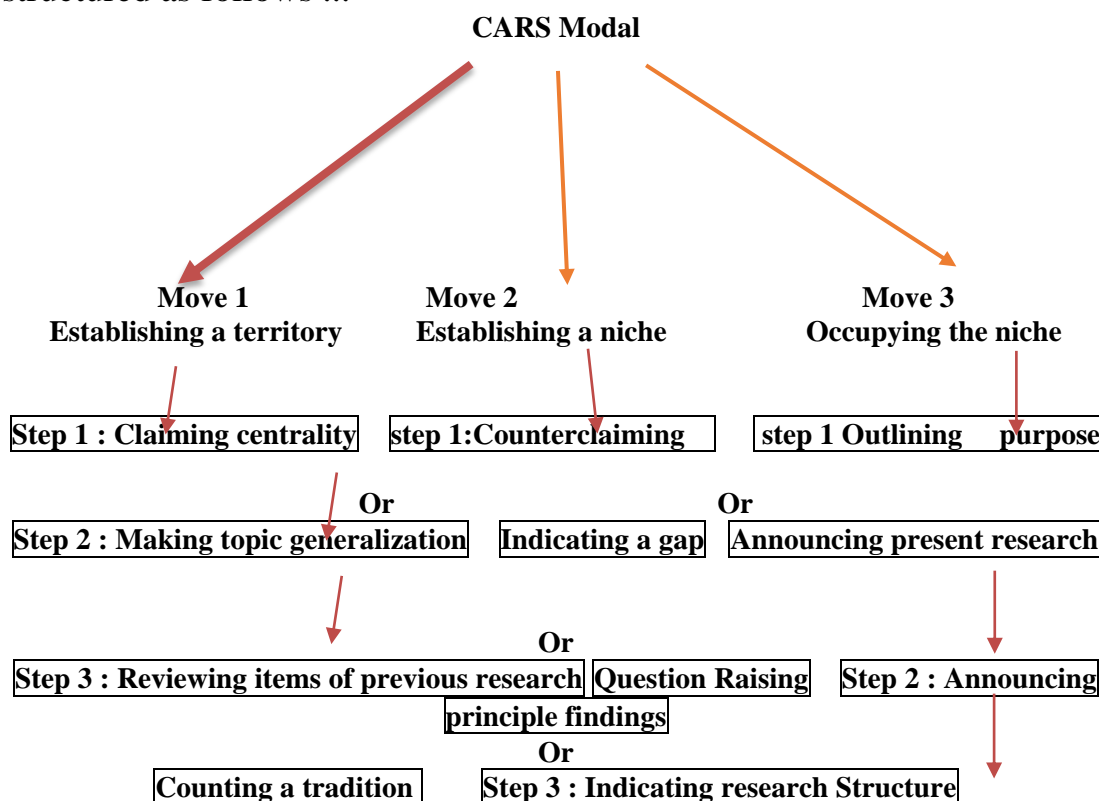
Move 3: Occupying a Niche

the author in this move made the niche that put in Move 2 into the research space that he or she will fill; that is, the writer illustrates how he or she will confirm the counter-claim made, address the missing words , answer the question asked, or continue the research tradition. The initial step (lA or 1B) is obligatory، despite that many research papers end after reaching this step.

Step l A: Outlining Purposes The writer shows the principle aim(s) of the present study. For instance : "The current research seeks to explain ..."

Step 1B: Announcing Present Research The author explains the research in the present article. For example: "This paper outlines four different studies between April 2010 and March 2022."

Step 2: Announcing Principal Findings The author highlights the main conclusions the research. For example: " The conclusions of the study said.."

Step 3: Indicating the Structure of the Research Article The author highlights the structure of the article. For example: "This paper is structured as follows ..."

CARS Modal

Move 1	Move 2	Move 3
Establishing a territory	**Establishing a niche**	**Occupying the niche**
Step 1 : Claiming centrality	step 1:Counterclaiming	step 1 Outlining purpose
Or		**Or**
Step 2 : Making topic generalization	Indicating a gap	Announcing present research
	Or	
Step 3 : Reviewing items of previous research	Question Raising	Step 2 : Announcing principle findings
	Or	
Counting a tradition	Step 3 : Indicating research Structure	

In order to find Rhetorical Moves in Abstracts, the researcher is going to apply Hyland's (2000) Model.

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                              Move

   Move 1      Move 2      move 3      Move 4      Move 5

   Introduction  purpose  Methodology  product  conclusion
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The Background   The goal of   The methods   The results   The conclusions

Of the study   the study   of the study   of the study   of the study
Data Analysis and Discussion
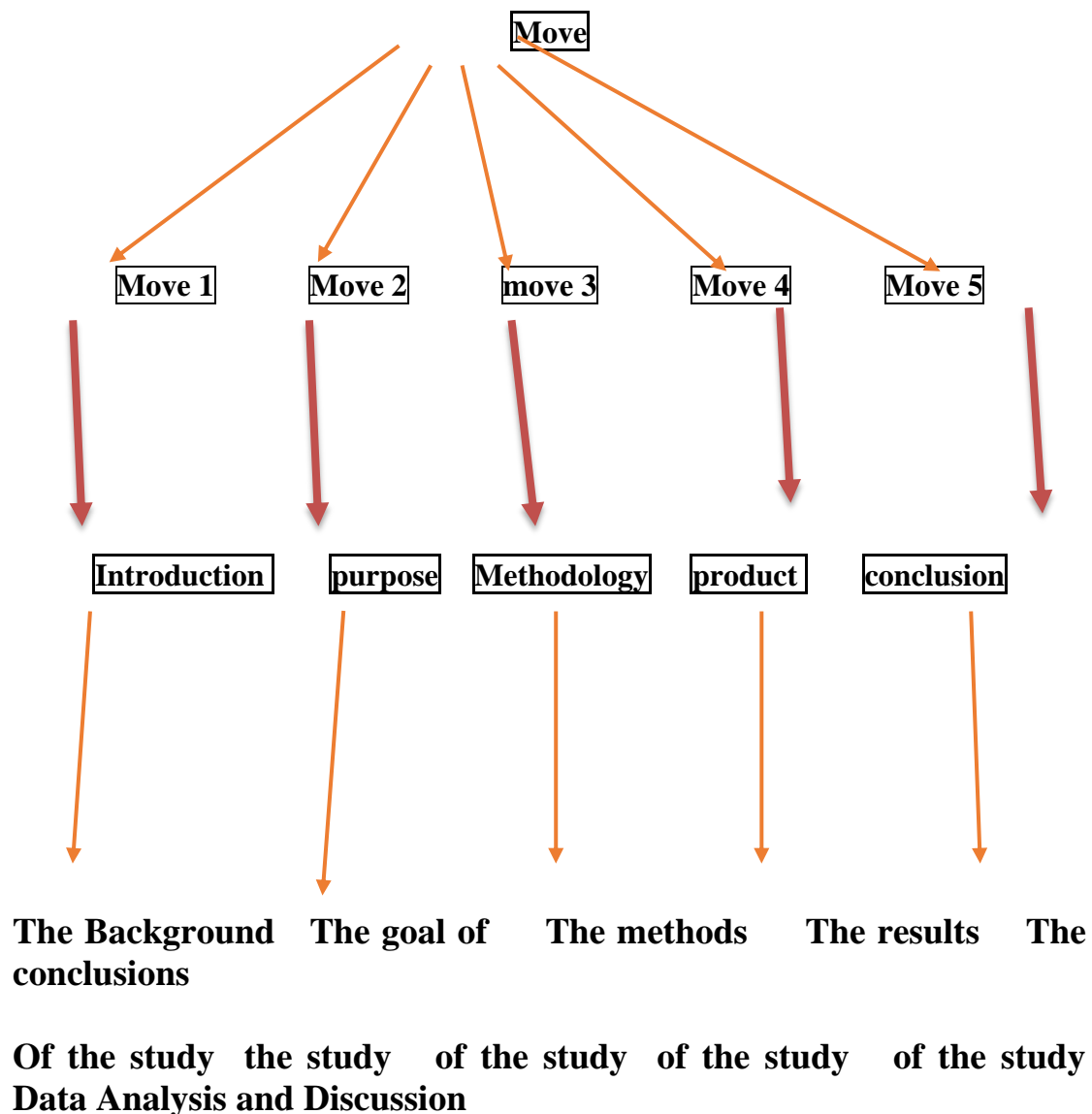
Analysis of Abstract Number 1
Move 1: Establishing a Territory
Step 1: Claiming Centrality
"Televised political interviews have become the most important devices in the mass media all over the world. "
The sentence above argues why the topic is important and claims centrality by saying that televised political interviews is important and emphasis its global significance.

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Step 2: Making a Topic Generalization

"Language plays a vital role throughout conducting these interviews."
The text makes generalizations to help us as readers to have a base or foundation about how political figures use language and the role of language in these interactions .

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

Step 1B: Indicating a Gap

No clear gap is found in this abstract but we can depend on the general idea of the abstract and conclude that the gap is finding specific comparative pragma-stylistics strategies used by British and Iraqi political figures , especially , in televised interviews.

Move 3: Occupying the Niche

Step 1A : Outlining Purpose :

The study aims at:

1 .Finding out the types of speech acts used by the British and the Iraqi politicians in televised political interviews.

2 .Indicating which types of Grecian's maxims are flouted and which are obeyed by the politicians.

3 .Specifying the types of styles used in the political interviews.

4 .Discovering the most recurrent discourse strategies used by the politicians in these interviews.

5 .Pinpointing the pragma-stylistic differences used by the Iraqi politicians in such types of interviews.

The writer of this abstract highlights the important aims which is going to be studied by the researcher through this research such as specifying types of styles, Discovering the most recurrent discourse strategies, Pinpointing the pragma-stylistic , and Finding out the types of speech acts used by the Iraqi politicians in such types of interviews.

Step 3 : Indicating RA structure

" The study consists of five chapters. The problem, the aims of the study, the hypotheses, the procedures,the limits and the value of the study are presented in chapter one. Chapter two is devoted to the theoretical background concerning pragmatics, stylistics and discourse strategies. Chapter three deals with data description، collection and analysis. Chapter four includes the discussions and the contrastive results. Chapter five deals with the conclusions، recommendations and suggestions for further studies."

The structure is clearly mentioned to help readers to understand what is going to come through the research such as purpose, methodology and findings. Also, it is putting the study with its niche effectively and

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providing a map for everyone who is going to read the research and put him in the right spot.

Analysis of Abstract Number 2

Move 1: Establishing a Territory

Step 1: Claiming Centrality

"This study is concerned with the pragmatic aspects of humorous language in some selected American comic episodes extracted from the first, second, and third seasons of 'Still Standing"

This statement clearly stated the importance of studying by focusing on humor. By specifying the focus on American comic episodes, the researcher narrows down a broad topic to a relevant, specific genre within linguistics and humour studies.

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

Step 1B: Indicating a Gap

The researcher is indicating the gap of the research by highlighting the gaps in Grice's maxims and presuppositions by stating:

"Speakers may sometimes not observe one of Grice's maxims of the cooperative principle in certain contexts, or they may use certain expressions to implicate something other than the literal meaning "

This step explains that some pragmatic concepts are not explained within the context of humour so there is a gap and it needs further research.

Move 3: Occupying the Niche

Step 1A : Outline Purpose :

Based on the questions raised, the study is set to achieve the following aims:

(1) identifying the non-observance of Grice's maxims which cause humour and specifying the kinds of implicatures that are employed to issue humour in the American comic episodes,

(2) exposing the role of presuppositional triggers used in the context of American comic episodes,

(3) showing how humour is created because of the inappropriateness of speech acts in relation to their contexts,

and (4) identifying the most common speech acts, types of humour, and techniques of interaction.

The researcher explains the aims of his study by pointing out the non-observance of Grice's maxims, the role of presuppositional triggers, and identifying the most common speech acts.

Step 1B: Announcing Present Research:

The researcher explains or presents the theoretical background and data selection procedures.

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" *The researcher hypothesizes that Grice's maxims of quality and quantity are not observed in the American comic episodes, an unexpected particularized implicature of one of the interlocutors in the flow of conversation causes humour, and the presuppositional trigger of the utterance of one of the interlocutors contradicts with the conversational implicature of the other interlocutor in the American comic episodes and this causes opposing scripts which lead to humour. Moreover, humour, sometimes, results from the inappropriate use of speech act in relation to its context. The particularized implicature of one of the interlocutors in the flow of conversation which causes humour is usually unexpected* "

Step 2 : Announcing Principle Findings

´" *The analysis of the selected comic scenes shows that Grice's maxim of quantity is the most non-observed maxim in the American comic episodes.*"

Despite the researcher does not give us much information about what he had found but he tells us that the non-observed maxim in the American comic episodes is quantity.

Step 3: Indicating RA structure

" *The study consists of five chapters: the first is an introduction about the study, the second and third chapters are concerned with the theoretical part of the study, the fourth chapter is about the practical part of the study and the last one is devoted for the conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.* "

By defining the structure (introduction, theoretical chapters, practical chapter, and conclusion), the researcher provides a clear roadmap for organizing the study, which helps readers understand the planning and flow of the research.

The Analysis of Abstract Number 3

Move 1: Establishing a Territory

Step 1: Claiming Centrality

" *The current study investigates refutation pragma-rhetorically in American and British debates. It is studied in situations selected from American and British political debates.* "

This study identifies the importance and specificity of the topic in political debates and emphasizes its importance by narrowing its scope to the American and British contexts. This step places the study in an important position in the field of political discourse analysis.

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

Step 1B: Indicating a Gap

" *This topic is chosen since it has not been tackled independently in political debates*" The researcher indicates that this topic has not been

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tackled before so we have a lack of research focused on rhetorical aspects of refutation in political debates. "

This research clearly highlights a research gap. By emphasizing the lack of previous studies that focus specifically on the pragmatic-discursive aspects of refutation in political debates, the researcher justifies the need for this research, which is crucial to establishing a niche for the study.

Move 3 : Occupying the Niche

Step 1A : Outlining Purpose :

The present study aims at:

(1) finding out the pragmatic micro-speech acts and other pragma-linguistic strategies that are more frequently used by politicians in British and American political debates;

(2) pinpointing the pragma-rhetorical devices of refutation and demonstrate the significance of employing them on developing the act of refutation in British and American political debates;

(3) determining the strategic maneuvers in the process of refutation in British and American political debates;

(4) pointing out the pragma-dialectic strategies that are deployed in British and American political debates;

(5) identifying the significance of refutation in revealing prejudices on the part of the parties involved in the process of argumentation in British and American political debates;

(6) displaying which pragmatic strategies have more significance in the triggering of refutation; and

(7) developing a model for pragma-rhetorically analyzing refutation in British and American political debates. In line with the aims mentioned above, the following hypotheses are set as regard

The researcher outlines the aims of his study as he is trying to outline the purpose of doing this research. The researcher is trying to find pragmatic micro-speech acts and other pragma-linguistic strategies, pinpointing the pragma-rhetorical devices of refutation; determining the strategic maneuvers in the British and American political debates and developing a model for pragma-rhetorically analyzing refutation in British and American political debates.

step 2: Announcing Principle Findings :

" The findings of the analysis reveal that the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth hypothesis have been verified, whereas, the fifth hypothesis has been refuted. As regard the ninth hypothesis, it is partly confirmed and partly rejected since this hypothesis involves various variables."

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The researcher gave us hints about his conclusion . Listing the hypotheses that have been verified or refuted gives a first look at the results. Although the specific results are not fully detailed, stating the confirmation or refutation of specific hypotheses provides readers with a summary of the study's results and a sense of their accuracy.

Step 3: Indicating RA Structure
Certain procedures are tracked to achieve the aims of the study and check the validity of its hypotheses:
 (1) Providing a thorough theoretical background on refutation ;
(2) defining the role of pragma-rhetoric in political debate ;
(3) Choosing random samples from British and American political debates to be the data of the study;
(4) using the model developed for pragma-rhetorically analyzing illustrative examples which are representative of the data under investigation;
(5) Using suitable statistical means for calculating and tabulating the results of analysis and
(6) discussing the findings of the pragmatic as well as the statistical analyses to come out with some conclusions. Chapter Five provides some main conclusions of the study, recommendations and suggestions for future research.

The abstract covers the procedures followed to conduct the study, including providing the theoretical background, sampling methods, and statistical analysis, before stating that Chapter Five contains the main conclusions and recommendations. This gives readers a clear structure and sequence to the research and guides them through the planned approach to achieving the study objectives.

The Analysis of Abstract Number 4
Move 1: Establishing a Territory
Step 1: Claiming Centrality
" This study conducts a critical discourse analysis of ideology which deals with American presidential campaign (2016) in two American newspapers, namely, The New York Times and The Florida Times-Union. "

This sentence serves as effective evidence of centrality. By identifying the topic (ideology in media coverage of the 2016 US presidential campaign) and the newspapers analyzed, the researcher positions this topic as a suitable and appropriate area of investigation in the fields of discourse analysis and political media studies.

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Move 2 : Establishing a Niche
Step 1A; Indicating a Gap

There is not any direct gap we can say this is a gap but we can say that the study implicitly suggests a gap in whether these newspapers manipulate language for ideological ends. The gap indirectly indicates exploring ideological language manipulation in American campaigns.

Step 1D : Continuing a Tradition

For the process of analyzing the data, an eclectic model based on Halliday's (1971) Systemic Functional Grammar, Fairclough's (1989) Language and power, Van Dijk's (1998) Ideological Square and Van Dijk's (2006) Ideology and Discourse, and is designed.

The reference to the use of an eclectic model that incorporates theories from Halliday, Fairclough, and Van Dijk is consistent with the continuation of the tradition. The researcher bases the analysis on well-established frameworks within critical discourse analysis, indicating that the study is based on good theoretical foundations.

Move 3: Occupying The Niche
Step 1A : Outlining Purpose

"The study aims to find out whether the two selected newspapers manipulate language to gain ideological benefits concerning USA presidential election campaigns or not. "

The aim is to check whether the language in the selected newspapers is being manipulated to serve ideological purposes .

Step 2: Announcing Principle Findings :

" The study comes out with the following conclusions: 1. The language of the newspapers is manipulated to serve certain ideologies. This means that each article talks about the positive aspects when it talks about the in-group, and the negatives of others when it talks about the out-group. 2. In terms of vocabulary, both newspapers use negative vocabularies when they talk about others, and use positive vocabularies when they talk about self. 3.The material process of transitivity is used more frequently in the language of the selected newspapers. While the existential process is the least used process in NYT."

The results are summarized and reveal the ideological bias in how language is manipulated. Focusing on the positive language of the ingroup (self) and the negative language of the outgroup (others) are used. These results give readers a first look at the findings of the study and emphasize contributions to understanding the manipulation of ideological language in the media.

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Step 3 : Indicating RA Structure

" The present study consists of two parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical part contains three chapters. The first chapter presents the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedure, limits of the study and value of the study. The second chapter deals with the literature about critical discourse analysis and ideology. The third chapter deals with the main approaches and the model of the study. The practical part contains two chapters. Chapter four analyzes the twenty articles of the selected newspapers. The fifth chapter gives some conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research work. "

This abstract provides a clear structure for the research, telling us both the theoretical and practical parts and the focus of each chapter. This structure helps readers understand the organization of the study and what to expect from each section.

The Analysis of Abstract Number 5

Move 1: Establishing Centrality

Step 1 : Claiming Centrality :

" This study concentrates upon feminist theory. In its comprehensive sense, the term 'feminism' hints at a collection of principles that upholds that women face certain negative cultural, social, and political issues. "

This sentence makes a clear claim to centrality by positioning feminist theory as a central field of study and addressing the cultural, social, and political issues faced by women; it places the study within a relevant framework. This can be identified as a claim to centrality because it highlights the importance of the topic.

Move 2 : Establishing a Niche

Step 1B : Indicating a Gap

"This work attempts to tackle the problem of oppression through feminist stylistic study"

The gap isn't stated directly but It points out by saying that oppression, from a female point of view needs more research.

Move 3 : Occupying The Niche

Step 1A : Outlining Purpose :

" Along with, it aims at: identifying the relationship between discourse and society; investigating how through feminist stylistics, linguistic structures are being clearly revealed to the reader's mind; bringing to view the role of language in showing the social identities and the nature of relationships among people in fictional works؛ highlighting the role of readers in bringing to light the underlying meanings inherent in the fictional discourse; uncovering the underlying mechanisms of oppression within society that lead to new approaches of resistance and

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transformation; and contributing of the feminist study to the improvement of women's lives. "

The purpose is outlined clearly with discourse, society, feminist stylistics, language, social identities, and uncovering mechanisms of oppression. It gave us an idea about what we are going to read through the study.

Step 2 : Announcing Principle Findings

" The study has arrived at various findings: all behaviours, whether they are verbal or non-verbal, positive or negative, represent certain ideologies; social problems، such as oppressions of women, can be tackled through literature; the possibility of applying stylistic model to interpret a fictional work instead of using literary criticism; and investigating the sequence of events leads to certain standpoints، suggested studies, and recommendations."

Results include insights into ideologies in behaviour, the role of literature in addressing social issues, and the applicability of stylistic models to fictional analysis. These findings respond to the purpose of the study and the broader impact of feminist stylistics.

The Analysis of Abstract 6

Move 1: Establishing Centrality

Step 1: Claiming Centrality

" This study investigates the influence of some sociolinguistic variables on the choice of speech act strategies in Iraqi EFL contexts. More specifically, it investigates the influence of relative power, social distance, and sex on Iraqi EFL university students' choice of the appropriate strategy in the speech acts of request, apology, and complaint. "

The purpose of the study is clear and the opening statement of the abstract establishes the main focus of the research. It specifies the sociolinguistic variables (relative power, social distance, and sex) that influence strategic choices in certain speech acts among Iraqi students. In addition, identifying the centrality of the research tells us as readers that the study will focus on these ideas through the research.

Move 2 : Establishing a niche :

There is no clear gap but through the aims and the hypothesis, the gap will be concluded. the gap implicitly indicates that we need further explanation to fill the gap about students' ability to accurately assess sociolinguistic influences, the role of sex and academic progression, and the impact of speech act type.

Move 3 : Occupying The Niche
Step 1A: Outlining Purpose :

" The main objectives of the study read as follows: (1) investigating the students' ability to accurately estimate the influence of relative power and social distance on the strategy choice; (2) finding out the influence of the subjects' sex and their academic progression on the strategy choice; (3); identifying the students' ability to modify the illocutionary force of the strategy they choose (4) Finding out whether the type of speech act has an influence on the strategy choice of the selected speech acts. "

The researcher states the objectives of his study which focus on investigating students' ability to accurately estimate the influence of relative power and the influence of the subjects' sex and their academic progression on the strategy choice; whether the type of speech act has an influence on the strategy choice so the researcher follow on of the important steps in Swales modal .

Step 2 : Announcing Principle Findings :

" The results of data analysis reveal that (1) Iraqi EFL students are generally able to appreciate the influence of sociolinguistic variables on strategy choice; (2) male and female speakers employ directness level in the same way; (3) academic progression has no influence on the students' appropriate choice of speech acts strategies in the EFL contexts; (4) the type of speech act influences the choice of the level of directness."

The results or findings are clearly stated in this abstract such as Iraqi students appreciate sociolinguistic variables and they employ a kind of directness according to strategy choice.

Step 3 : Indicating RA Structure

" The study falls into six chapters. Chapter One introduces the problem, objectives, hypotheses, procedures, limitations, and significance of the study. Chapter Two provides a theoretical background for the study discussing some important related domains (such as pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and sociopragmatics) and notions (like pragmatic failure, context, and appropriateness). Besides, it tackles the sociolinguistic variables of relative power, social distance and sex and ends up with introducing the speech acts of request, apology, and complaint. Chapter Three exposes the methodology adopted for data collection and analysis while Chapter Four presents the results of the study and discusses its findings. Chapter Five sets forth the conclusions of the study and puts forward some pedagogical recommendations and suggests for further research"

When the researcher mentions the structure of the thesis, he will give the reader the map that he is going to follow and the organization of the

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thesis or dissertation is something important because it will give a clear idea and obvious guidelines for anyone who wants to read .

The Analysis of Abstract 7

Move 1: Establishing Centrality

Step 1 : Claiming Centrality

"This thesis attempts to investigate and contrast English and Arabic newspaper editorials in the light of the theories of genre analysis."

By stating the centrality of the study and focusing on one aspect, the reader will focus on just genre analysis within newspaper editorials in English and Arabic. It will give anyone who reads the thesis that he knows what is coming up in the next lines.

Step 3: Review previous research

"As the notion of genre has been recently adopted in the study of language use in different contexts (academic, professional, institutional, etc.) both within and across languages/cultures."

When any researcher mentioned a previous study in his thesis or research, he tried to tell the reader that this is not the only study that has been tackled, but this study is coming with a new idea and a new result. In addition, mentioning a previous study will give confidence to the reader that this study has a strong foundation to stand on.

Move 2 : Establishing a Niche

Step 1B : Indicating a Gap

" The investigation includes the identification of the structural organization of these editorials as moves, their linguistic features as argumentative/persuasive genre, and their metadiscoursal resources. To this effect, samples are taken from four quality newspapers (two from each language). The English newspapers are The Independent and The Guardian and the Arabic are Al-Raya (الرايـة) and Al-Quds Al-Arabi (الـعربـي الـقدس) . "

The gap is clear because it has been stated clearly that the thesis is going to study structural organization, linguistic features, and metadiscoursal resources—in English and Arabic newspaper editorials and it has been specified that this research gap will be studied in specific newspapers such as The Independent, The Guardian, الرايه, القدس العربي .

Move 3 : Occupying The Niche :

Step 1A: Outlining Purpose :

" As the notion of genre has been recently adopted in the study of language use in different contexts (academic, professional, institutional, etc.) both within and across languages/cultures, this thesis attempts to investigate and contrast English and Arabic newspaper editorials in the light of the theories of genre analysis. "

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The purpose is clear, the researcher is trying to analyze and compare English and Arabic newspaper editorials through the lens of genre analysis. Outlining purpose is important as a result of being clear with yourself as a researcher and it will be obvious to readers who searching for such questions to be answered by the researcher so it is not useless; every sentence in the abstract has its own role and as long as researchers follow abstract's rules in writing abstracts, it will make any work organized .

Step 2: Announcing Principle Findings

" The study reveals a number of findings. Firstly, newspaper editorials written in English and Arabic have a relatively similar structural organization regarding the number of moves they are composed of, the classification of these moves as optional/obligatory, and their arrangement. Secondly, their interpersonal metafunction is mostly realized by the declarative mood and they are also similar in the use of tense but different in voice. Their linguistic features as a persuasive ii genre are different across English and Arabic. Thirdly, they utilize metadiscoursal resources differently in that the Arabic newspaper editorials utilize more metadiscoursal resources than their English counterparts do. Moreover, a notable variation is seen in the sub-categories that comprise metadiscoursal resources across the two corpora."

While you mention all aspects of an abstract, you make yours cohesive and informative. Also, the researcher gives hints about his findings in order to attract readers' attention in order to complete his thesis. Despite all of these benefits, the researcher should mention the findings because it is one of the main points of writing an abstract.

Step 3 : Indicating RA Structure

" This study falls into six chapters. Chapter One is devoted to the introduction, where the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedure, limits, and value of the study are presented. Chapter Two is concerned with establishing a theoretical background. Chapter Three presents a description of the data and the model through which the data will be analyzed. Chapter Four is composed of two sections: the first includes the analysis of the English data and the second includes the analysis of the Arabic data. Chapter Five is concerned with contrasting the results of the analysis in Chapter Four. Finally, Chapter Six contains the conclusions of the study and introduces some recommendations and suggestions for further research work."

The structure of the research or thesis is important because it will guide the reader and give him a logical flow of research and how the thesis is

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organized. In most cases, the reader will skim the abstract to determine if it is relevant to their interest or what they are looking for.

The analysis of Abstract 8

Move 1 : Establishing Centrality

Step 1: Making Centrality :

" This study is concerned with revealing some aspects of Iraqi EFL learners' use of the speech act of prohibition. "

The use of prohibition as a speech act among EFL learners in Iraq. By narrowing the scope to this specific speech act, the author indicates that he will explore a less common area of study in sociolinguistics, which adds value to his work.

Move 2 : Establishing a Niche :

Step 1 : Indicating a Gap:

Although the gap is not clearly stated, it can be concluded from aims. Iraqi learners have difficulty interpreting the Prohibition Speech Act and the previous studies do not explain fully the reasons behind these difficulties or strategic tendencies in using prohibition so this study implicitly fills this gap by targeting these difficulties and trying to solve them through research.

Move 3 : Occupying the Niche

Step 1A: Outlining Purpose :

" The study aims at (1) investigating the ability of Iraqi EFL learners to distinguish the intended speech act from other related acts particularly speech acts of (commanding, advising, warning, requesting and threatening) when these are expressed by similar linguistic devices in a number of situations, (2) investigating the most common strategies adopted by Iraqi EFL learners for performing the speech act of prohibition in certain situations. "

The writer of this abstract outlines the purpose of the study to guide readers expectations and help readers to know what the study intends or explore or clarify something. Also, aims try to clarify the focus of the study and the abstract is the way of communicating the why and the what of the study .

Step 2: Announcing Principle Findings :

" The analysis of the data confirms the hypotheses of the study and yields the following: 1. The learners distinguish the speech acts expressed by the explicit constructions better than those expressed by the implicit ones. 2. The learners tend to use explicit utterances that grant prohibition better than implicit ones. 3. The learners have a tendency in using the explicit performative expression strategy and negative imperative

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construction strategy than others. 4. Iraqi EFL learners misinterpret the speech act of prohibition and have a difficulty to recognize it from other speech acts as commanding, advising, warning, requesting and threatening at the recognition level. 5. They have a difficulty to issue the speech act of prohibition at the production level. "

Step 3 : Indicating RA structure :

" The study falls into five chapters. Chapter One introduces the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedure, limit and value of the study. Chapters Two and Three are devoted to the theoretical framework of prohibition and related speech acts respectively at pragmatic level. Chapter Four presents the data collection and the analysis of the data by performing a test. Chapter Five sums up the conclusions arrived at, some recommendations and suggestions that help to conduct further studies."

Analysis Abstract Number 9

Move 1: Establishing a Territory

Step 1A: Claiming Centrality

"This study investigates the use of euphemistic expressions in political genre."

This line emphasising the importance of using euphemistic expressions in political speeches , by claiming centrality the focus of the study will be clear and as readers we will know that what is coming in next lines is something related to this topic .

Step 1B: Making Topic Generalization

"More adequately, it sheds light from a critical pragmatic perspective on their uses by President Biden to achieve certain purposes such as criticising, inspiring, and self-promoting."

These lines make a generalization as you try to give simple and short background about a critical pragmatic perspective and give us idea about how president Biden achieve specific goals through using these expressing such as inspiring , self-promoting and criticizing.

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

Step 1B: Indicating a Gap

The gap is not mentioned clearly but through research reading of this abstract. We can conclude the gap is that previous studies did not tackle the euphemistic expressions from critical pragmatic perspective , particularly as they relate to Biden's rhetorical strategies in political speeches .

Move 3: Occupying the Niche

Step 1A: Outlining purpose :

The present study is set to achieve a number of aims:

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(1) Identifying the manipulative techniques that are used by Biden in local and global affairs speeches showing which technique is frequently used,

(2) Finding out the negative politeness strategies that are adopted by Biden in local and global affairs and highlighting the mostly adopted one,

(3) Revealing the type of ideology embedded within the euphemistic expressions utilised by Biden shedding light on the most prominent type, and (4) Finding out how the social variable of power influences the euphemistic expressions utilised by Biden in local and global affairs and investigating the motives of power that are revealed showing the motive that is frequently seen

These sentences explain explicitly the aim of writing this research is to investigate Bidan's use of euphemistic expressions.

Step 2: Announcing Principle Findings :

"The main conclusions of the study are: (1) The manipulation techniques playing the servant role and playing the victim role are used to help Biden to play on words so as to convince his addressees about the matters being discussed when employing euphemistic expressions, (2) The negative politeness strategies are differently realised in Biden's speeches when using euphemistic expressions. It is found that the negative politeness strategies being pessimistic and minimising the imposition occupy the highest frequencies, (3) Biden utilizes the phrase and word types of euphemistic expressions that either emphasise the positive things and achievements of his leadership or emphasise the negative things and the inappropriate outcomes of the former leadership. As such, it is clarified that the priority is given to the positive and negative ideologies when using euphemistic expressions, and (4) The social variable of power influences the euphemistic expressions that are used by Biden in local and global affairs. He aims to reveal the type of power that shows his successful role in doing whatever it takes to make America and the entire world better places."

These sentences summarized the findings that has been found by the researcher through analyzing the data such as manipulation techniques play important role in convince Biden's addressees through using euphemistic expressions , The negative politeness strategies are differently realized in Biden's speeches , Biden uses euphemistic expressions in bad and good way, and Biden used euphemistic expressions to real the power that show his success through using these expressions .

Analysis Abstract Number 10

Move 1: Establishing a Territory

Step 1A: Claiming Centrality

" *This thesis is an attempt to study rhetorical questions (RQs) in selected plays by Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, and Othello.*"

Move 2: Establishing a Niche

Indicating a Gap: while the gap is not clearly stated but we can conclude the gap through reading aims and hypothesis. The gap is trying to study rhetorical questions in Shakespeare plays (Othello, Twelfth Night, The Merchant of Venice and Hamlet) from a pragmatic perspective.

Move 3: Occupying the Niche

Step 1A: Outlining Purposes

" *The study is hoped to achieve the following aims: (1) investigating the number and the employment of RQs in the four plays; (2) showing the most common pragmatic functions of RQs from both Speech Act and Argumentation points of view; (3) examining the influence of context on the pragmatic interpretations of RQs; (4) illustrating how the major themes of the literary texts are reflected through the use of RQs; (5) displaying how one function is used in both tragedies and comedies but for different purposes; and (6) finding the pragmatic functions which are not used in the plays*"

Step 2 : Announcing principle findings

" *To test the validity of these hypotheses, certain procedures have been followed: (1) surveying the relevant literature on RQs from the pragmatic perspective; (2) finding out a model for the analysis of the selected texts; and (3) analyzing the RQs in the literary texts under investigation. **The findings of this investigation have proved the validity of the above hypotheses.**"*

Step 3 : Indicating research Structure

" *The study falls into five chapters. Chapter One introduces the problem, aims, hypotheses, procedures, limits and value of study. Chapter Two deals with the theoretical framework of RQs from Speech Act point of view, whereas Chapter Three presents the theoretical framework of RQs from Argumentation point of view. Chapter Four presents the model of analysis followed by the practical analysis of RQ in the four plays. Chapter Five sums up the conclusions arrived at.*"

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Table 1

The most frequent moves in ten abstracts

Abstracts	MOVE 1	MOVE 2	MOVE 3	TOTAL
Abstract N1	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N2	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N3	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N4	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N5	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N6	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N7	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N8	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N9	✓	✓	✓	3
Abstract N10	✓	✓	✓	3

According to the analysis that the researcher made about the most common moves in Babylon University students' dissertations, we can notice from the analysis above that Babylon University students, through writing their abstract, use effectively Swales modal (CARS) and apply all moves (1,2,3).

They use all moves effectively but they did not use all steps effectively but there are some steps are being followed and used effectively by Babylon students while other not .

Table 2

The most occurring steps in Move one

Abstracts	Move 1		
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
	Claiming centrality	Makin topic generalization	Reviewing items of previous research
Abstract 1	✓	✓	
Abstract 2	✓		
Abstract 3	✓		
Abstract 4	✓		
Abstract 5	✓		
Abstract 6	✓		

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Abstract 7	✓		✓
Abstract 8	✓		
Abstract 9	✓	✓	
Abstract 10	✓		
Percentage	100%	20%	10%

From the above analysis, we can notice that the most occurring step in move one is step one and it has been found in all ten abstracts that have been analyzed so we can say that Babylon students always mention their centrality but they do not mention previous studies or even generalize their research in the way that they mentioned and focused on mention their centrality .

Table 3

The most occurring steps in Move two

Abstracts	Move 2			
	Step 1			
	Counterclaiming	Indicating gap	Question Rising	Counting a tradition
Abstract 1		✓		
Abstract 2		✓		
Abstract 3		✓		
Abstract 4		✓		✓
Abstract 5		✓		
Abstract 6		✓		
Abstract 7		✓		
Abstract 8		✓		
Abstract 9		✓		
Abstract 10		✓		
Percentage	0 %	100%	0 %	10%

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The most common step in move 2 is (indicating a gap) which gave us an idea about Babylon University's dissertations about 100% of an abstract in Babylon University contain gaps and 10% of them are counting tradition.

Table 4

The most occurring steps in Move three

Abstracts	Move 3 occupying the niche			
	Step 1		Step 2	Step 3
	Outlining purpose	Announcing present research	Announcing principle findings	Indicating research article structure
Abstract 1	✓	✓		✓
Abstract 2	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abstract 3	✓		✓	✓
Abstract 4	✓	✓		✓
Abstract 5	✓		✓	
Abstract 6	✓		✓	✓
Abstract 7	✓		✓	✓
Abstract 8	✓		✓	✓
Abstract 9	✓		✓	
Abstract 10	✓		✓	✓
Percentage	100%	30%	80%	90%

We can notice from the table above that the most common move is the third move which is applied extensively in all abstracts with different steps and the most common one between all of these steps in move three is step one (Outlining purpose) about 100% and announcing present research is occasionally occurred about 30%. In addition, announcing principle findings is about 80% and Indicating research article structure is about 90%

Table 5
Hyland's (2000) Model of Rhetorical Moves of Abstracts

Move 1	Introduction	100%
Move 2	Purpose	100%
Move 3	Methodology	37.5%
Move 4	Product	100%
Move 5	Conclusion	12.5%

The researcher applied Hyland's (2000) Model of Rhetorical Moves to Abstracts and found different results. The most common moves according to Hyland's model introduction, purpose and product but the least used modal is the conclusion. The third move in the swale's modal is the most common one but Hyland's third move occasionally occurs at about 37.5%.

The hypothesis is verified according to the analysis above that Babylon University follows swale moves and the steps in move three are the most frequently used by them.

Conclusions

The study has came out to with the following conclusions :

1-The corpus is data stored in the computer to determine the most frequent words and statistical patterns in selected speech.

2-Genre analysis is a method of examining style of writing to understand the purpose, and intended audience of that genre.

3-All moves are used effectively by Babylon university students through their abstract writings .

4-The steps in move three are used extensively in all abstracts .

5-The most common moves according to Hyland's model introduction, purpose and product but the least used modal is the conclusion.

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