



Move Analysis of Review Article Abstracts: Variations and Commonalities in Two Health Science Subdisciplines

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received: July 12, 2024 Revised : August 7, 2024 Accepted: August 8, 2024</p> <p>Keywords: Review article abstracts Move Move pattern Health information Nursing</p> <p>Conflict of interest: None</p> <p>Funding information: Self-funding</p> <p>Correspondence: Ade Sissca Villia sisscavillia@poltekkesbengkulu.ac.id</p>	<p>Over the past few years, genre studies in research article abstracts have prompted the interest of numerous researchers. However, the scope of genre analysis in studying the abstracts of review articles is highly restricted. Thus, offering a structured framework as guidelines for the writers can serve as a resolution to the issue. The objective of this study is to examine the composition of abstracts in review articles within the fields of health information and nursing. To this end, a total of 100 abstracts were chosen from articles published in prestigious international journals. The present study utilised Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin's (2023) five-move model. A slight modification was introduced in the present study by including the Result move separated from the Discussion move. The results identified six moves: Background, Objective, Method, Result, Discussion, and Conclusion. The method move (M3) was obligatory in nursing, while the objective move (M2) was obligatory in health information. Then, Background-Objective-Method-Result-Conclusion was the most frequent sequence in the two subdisciplines. As a practical implication, novice writers might consider using</p>

the fundamental principle of rhetorical move structure while writing an abstract for a review article. The present study can potentially serve as a basis for further studies.



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INTRODUCTION

A research article (RA) is a significant publication in scholarly literature, presenting original research findings. It serves two purposes: demonstrating new information to the academic community and convincing them to accept it (Hyland, 2000). RA contributes to field development, addresses gaps, and establishes a reputation by persuading the academic community. On the other hand, a review article (RE) is different from RA to some extent. It often refers to a review of literature or a literature review that provides an overview of earlier studies on a specific issue. According to Garrod (2023), RE is a scholarly piece that analyses and evaluates existing literature on a particular subject or theme using a critical thinking methodology. It has long been an essential instrument, particularly for updating current scientific developments (Grant & Booth, 2009). As a secondary literature, RE is highly beneficial for scientists, researchers, and students as it enables them to remain informed about the most recent knowledge and advancements in their specific field of interest.

The RE has some objectives: clarify definitional inconsistencies and determine what is included in the subject's scope; present a comprehensive, synthesised summary of the state of knowledge as it stands currently; determine any discrepancies from previous findings and plausible reasons; analyse current research methods and innovative findings; create conceptual frameworks that improve and clarify earlier studies; explain new study findings, gaps in the area of study, and potential further study (Palmatier et al., 2018). An effective RE should offer a lucid and succinct overview of the subject matter, that includes its extent, boundaries, and importance (Hart, 2018). In this regard, a well-crafted review article must possess clarity and coherence, facilitating readers' comprehension of the research topics and sustaining their interests.

Page, Moher, Bossuyt, Boutron, Hoffmann, and Mulrow et al. (2021) stated that the RE abstract should concisely emphasise the significance and ramifications of the review and elucidate the research's impact and contributions to the field. In this regard, the abstract of RE contains an in-

depth overview of a wider subject or area. Then, the readers are expected to gain precise information from the overview, which provides a helpful 'time-saving' tool (Martin, 2003). Thus, depending on how relevant the abstract of RE is to their needs, they can continue reading the entire article or the relevant parts.

Writing RE abstracts can be challenging in achieving a suitable proportion between adequately conveying context and maintaining conciseness (Ridley, 2012). Inexperienced non-native writers in higher education often need help in effectively expressing ideas due to the requirement of writing abstracts in English (Sukan & Mohammadzadeh, 2022). Proficiency in the English language is essential for creating a review article abstract, although linguistic obstacles may hinder this. Inexperienced non-native writers frequently prioritise grammar while overlooking essential elements such as context, objective, methodology, and findings. This results in grammatically correct abstracts that lack a comprehensive understanding of abstract components.

Lores (2004, p. 281) stated that the importance of the abstract is regarded as "the gateway that leads readers to take up an article, journals to select contributions, or organisers of conferences to accept or reject the papers." Therefore, the writers need to guarantee that they use strong rhetorical devices in their abstracts and develop them in the correct order to maximise the possibility that the article will be read thoroughly (Sidek et al., 2016) and the possibility of publication (Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014; Can, Karabacak, & Qin, 2016). Therefore, the importance of RE abstracts in evaluating the data from the existing studies requires a particular framework so that the writers of this corpus have such an explicit guideline.

Furthermore, Swales (1990) stated that the genre is a category of communication events where the participants have a common set of reasons for communicating. Hence, a distinctive characteristic that sets one genre apart from another is the communicative function it serves. This communicative objective is achieved through the analysis of specific rhetorical moves (Swales, 1990). Hyland (2000) demonstrates five moves of abstracts, including introduction, purpose, method, product, and conclusion. These moves have different characteristics of communicative functions. The introduction serves to provide the background of the study. The purpose section elucidates the objective of the research. The term "method move" encompasses the overall approach used in the study, including the study design, data collection, data analysis, and other related procedures. The product provides both the findings and rationales. The final step, the conclusion, presents the significance of the study.

Bhatia (1997) claims that genre analysis can give novice writers beneficial information by guiding them to the rules of a given genre so that

they can study and develop more complex ones. They can get more explicit and directive information through genre analysis. Thus, they will have a greater ability to analyse the abstract's composition and meet the standards of English readers when they publish the article. Many scholars have investigated the moves of research article abstract in some disciplines, including biochemistry (Kanoksilapatham, 2005), protozoology (Cross & Oppenheim, 2006), medicine (Anderson & Maclean, 1997), dentistry (Shamsabadi et al., 2014), applied linguistics (Can, Karabacak, & Qin, 2016), and civil engineering (Kanoksilapatham, 2013). Move analysis in abstracts shows some trends. A common approach is using move analysis in contrastive rhetoric, which examines differences in language and culture in discourse structure. For instance, cross-linguistic studies mainly included comparing English abstracts with abstracts from other languages in the same field of study (Martin, 2003; Van Bonn & Swales, 2007; Marefat & Mohammadzaleh, 2013; Vathanalaotha & Tangkiengsirisin, 2018). The second trend is conducting genre analysis by comparing English abstracts with abstracts from other languages in various disciplines (Li, 2011; Behnam & Golpour, 2014). Thirdly, genre analysis examines English abstracts in two or more disciplines (Saboori & Hashemi, 2013; Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014). The other trend is investigating genre analysis of English abstracts based on some subdisciplines (Malekzadeh, 2020; Saidi & Khazaei, 2021; Alyousef, 2021).

Alyousef (2021) investigated 119 abstracts in eight dentistry subdisciplines using Hyland's (2000) five-move pattern. The study revealed that Purpose, Method, and Results are obligatory. The conclusion move was conventional, with an occurrence rate of 94.12% occurrence. However, the result of this study showed that less than 50% of writers included Introduction/Background in their abstracts. Saidi and Khazaei (2021) implemented Hyland's (2000) model in analysing applied linguistics subdisciplines, including English for Specific Purposes (ESP), Psycholinguistics, and Sociolinguistics. The total corpus of the study from the three groups was 120 RA abstracts (40 abstracts from each subdiscipline). The results showed that Purpose, Method, and Product were the most frequent moves among the three subdisciplines.

Some studies have considered investigating abstracts based on particular types of move structures from previous studies. Saboori and Hashemi (2013) analysed 63 abstracts from applied linguistics, applied economics, and mechanical engineering based on Hyland's (2000) 5-move model. The results indicated that Purpose-Method-Result-Conclusion was the most frequent move used in all three groups. Then, the introduction was the least frequent move in the three disciplines.

Can, Karabacak, and Qin (2016) examined 50 article abstracts from the *English for Specific Purposes* journal based on a 5-move structure from Pho's (2008) study. The study showed that Purpose, Method, and Result were the moves that occurred more frequently in all abstracts. In contrast, they found the Introduction or Background move to be the optional move and the Discussion section to be the move with the second lowest percentage.

Al-Khasawneh (2017) conducted a comparative study of abstracts written by native and non-native English scholars in applied linguistics publications. The analysis was based on Hyland's (2000) 5-move framework. Both writers followed the Purpose, Method, and Conclusion moves. However, compared to non-native English writers, the native English writers were more willing to implement the introduction and conclusion moves. In other words, non-native speakers may lack familiarity with specific rules for producing abstracts that follow academic standards.

Kosasih (2018) analysed 40 thesis abstracts of Indonesia's students using Bhatia's four-move structure and Swales and Feak's five-move structures from public administration, management, fisheries management, and mathematics disciplines. Her study demonstrated that less than 15% of the thesis abstracts aligned with the two framework structures. It might be argued that creating appropriate abstracts that suit the discourse community is a skill many non-native English speakers in academia lack.

Anderson and Maclean (1997) conducted a genre analysis study on 80 abstracts from medical disciplines, including clinical medicine, surgery, epidemiology, and basic science. The results showed that the common sequence in medicine abstracts is Background, Product, Method, and Conclusion.

Previous studies have focused extensively on the genre analysis of research articles. In contrast, genre analysis of RE abstracts is a new trend that requires further investigation. Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) argued that conducting a genre analysis of RE abstracts is crucial in the academic and research areas as it enhances the overall impact of the RE. In other words, the role of the RE is essential in exploring the existing data as suggestions for potential future studies.

Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) conducted an inaugural study to analyse the RE abstract. They examined 50 RE abstracts in applied linguistics. The result indicated that M1 (Background) and M2 (Objective) were the conventional moves, while M3 (Method), M4 (Synthesis of Discussion), and M5 (Conclusion) appeared optional. The commonly used pattern for the sections in the abstracts of RE in the field of applied linguistics is M1-M2-M4 (Background-Objective-Synthesis of Discussion). However, this study was limited in examining the RE abstracts in one discipline. According to numerous studies conducted in various national and international journals,

the analysis of RE abstracts is a prominent topic in the field of applied linguistics. However, no research on the analysis of RE abstracts has been found in the health discipline, particularly in nursing and health information. By examining abstracts in RE, the discourse community in nursing and health information disciplines can identify opportunities for multidisciplinary collaboration, promoting a more thorough comprehension of health matters and creating innovative solutions. Then, novice writers in both disciplines can use the framework structure as a guideline in constructing abstracts of RE. Hence, the objective of this study was to conduct a comparative analysis of abstracts from RE in health information and nursing by addressing the questions as follows:

1. What rhetorical moves appear in the review article abstracts of health information and nursing?
2. What is the typical sequence of moves found in the abstracts of review articles on health information and nursing?

METHOD

Research Design

The present study utilises a descriptive design and implements quantitative and qualitative data. While the qualitative data provided a detailed explanation and description of the analysis result, the quantitative data was limited to presenting the percentage of move occurrence. The qualitative method aligns with Hyland (2004b), who states that "information about genre practices is best approached using small-scale research and qualitative methods." Then, the results of the quantitative data are presented descriptively based on the information from the tables.

Corpus Selection

The present study analysed 100 review article abstracts (50 from health information and 50 from nursing). The abstracts are collected based on some criteria as follows: (1) the selected abstracts are selected only from the health information and nursing discipline; (2) The abstracts are from international journals and possess a substantial impact factor; (3) The abstracts must be issued within a five-year period, specifically from 2019 to 2024. These standards are designed to include the most up-to-date health information and nursing knowledge from globally recognised and highly reputable organisations with extensive citations and widespread readership. In contrast to previous studies, the present study has a different quantity of investigated abstracts, particularly in health information journals, since obtaining the abstracts of review articles can be more difficult due to the infrequent inclusion of abstracts in certain target publications. Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) stated that no substantial academic rationale exists for

selecting a specific number of abstracts. As long as these abstracts were chosen from the most recent publications, they are regarded as representatives of others in the journals. Furthermore, Arikunto (2006) proposed that when the population size is less than 100, using the complete population as a sample is preferable. Even though the quantity of abstracts among the five journals in health information is unequal, the abstracts among the five journals in nursing have the same quantity.

Table 1. The data of the study

International Journals of Health Information	Codes	Area of Publication	Impact Factors	Quantity of abstracts
Health Information Management	HIMJ	Australia	3,2	7
Health Information and Libraries Journal	HILJ	United Kingdom	3,8	12
BMJ Journals	BMJ	United Kingdom	93,6	9
JMIR Medical Informatics	JMIR	Canada	3,2	12
Health Information Science and Systems	HISS	United States	4,7	10
International Journals of Nursing	Codes	Area of Publication	Impact Factors	Quantity of abstracts
Journal of Nursing Management	JNM	United Kingdom	3,7	10
Journal of Clinical Nursing	JCN	United Kingdom	4,2	10
International Nursing Review	INR	United Kingdom	3,8	10
Nursing Outlook	NO	United States	4,1	10
International Journal of Nursing Studies	IJNS	United Kingdom	7,5	10

Data Analysis Procedures

The study used the five-move model from Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) for move analysis. The rationale for selecting this approach was its suitability for the structure of the analysed abstracts, particularly its ability to effectively differentiate between the background and purpose of the study, namely Background-Objective-Method-Synthesis of Discussion-Conclusion. Each move denotes the fulfilment of a communicative purpose.

According to Tardy and Swales (2014), move analysis, one of the most prevalent methods in genre analysis, has two main steps to identify the rhetorical moves of a text: (1) reading over the texts several times to spot a general pattern that would help them develop their first move classifications; (2) identifying the level of moves that occurred in each text and its sequences.

The data collection and analysis in the present study included some steps. Firstly, the review article abstracts were selected from international journals with a high impact factor. Secondly, the abstracts of RE were examined to find the category of moves and their sequences based on Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin's (2023) study. The rhetorical moves list is demonstrated in Table 2.

The text's complex medical terminologies were discussed informally with a health informatics lecturer at the Health Polytechnics Ministry of Health, Bengkulu. As the expert in this field, the informant also served as the independent co-rater, participating in the random analysis. Once the researchers reached a consensus on the interpretation of the moves, they continued to assess the remaining data. Then, the level of moves percentage was analysed based on Kanoksilapatham (2005), namely obligatory (100%), conventional (60-99%), and optional (less than 60%). The following example illustrates the framework model of Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) selected from a health information abstract written by Kemp, Henderson, and Allen (2021):

Table 2. The rhetorical move list

No	Moves	Descriptions	Samples
1	Background	This section aims to provide the context for the review, offer an overview or initiate the review.	The importance of high-quality health information for patient safety has been established in the literature, yet the impact...
2	Objective	It emphasises the purposes of the review	This article presents the results of a systematic literature review examining the impact...
3	Method	It offers extensive details of the review design, encompassing the many aspects of the review process.	A PRISMA approach was adopted for the review of selected databases... The quality of the selected article was assessed and thematically analysed...

4	Synthesis of Discussion	It consolidates or encapsulates the key points made in response to the review's objectives.	Most publications focussed on HIM professional involvement in maintaining standards for data quality and health records...
5	Conclusion	It elucidates and broadens the discourse of the review within a wider context, deduces from the discussion, offers recommendations, suggestions, and implications	There are links between patient safety and health records, between health records and HIM...

The independent co-rater played a role in ensuring the reliability and accuracy of the data. He is an expert in health informatics studies and often publishes articles in health information journals. The independent co-rater has a Master's Degree majoring in Health Information. The researchers provided a detailed explanation of the current study to the co-rater and discussed how to examine the research instrument using the selected abstracts. Afterwards, the researchers and the co-rater compared the analytic data to discover any possible incorrect interpretations. This stage was crucial before we examined the rest of the data. The process of identifying moves was conducted cautiously. Finally, the independent co-rater and the researchers came to a consensus. Cohen's Kappa score is 1 (100%), which indicates a perfect agreement between the researchers and the co-rater.

FINDINGS

Moves

This section focuses on the primary goal of the study, which is to determine the specific types of moves involved in evaluating RE abstracts. After a comprehensive data analysis was conducted, the results of the present study identified six moves in the review article abstracts. They are Move 1 (Background), Move 2 (Objective), Move 3 (Method), Move 4 (Results), Move 5 (Synthesis of Discussion), and Move 6 (Conclusion). We included the occurrence level of the move to show whether it is obligatory, conventional, or optional. The results are presented in the following table:

Table 3. Moves in the review article abstracts in health information and nursing

MOVE	Heath Information Journals			Nursing Journals		
	Frequency	%	Category	Frequency	%	Category
Background (M1)	48	96%	Conventional	45	90	Conventional
Objective (M2)	50	100%	Obligatory	48	96	Conventional
Method (M3)	44	88%	Conventional	50	100	Obligatory
Results (M4)	42	84%	Conventional	46	92	Conventional
Synthesis of Discussion (M5)	8	16%	Optional	13	26	Optional
Conclusion (M6)	46	92%	Conventional	48	96	Conventional

Table 3 demonstrates six rhetorical moves of the present study classified into three categories (obligatory, conventional, and optional). The abstracts of the three fields shared a significant number of remarkable aspects. One notable observation was that the least common move across all fields was move 5 (synthesis of discussion). The occurrence rate of this move in health information was 8 out of 50, while in nursing, it was 13 out of 50 articles. In other words, both subdisciplines shared similarities regarding the synthesis of discussion, which is considered the optional move. M1 (Background), M4 (Result), and M6 (Conclusion) were categorised as conventional in both subdisciplines. The difference between health information and nursing review article abstracts was the moves with the obligatory category. In health information journals, the most common move is M2 (Objective), while in nursing journals is M3 (Method). Finally, the second highest move in health information is M1 (Background), while in nursing is M2 (Objective) and M6 (Conclusion).

Move 1: Background provides the context and rationale of what underlies the researcher conducting the review study. In other words, it provides an in-depth understanding of the context and the significance of the research. The realisation of this move is demonstrated in excerpts (1) and (2) as follows:

- (1) *Traditional and complementary medicine (T&CM) is highly utilised and draws on traditional knowledge (TK) as evidence, raising a need to explore* how TK is currently used. (Health Information and Libraries Journal, 2023)
- (2) There is an agreement on *the importance of measuring work-life balance, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic*. However, *the available tools to do so are not sufficient* to.... (Nursing Management, 2023)

The underlined words in excerpts 1 and 2 show the function of the background in establishing the contexts and identifying the existing gaps that need a meticulous review of the literature by the researchers.

Move 2: Objective conveys concise and straightforward information, delineating the particular purposes of reviewing the articles. This move has a 100% occurrence rate in health information journals, indicating that it is obligatory. However, there is a slight difference in nursing journals, where the occurrence of move 2 is 96%. The illustration of Move 2 can be observed as follows:

- (3) *The main aim of this review was to combine the magnitude of routine health information use and its determinants...* (BMJ Journal, 2023)
- (4) *The aim of this study is to evaluate the relative merits of various heart failure models...* (Journal of Clinical Nursing, 2024)

The function of Move 2 from the underlined words in excerpts 3 and 4 demonstrated clarity and conciseness in which the information was expressed abridgedly, helping the readers grasp the purpose of the study quickly. Therefore, they can decide whether the research is pertinent to their needs.

Move 3: Method is constructed concisely to illustrate the various aspects of the study design. The writers usually include information regarding the methodology's transparency, the data collection technique, and the data analysis procedure in this move. The following excerpts are involved in Move 3.

- (5) *A systematic review was conducted following... Data were extracted and analysed narratively* (Health Information Management Journal, 2020)
- (6) *We conducted a scoping review ... We initially identified a total of 3345 references from... We used Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) framework...* (Nursing Outlook, 2022)

The research design can be seen in excerpts 5 and 6. It also included information about the data analysis procedure. The purpose of including these statements is to provide an overview of the research design in the abstract to the readers and enable them to evaluate its effectiveness and relevance with ease.

Move 4: Results in the abstract include the main findings, allowing the readers to quickly comprehend them before delving into the full article. Presenting the results in advance shows the study's credibility and impact. In health information and nursing review article abstracts, the results are usually divided into some themes, as can be seen in the following excerpts.

- (7) *Identified strenghts in the DHIS were represented in seven themes... Operational challenges were identified and captured in 11 themes...* (Health Information Management Journal, 2020)
- (8) *Five themes were identified as barriers to COVID-19 care...* (International Nursing Review, 2021)

Move 4 was conventional in the two subdisciplines, even though the occurrence of move 4 is slightly higher in nursing than in health information. The percentage of Move 4 in health information is 84%, while in nursing, it is 92%.

Move 5: Discussion provides key interpretations based on the findings. Incorporating the main discussion points in the abstract offers a more insightful and comprehensive summary of the discussion section in the main body of the research articles. However, move five is found to be the optional move in the present study. Both disciplines demonstrated the lowest percentage in move five compared other moves.

(9) Many researchers follow the recommendations to search multiple databases. *The review topic influences decisions about...* (Health Information Libraries Journal, 2021)

(10) This is the first review to summarise contemporary literature on current and potential uses of larger language models *in nursing practice... Although there are significant opportunities...* (International Journal of Nursing Studies, 2024)

Excerpts 9 and 10 showed a succinct explanation of the recapitulation of the study results. Even though the discussion section is a significant aspect of the research article, it was less presented by the writers in both disciplines.

Move 6: Conclusion, which served as the final remarks in the abstract, typically encompassed the implications, limitations, and suggestions arising from the study. Move 6 showed a high percentage in both corpora. It occurred 92% in health information and 96% in nursing journals.

(11) More empirical research is needed *to demonstrate how qualified...* (Health Information Libraries Journal, 2021)

(12) *Foreign nurses in Japan face various challenges...* Solving these problems may improve the wellbeing *of foreign-educated nurses...* (International Nursing Review, 2020).

The underlined words in excerpts 11 and 12 indicated that move six was included to present the suggestions. In this regard, move 6 was conventional in both subdisciplines.

Move Sequences

This section investigates the second research question about the overall movement patterns in the current study. Table 4 and Table 5 present the frequency of move patterns found in the abstracts of review publications pertaining to health information and nursing.

Table 4. Move Patterns of Health Information Journals

No	Move Sequence	Move Model	Frequency	Percentage
1	B-O-M-R-D-C	6-Move	5	10%
2	B-O-M-R-C	5-Move	30	60%
3	B-O-M-D-C		1	2%
4	B-M-R-D-C		1	2%
5	O-M-R-D-C		1	2%
6	B-M-R-C	4-Move	2	4%
7	O-M-R-C		1	2%
8	B-O-M-C		3	6%
9	B-O-C	3-Move	2	4%
10	B-O-R		1	2%
11	O-R	2-Move	1	2%
12	B-O		2	4%

*B = Background, O = Objective, M = Method, D = Synthesis of Discussion, C = Conclusion

Table 4 presents the frequency of move patterns seen in the abstracts of health information review articles. The findings show 6-move, 5-move, 4-move, 3-move, 2-move models. The most frequent move pattern is B-O-M-R-C, with 60% occurrence. The second highest move pattern is B-O-M-R-D-C, which is the 6-move model. As can be seen in Table 4, the present study showed that there are up to 12 variations of move patterns in the health information discipline.

Table 5. Move Patterns of Nursing Journals

No	Move Sequence	Move Model	Frequency	Percentage
1	B-O-M-R-D-C	6-Move	4	8%
2	O-B-M-R-D-C		2	4%
3	B-M-R-D-C	5-Move	1	2%
4	O-B-M-D-C		1	2%
5	O-B-M-R-C		17	34%
6	B-O-M-R-C		14	28%
7	B-O-M-R-D		2	4%
8	B-O-M-D-C		3	6%
9	O-M-R-C	4-Move	5	10%
10	B-M-R-C		1	2%

Table 5 displays the frequency of move patterns in the abstracts of nursing review articles. As can be seen in Table 5, the present study showed that there

are up to 10 differences in move patterns in the nursing discipline. Then, the results in nursing differed with the occurrence of 5 types of move structures in health information. In this regard, review article abstracts in nursing have 3 types of move structures, namely 6-move, 5-move, and 4-move. O-B-M-R-C is the most popular move with 34% occurrence, while B-O-M-R-C was the second-highest move structure preferred by the writers.

DISCUSSION

The previous 5-move model presented by Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) was modified into the 6-move model. The modification of Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin's (2023) study into a 6-move model containing Background, Objective, Method, Result, Discussion, and Conclusion. In this regard, a result move occurred in the two subdisciplines in health science, presenting the reviewed articles' main outcomes. The modification was implemented because the applied linguistics discipline journals in Soy, Arsyad, and Syafryadin (2023) and health science journals in the present study substantially differ in their topic matter, research methodologies, and ultimate objectives. In addition, this is likely because the research conducted by Soy, Arsyad, and Syafriadin utilised common publication standards in applied linguistics that differed from those in health science. RE abstracts in health science will likely provide a straightforward explanation of the primary outcomes to attract the readers' attention. In contrast, publications in applied linguistics may have different requirements. Finally, the researchers identified the level occurrence of moves and their sequences.

Firstly, move 1 (background) was in the conventional category of health information and nursing review article abstracts. Li (2011) stated that the writer usually justifies their study by presenting a problem or gap. The incidence of 96% move 1 in health information and 90% move 1 in nursing journals indicated its position as the important part that can stimulate the readers' curiosity, present contextual details and establish their anticipations regarding the substance and purpose of the research. This finding was similar to Sukan and Mohammadzadeh's (2022) study that revealed move one as the conventional move. Some writers probably exclude this part due to a limited word count that should cover other crucial parts, such as objectives, methods, and findings.

The occurrence of move 2 in all health information journals is consistent with Van Bonn and Swales (2007), who claimed that 100% of the abstracts in their study had a purpose move. However, move 2 is conventional in nursing journals. Occasionally, the study's objective may be indirectly communicated by explaining the methods and findings. Some writers might avoid overlapping by excluding the explicit mention of the objective if it is already understood from other parts of the abstract.

Move 3 occurred consistently in all nursing articles, indicating that this move is obligatory. This finding corresponds with the previous studies, indicating that the method move is one of the most crucial moves in the abstracts (Sidek et al., 2016; Kosasih, 2018; Alyousef, 2021). In contrast, move 3 is conventional in health information journals. Writers might attempt to be concise and clear in abstracts, prioritising the most crucial elements of their research. Thus, some may prefer elaborating methodological explanations in the major section of their articles.

Then, move 4, as the conventional category in health information and nursing, is similar to Vathanalaoha and Tangkiengsirisin's (2018) finding, which showed the occurrence of result move as the conventional category in Thai dental research article abstracts. The finding also aligns with the previous study that demonstrated the occurrence of move four as the move used frequently (Can, Karabacak, & Qin, 2016). As the conventional move in this study, the results section in the health information and nursing field seemed to be included to assist the academic community in determining which findings contribute more than others by reading the results concisely in the abstract.

Move 5 in the present study showed similar findings to Can, Karabacak and Qin's (2016) study, which reported that Move 5 had the lowest percentage. Abstracts usually focus on the most crucial parts, such as the study's objective, method, and result. Presenting a comprehensive analysis of the results of the study might surpass the word limit and exclude other essential details. Even though move 5 is optional, some writers might consider including the results section to attract the readers' attention. They might assume that the readers interested in reading the interpretation of the data in the abstract will read the entire discussion section contained in the article's main body.

The emergence of conclusion as the conventional move in this study is in line with Behnam and Golpour (2014), who indicated that it can direct the readers' attention to the findings' contributions to a particular research field. Palmatier, Houston, and Hulland (2018) emphasised that effective review papers serve as a strong foundation for further study, not only in the specific subject under study but also in other related fields. In this regard, the conclusion, particularly when compacted in the abstract, acts as a straightforward integration of the study's results, providing a brief overview of its importance, limitations, and potential future studies. This detailed summary not only provides readers with information about the findings but also situates the study within the broader academic and practical context, offering guidance for future investigation and practical use.

As can be seen from the results of the present study, most of the writers of the review article abstract in health information mainly emphasised their

abstracts by pointing out the aims of their research. As the most prominent move in this discipline, M2 (Objective) offers a distinct comprehension of the intended goal of the review, allowing the readers to comprehend the focus of the reviewed study. Furthermore, by presenting the objective of the review, the writers can attract readers with the same interests of study to read their whole article.

Contrary to the main focus in the health information RE abstracts, the writers in nursing mostly focus on M3 (Method). Writing the method by including the procedure of how the review study is conducted allows the readers to juxtapose the review with other studies. This facilitates comprehension of disparities in research findings and conclusions that may develop as a result of discrepancies in methodological approaches in the review studies.

The results of the present study are in line with Soy, Arsyad, and Syafradin (2023), in which M1 (Background) was conventional. It establishes the foundation of the study by providing significant context and background information. Similar results may indicate that the writers of the review article abstracts conform to the same principles established by a discourse community. M5 (Synthesis of Discussion) was both optional in the present and the prior study by Soy, Arsyad, and Syafradin (2023). The synthesis of discussion was not always included by the writers, indicating that certain writers might not consider it an important aspect. The occurrence of conclusion as the conventional move in Alyousef (2021) was aligned with the two subdisciplines in the present study.

Then, the most frequent move pattern is Objective-Background-Method-Result-Conclusion. This pattern mostly occurred in Nursing Management and International Nursing Review journals. The writers employing this pattern in both nursing journals might present the objective statement at the beginning of their abstracts to enable readers to grasp the study's purpose quickly. The second most frequent move pattern is Background-Objective-Method-Result-Conclusion. It can be said that this pattern is popular in both health science subdisciplines in the present study. The result of the present study, to some extent, was similar to Saidi and Khazaei's (2021) study in which Introduction-Purpose-Method-Product-Conclusion was one of the most popular moves in three sub-disciplines of applied linguistics.

Then, the less frequent use of the 4-move model (Objective-Method-Result-Conclusion) in the present study is in contrast to the result of Saboori and Hashemi's (2013) study (Purpose-Method-Result-Conclusion) with the highest occurrence level. The moves contain the same functions to a certain degree, but they are written in different terms.

To sum up, prior studies have revealed distinct variations in the research article abstract across different academic disciplines (e.g., Saboori & Hashemi, 2013; Saeew & Tangkiengsirisin, 2014) and variations across sub-disciplines (Malekzadeh, 2020; Saidi & Khazaei, 2021; Alyousef, 2021). The present study contributed to filling the gap in analysing the RE abstracts in two health science sub-disciplines.

CONCLUSION

The present study investigated the structure of review article abstracts published in health information and nursing journals. Many international writers in this discipline incorporated main components in the abstracts, such as background, objective, method, result, and conclusion. A total of six moves are found in the abstracts. However, only a limited number of abstracts contained the discussion move. Move 2 was compulsory in health information journals, while Move 3 was categorised as compulsory in nursing journals.

The study was limited in its analysis of two subdisciplines in health science. Future studies can also conduct comparative research to explore the structure of review article abstracts in various disciplines. The present study's findings can help both novice writers and non-native writers in their academic writing skills. The findings can also serve as a framework for developing their abstract. At the university level, the findings of this study can be used to teach the students how to write an RE abstract. Furthermore, these findings can provide a theoretical foundation for future studies.

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