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The Rhetorical Model of Indonesian Research Article Introductions (RAIs) in the Law Discipline: Problems and Opportunities

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Abstract

The issue of internationalizing academic works into English Scopus-indexed journals has been becoming a growing concern in Indonesia in the last few years. However, investigating rhetorical models of local research articles is still very limited in the Indonesian context to date, while finding this foundation that underpins the global issue may overcome and create awareness for Indonesian academics for the likelihood of publishing their academic papers into reputable journals. This paper attempted to investigate the rhetorical model of Indonesian Law RAIs because none has investigated it in this selected discipline. The purpose is to discover whether or not it is different from earlier findings in English and Indonesian models. The data in the present study are 15 Indonesian Law RAIs published in accredited Science and Technology Index journals (SINTA 2). For the analysis, the study employed a genre-based study using two rhetorical models as primary code analysis. The results revealed that the Indonesian Law RAIs in the present study have a different rhetorical model from the English model, the CARS model. The main difference is the ways of establishing a niche. This finding implies that it may become an obstacle for Indonesian authors in this discipline, on the one hand, but may become an opportunity for them to publish their academic works in reputable journals, on the other hand.

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Introduction

A research article is an academic and scientific writing that aims to report research findings publicly to spread knowledge. For this purpose, article authors may publish it in scientific journals. However, one scientific journal may have a different genre from the others because the genre is much influenced by discourse communities (Adnan, 2010, 2011, 2014; Warsidi et al., 2023). For example, genre of English Research Article

Introductions (RAIs) as designed in Create a Research Space (CARS) rhetorical model (Swales, 1990) is different from those of other language backgrounds, such as Indonesian (Adnan, 2010, 2011; Arsyad, 2000, 2013b; Mirahayuni, 2002), French (Helal, 2014), Filipino (Anthony & Sajed, 2017), and Spanish (Sheldon, 2011). This evidence suggests that understanding the rhetorical model of research articles is significant.

Studies on the rhetorical models of research articles have been a long time and widely investigated, for example in English research article introductions (RAIs) and discussion (Swales, 1990), and Indonesian RAIs (Adnan, 2010, 2011; Arsyad, 2000). Such analyses have also been conducted in other academic texts, such as in the literature review (Badenhorst, 2017) and academic essays (Hyland, 2004; Wu, 2017). Besides, studies on a rhetorical model also have been carried out in business letters (Bhatia, 1993, 2014), formal letters (Sadeghi & Samuel, 2013), and application letters (Ho & Henry, 2021; Maasum et al., 2007; Nahar, 2013; Tatsanajamsuk, 2017; Warsidi, 2022). These reviews indicate that studying the rhetorical models of a purposive text is significant.

However, rhetorical models have been analyzed in various texts, and such studies in Indonesian RAIs are still limited. Arsyad (2000) investigated the rhetorical model of RAIs from the disciplines of the social sciences and humanities, hard sciences and technology, and medical sciences using the Create a Research Space (CARS) model, but the results revealed that the corpora have different rhetorical structures from the CARS model. He then found a new model that can fit the corpora, and the model is called a Problem Justifying Projects (PJP) model.

Besides, Adnan (2010) also analyzed rhetorical structures of Indonesian RAIs in the disciplines of education, linguistics, and social and political sciences employing the CARS model. The results indicated that the corpora did not fit the model because the corpora did not justify their study based on a literature review, but they mostly based on problems, phenomena in the field, government documents, and so on. Then, Adnan (2010) employed the PJP model above for analyzing the rhetorical structures of the corpora, but this model was only partially employed and none completed one move of the model. Thus, he designed new models that fit the corpora, one model is called the Ideal problem solution (IPS) model for the corpus of only the Education discipline (Adnan, 2010, 2011), and the Indonesian Social and Political Science (ISOCPOL) model for the corpus of Social and Political Sciences (Adnan, 2010).

Likewise, the rhetorical structure of Indonesian RAIs in the discipline of language and language teaching is also different from the CARS model (Mirahayuni, 2002). In this regard, Mirahayuni (2002) compared English RAIs written by English Native Speakers (ENS) and Indonesian Native Speakers (INS). The findings showed that RAIs written by INS lack a literature review for the central claims; they tend to present that their study contributes to national development and government policies. Also, they justified their study based on their research interest and shed light on their study (Warsidi, 2021). This finding indicates that the rhetorical model of RAIs written by INS is different from those written by ENS.

The above reviews show that rhetorical studies in various texts have been a growing concern in linguistic studies. However, such studies in RAIs in the Indonesian context are still undeveloped. Whilst earlier studies (Adnan, 2010, 2011; Arsyad, 2000; Mirahayuni, 2002) have shown that the rhetorical structures of Indonesian RAIs are different from the English Create a Research Space (CARS) model (Swales, 1990, 2004). However, the reviews above showed that only some disciplinary RAIs have been investigated in the Indonesian context, while other disciplines remain unexplored. Thus, the present study intends to investigate the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs from the Law discipline with the following research questions: Is the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs in the Law discipline also different from the CARS model? If so, to what extent is the difference? Then, what is the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs in this selected discipline look like?

The above research questions are the focus of this paper because investigating these questions may contribute to both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, investigating these questions may expand genre knowledge of rhetorical models in the literature. Practically, it may contribute to Indonesian authors, particularly in this selected discipline, to be aware of the ways they rhetorically structure their RAIs. By doing so, they become aware of how to write English RAIs for publishing in English reputable journals.

Methodology

This section aims to present data sets and data analysis procedures. These two purposes answer the three research questions presented in the introduction section above.

1. Data Collection

This study analyzed 15 Indonesian RAIs from the law discipline using the following standard criteria for corpus selection. Firstly, the RAIs were published in Law journals with accreditation Science and Technology Index (SINTA 2) because journals receiving this accreditation status are considered good journals and accepted for promotion for being an associate professor in Indonesia (DIRJENDIKTI, 2019). Based on this criterion, the researcher determined six journals for selecting RAIs from them; the journals accepting SINTA 2 include *Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam dan Kemanusiaan, Al Ahwal: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam, Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia, Justicia Islamica: Jurnal kajian hukum dan social, Mimbar Hukum,* and *Masalah-masalah Hukum.* Secondly, the researcher selected randomly 15 RAIs that were published in these selected journals from 2017 to 2020 as the corpus.

2. Data Analysis

For the analysis, this study employed a genre approach from the stream of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) that was pioneered in earlier works (Bhatia, 1993; Swales, 1990, 2004) and later developed by some linguistic scholars (Adila, 2016; Adnan, 2010, 2011; Andika et al., 2018; Arsyad, 2000). Practically, the researcher analyzed the data twice using different models because the analysis employing one model was not able to capture the rhetorical model of the present data.

Firstly, the researcher read the corpus of RAIs using a top-down approach and employed the CARS model manually (Swales, 1990) for the analysis because this model was considered an English model of RAIs. However, this model cannot capture the communicative functions and communicative events found in the corpus study. This means that Indonesian RAIs in the law discipline have different rhetorical structures from the CARS model.

Secondly, the researcher used the same approach, reading RAIs from the top to down texts manually, using the Indonesian Social and Political Sciences (Isocpol) model (Adnan, 2010) because the model was designed based on Indonesian RAIs in social science, like the present data. Thus, this model is considered closely related to the data of the present study. However, the results were also unexpected in that this model only partially captures the communicative functions and events of the present data. Thus, the researcher then took notes of any communicative events from the data and then grouped them based on their functions manually. By identifying and grouping communicative events from the data, both communicative events and functions were able to be captured, and the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs in the Law discipline was able to be designed.

To ensure the validity of data analyses, the results were checked by two linguistic scholars (both of them are the researcher's supervisors when studying PhD at the University of New England, Australia, as this study is a part of a PhD thesis). The results showed no disagreement between the researcher and the supervisors regarding the data analysis results. Thus, the analysis results indicate reliability.

Results and Discussion

This section reports the analysis results employing the English model (the CARS model) and the Indonesian model (Isocpol

model). Besides, it also reports the current finding model that best capture the rhetorical structure of the present study.

1. Results of Employing the CARS Model

This sub-section aims to answer and discuss the first-two research questions as presented in the introduction section: Is the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs in the Law discipline also different from the CARS model? If so, to what extent is the difference? To answer these questions, analyzing rhetorical structures of the present data set employing the CARS model has been conducted, and the results revealed that Indonesian Law RAIs in the present study have different rhetorical structures from the CARS model because most of their communicative functions and events do not match with those in the CARS model. This finding implies that the rhetorical structures of the present study are different from those of the CARS model. Evidence for this claim is presented in the summary analysis results in Table 1:

Table 1. The Summary of Data Analysis Result Employing the CARS Model

Moves and steps of the CARS model (Swales, 1990)	Number of Indonesian Law RAIs	
	N=15	Percentage
Move 1: Establishing a territory	**6**	**40%**
Step 1: Claiming centrality, and/ or	3	20%
Step 2: Making topic generalizations, and/ or	2	13.67%
Step 3: Reviewing items of the previous research	5	33.33%
Move 2: Establishing a niche	**1**	**6.67%**
Step 1A: Counter-claiming, or	0	0
Step 1B: Indicating a gap, or	0	0
Step 1C: Question-raising, or	0	0
Step 1D: Continuing a tradition	1	6.67%
Move 3: Occupying the niche	**11**	**73.33%**
Step 1A: Outlining purposes, or	7	46.67%
Step 1B: Announcing present research	9	60%
Step 2: Announcing principal findings	4	26.67%
Step 3: Indicating RA structure	0	0

Notes: N= Total number of RAs

As shown in Table 1, the CARS model is not applicable to the rhetorical structures of the present data set because none of the Indonesian Law RAIs applies its moves and steps fully. As presented in Column 2, Move 1 is employed in only six RAIs, and Move 2 is employed in only one RA. This finding means that both Move 1 and Move 2 of the CARS model are only very partially employed in Indonesian Law RAIs. Then, Move 3 appears in 11 (73.33%) RAs, so it is the only conventional move in the data. Thus, this finding indicates that the majority of Indonesian Law RAIs in the present study do not match the rhetorical structures of the CARS model.

This finding seems to support earlier studies found in Indonesian RAIs from the disciplines of education (Adnan, 2011), linguistics and social-political sciences (Adnan, 2010), language and language teachings (Mirahayuni, 2002), and other RAI studies in the Indonesian context (Adnan, 2009; Arsyad, 2013a; Arsyad et al., 2018) that Indonesian RAIs have different rhetorical models from those claimed in English RAIs, the CARS model. The different rhetorical model with English RAIs (in this regard is the CARS model) does not only happen in the Indonesian language background but also happens with other language backgrounds, such as Thai RAIs (Wannaruk & Amnuai, 2016), Castilian Spanish RAIs (Sheldon, 2011), Swedish RAIs (Fredrickson & Swales, 1994), and French RAIs (Helal, 2014). This comparison is evidence that different rhetorical models of RAIs may happen between different language backgrounds. In this regard, thus, genre of RAIs is very influenced and dependent on what language backgrounds of the authors.

2. Results of Employing the Isocpol Model

This sub-section aims to answer and discuss the last research question: what does the rhetorical model of Indonesian RAIs in this selected discipline look like? To answer this question, the researcher employed the Isocpol model for analyzing the data. This model is a rhetorical model of RAIs from the Social and Political disciplines (Adnan, 2010). However, the results revealed that this model is also not significantly applicable. Although the model is more appropriate than the CARS model, no obligatory move was found in the corpus study. For example, Move 1 appears in 13 RAIs; Move 2 occurs in seven (46.67%) RAIs; Move 3 appears in nine (60%) RAIs. This finding means that Move 1 is quasi-obligatory and Move 3 is conventional because they appear in 60% or more of the total corpus analyses. However, Move 2 is optional because its employment is less than 60% of the total corpus analyses. This finding implies that none of the moves is obligatory in the corpus study.

In summary, the analysis results showed that the Isocpol model is not entirely appropriate for the Indonesian Law RAIs in the present study because Strategy A of Move 1 is not employed. Then, five new strategies were identified in the corpus study but are absent from the Isocpol model. The findings suggest that the model needs to be modified to best capture the present data set. The modification was made by deleting the inapplicable strategies of the model and inserting the new strategies found in the data into the modified Isocpol model.

3. The Modified Isocpol Model as the Rhetorical Model of Indonesian Law RAIs

As presented in the earlier section, the aim of modifying the Isocpol model is to best capture the rhetorical structures of the Indonesian Law RAIs. The modification is presented in Figure 1 and is called a modified Isocpol model.

Figure 1. The Modified Isocpol Model for the Indonesian Law RAIs

Move 1: Describing the condition to establish the current study (modification)
Strategy 1A: Making a general claim with or without references
Strategy 1B: Describing key terms and/or objects of the research (modified)
Strategy 1C: Reviewing the literature (this strategy may be recycled in the other moves)
Strategy 1D: Referring to a government document(s) or official statement(s) (new)
Strategy 1E: Presenting the real situation or phenomena in the field (new)
Strategy 1F: Describing the ideal expectation (new)
Move 2: Justifying the study
Strategy 2A: Describing the current situation and/ or explaining the problems to justify the study, (new)
Strategy 2B: Filling the gap or distinguishing between the current study and previous studies (modified)
Strategy 2C: Stating the expected benefit(s) of the study
Strategy 2D: Stating the need/ importance of the study
Move 3: Describing the study
Strategy 3A: Stating the topic, or title of the present study (new)
Strategy 3B: Stating the purpose(s) of the study
Strategy 3C: Announcing the research questions (further)
Strategy 3D: Stating the approach or method used in the study (modified)

As shown in Figure 1, the distribution of the five new strategies in the modified model appear across all three moves: three new strategies in Move 1, one strategy in Move 2, and one strategy in Move 3. Three strategies from the original model were also modified (Strategy 1B, Strategy 2B, and Strategy 3D) to best capture the corpus study.

Thus, in this modified model, one strategy from the original model was deleted because it was absent from the data of the present study, and the five new strategies found in the present data were included in the modified model. To determine whether the modified Isocpol model fits the present data set, it was tested for analyzing the data, and the results revealed that the model is appropriate for the present data. All communicative functions (moves) of the modified model appear in all data. The summary analysis result employing the modified Isocpol model is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The Summary Analysis Employing the Modified Isocpol Model (as the rhetorical model of Indonesian Law RAIs)

Moves and Strategies in the Modified Model	Numbers of Indonesian Law RAIs	
	N=15	Percentage
Move 1: Describing the condition to establish the current study (modification)	15	100%
Strategy 1A: Making a general claim with or without references	13	86.67%
Strategy 1B: Describing key terms and/or objects of the research (modified)	13	86.67%
Strategy 1C: Reviewing the literature (this strategy may be recycled in the other moves)	2	13.33%
Strategy 1D: Referring to a government document(s) or official statement(s) (new)	12	80%
Strategy 1E: Presenting the real situation or phenomena in the field, (new)	9	60%
Strategy 1F: Describing the ideal expectation (new)	4	26.67%
Move 2: Justifying the study	15	100%
Strategy 2A: Describing the current situation and/ or explaining the problems to justify the study, (new)	10	66.67%
Strategy 2B: Filling the gap or distinguishing between the current study and previous studies	3	13.33%
Strategy 2C: Stating the expected benefit(s) of the study	2	13.33%
Strategy 2D: Stating the need/importance of the study	5	33.33%
Move 3: Describing the study	15	100%
Strategy 3A: Stating the topic or title of the present study (new)	2	13.33%
Strategy 3B: Stating the purpose(s) of the study	13	86.67%
Strategy 3C: Announcing the research questions (further)	5	33.33%
Strategy 3D: Stating the approach or method used in the study (modified)	5	33.33%

Notes: N = Number of RAs

As presented in Table 2 above, all three moves appear in all 15 (100%) Indonesian Law RAIs. This finding means that all the moves of the modified Isocpol model are obligatory in the present data, and thus, this modified model is the real rhetorical model of the Indonesian Law RAIs. The examples of appearance in the present data are provided in the following moves:

a. Move 1: Describing the condition to establish the current study (modification)

As mentioned earlier, to best capture the rhetorical structure of the present data, this move was modified from the original model for several reasons. First, one strategy from the original model had to be removed from Move 1 because it was absent from the present data. Second, this move has three additional strategies that were found in the present data. Thus, in the modified model, this move has six strategies, three of which are from the original model, while the other three are found in the present data. More details of the six strategies are presented in the following descriptions and examples, but the researcher only

provides examples for the new strategies found in the data to minimize the space.

1) Strategy 1B: Describing key terms and/or objects of the research (modified)

This strategy appears in 13 (86.67%) RAIs, which means that describing a key term or object of the study is important in the data. The ways the authors employ this strategy are seen in the following examples:

1) ***Fikih diasumsikan sebagai formula yang dipahami dari syariat****, sebab syariat tidak bisa jalan dengan baik tanpa dipahami melalui fikih atau pemahaman yang memadai dan diformulasikan secara baku. Realitas ontologis syariat selanjutnya melahirkan aspek epistemologi hukum Islam atau fikih yang mempresentasikan hasil interaksi penalaran ulama dengan latar belakang aspek sosial yang berbeda dalam menetapkan suatu hukum (Idrus, 2012: 5).* LW01
[***Fikih* is assumed as a formula of Islamic teaching** because Islamic teaching cannot function well without being understood through *fiqh* or adequate understanding and consistency. The ontology of Islamic teaching created an epistemological aspect of Islamic law or *fiqh* that represent the outcomes of the interaction between opinions of Islamic scholars and different social environments in setting a particular law (Idrus, 2012: 5).]

2) ***Konsep zakat secara sederhana menegaskan bahwa di dalam harta orang kaya terdapat hak orang miskin yang harus ditunaikan*** *(Lihat QS. 9: 60, 103, dan QS. 59: 7).* ***Artinya kewajiban zakat lebih ditekankan untuk upaya pemerataan pendapatan****.* LW02
[***The* concept of *zakat* simply confirms that in the wealth of the rich men, there are rights of the poor that must be given** (See QS. 9: 60, 103, and QS. 59: 7). **It means that the obligation of zakat is more emphasized for income distribution efforts**.]

The authors describe a key term in various ways, as seen in the examples above. They make an assumption, review, define, or explain the terms. In Example 1, the author assumes that *fikih* is based on Islamic teaching. Then, in Example 2, the author defines the concept of zakat. Thus, the authors use various ways to describe a key term in their RAIs, as shown in the bold texts above, and it is common in the present data.

2) Strategy 1D: Referring to a government document(s) or official statement(s) (new)

Referring to a government document means that the authors relate their study to government documents, statements, or regulations. It is a new strategy because it is absent from the original Isocpol model. However, its appearance is conventional as it appears in 12 (80%) RAIs. Some examples of employing this strategy are:

3) *Pada dasarnya, pembentukan lembaga perkawinan ditujukan agar tercipta sebuah keluarga bahagia dan kekal.* ***Dalam Undang-Undang Perkawinan No. 1 Tahun 1974 (selanjutnya disebut UUP) disebutkan, "Perkawinan adalah ikatan lahir batin antara seorang pria dan seorang wanita sebagai suami istri dengan tujuan membentuk keluarga atau rumah tangga yang bahagia dan kekal berdasarkan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa".*** LW03
[Basically, the formation of a marriage institution is intended to create a happy and eternal family. **In Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 (which is called UUP), "Marriage is a spiritual bond between a man *and* a woman as a husband and wife to create a happy family or household to please God".]**

4) ***Lahirnya undang-undang No. 1 tahun 1974 tentang perkawinan adalah melalui proses yang cukup panjang dan berat, terutama dirasakan oleh umat Islam.*** *RUU perkawinan yang tadinya sangat sekuler dan sangat dipengaruhi perkawinan kristen, akhirnya dengan perjuangan umat Islam di luar dan di dalam DPR, akhirnya menjadi Undang-undang yang religius dan dapat menampung hukum perkawinan Islam pada umumnya.*[3] LW04
[**The approval law No. 1 of 1974, concerning marriage, was through a fairly long and very difficult process, especially felt by Muslims.** The marriage law, which had been very secular and heavily influenced by Christian marriages, with the struggle of Muslims outside and inside of the

DPR, finally became a religious law and could accommodate Islamic marriage law in general.[3]]

The above examples refer to laws from the government. In Example 3, the author studies marriage and relates it to the government's law, while in Example 4, the author reviews the marriage law-making process in history. In these examples, the authors relate their studies to the law of the government. Their purpose is to strengthen their texts to convince their readers that the current study may benefit their readers.

3) Strategy 1E: Presenting the real situation or phenomena in the field (new)

Presenting real situations or phenomena in the field means that the authors review facts happening in the field that may relate to their studies. It is a new strategy as it is absent from the original model. In the analysis, nine (60%) RAIs employ this strategy, which means that this strategy is conventional in this study. Some examples are:

5) ***Dalam kurun waktu lebih tiga dasawarsa terakhir, politik pembangunan hukum nasional diarahkan pada anutan ideologi sentralisme hukum (*legal centralism*). Hal ini secara sadar dimaksudkan untuk mendukung paradigma pembangunan yang semata-mata diorientasikan untuk mengejar pertumbuhan ekonomi*** (economic growth development paradigm). LW05
[**Over the last three decades, the politics of national law development has been directed at the ideology of legal centralism. This case is consciously intended to support development, which is solely to progress economic growth**.]

6) *Selain itu,* ***pemerintah tidak tegas dalam memberikan sejumlah sanksi baik administrasi, perdata maupun pidana kepada pelaku pencemaran atau kerusakan lingkungan hidup. Pada akhirnya, tujuan hukum sebagai sarana pembaharuan masyarakat tidak dapat terlaksana dengan baik***. LW05
[Besides, **the government does not strictly provide some administrative sanctions, either civil or criminal sanctions, to perpetrators of pollution or environmental damage.** As a consequence, **the purpose of law for a community could not be employed properly**.]

As shown in the bold examples above, the authors describe the situation or real condition in the field. In Example 5, the author presents a situation of national law politics in Indonesia. In Example 6, the author presents the situation in the field where the government is not strictly sanctioning environmental destroyers. In these two examples, the authors present unexpected situations in the field that relate to the authors' topics of study. By presenting unexpected situations, they present their voices and offer a solution via their current studies.

4) Strategy 1F: Describing the ideal expectation (new)

This strategy is also new as it is absent from the original Isocpol model. It means that the expected situation in the field should be ideal. The data analyses found that it appears in four (26.67%) RAIs. Some examples of how the authors employ this strategy are:

7) *Dapat dimaknai bahwa di tingkat nasional,* ***masalah perlindungan hak asasi manusia harus diatur lebih lanjut melalui sarana hukum. Tegasnya, negara harus mengatur hak asasi manusia dalam perundang-undangan*** *dengan upaya legislasi nasional yang mengedepankan aspek kepastian hukum atas perlindungan hak asasi manusia.* LW06
[It can be interpreted that at the national level**, protecting human rights must be regulated further through legal means. Further, the government must regulate human rights** with national legislation that prioritizes aspects of legal certainty over human rights protection.]

8) *Sebagai negara yang berlandaskan konsep negara hukum Pancasila sebagaimana tertuang dalam perubahan kedua UUD NRI 1945,* ***setidaknya negara mempunyai kewajiban konstitusional untuk menjamin hak-hak warga negara meliputi hak persamaan di depan hukum dan pemerintahan, hak membentuk keluarga dan melanjutkan keturunan melalui perkawinan yang sah,*** *hak atas pengakuan, jaminan, perlindungan, dan kepastian hukum*

yang adil serta perlakuan yang sama di depan hukum, hak memeluk agama dan beribadat menurut agamanya, hak atas kebebasan meyakini kepercayaan, menyatakan pikiran dan sikap, sesuai dengan hati nuraninya. LW08
[As a nation based on the *Pancasila* as stated in the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution, **the Indonesian government must constitutionally guarantee the rights of citizens, including equal rights in the law and government, the rights to form a family and to do legal marriage, the right for the recognition**, guarantees, protection, and certainty of just law and equal treatment before the law, the right to embrace religion and worship according to religion, the right to freedom of belief, to express thoughts and attitudes, in accordance with their conscience.]

As shown in the bold texts above, the authors describe the ideal and expected situation. One indicator of understanding this strategy is presenting the expected situation. In Example 7, the author says, "the government must regulate human rights with national legislation that prioritize aspects of legal certainty over the protection of human rights", which is the author's expectation. Similarly, Example 8 presents the ideal situations expected by the author. Both examples above indicate something ideal or something expected, which the authors may use to do further research.

b. Move 2: Justifying the study

Move 2 of this modified model has one additional strategy. Thus, this move has five strategies. It appears in all 15 RAIs, so this move is obligatory. The distributions of this move across the five strategies are presented below.

1) Strategy 2A: Describing the current situation and/or explaining the problems to justify the study (new)

This new strategy is absent from the original Isocpol model. It is one of the strategies used to justify the authors' study. In this context, before the authors justify their study, they often describe a situation or explain problems that they want to solve. This strategy is common and appears in 10 (66.67%) RAIs. Some examples of employing this strategy are:

9) ***Dewasa ini kondisi masyarakat menunjukkan perubahan yang pesat. Perubahan tersebut menimbulkan konsekuensi permasalahan yang sangat rumit dan memerlukan benang merah yang pas untuk menyelesaikannya.*** *Harus disadari bahwa sebuah solusi yang dicetuskan harus mempertimbangkan aspek sosial, ekonomi, budaya, agama, medis dan geografis masyarakat setempat, maka tak jarang semua pakar dari berbagai aspek ikutt urun tangan untuk memikirkan jalan keluarnya.* ***Di antara permasalahan yang ada dimasyarakat yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian khusus yaitu masalah poligami.*** LW04
[**Nowadays, the condition of society shows rapid change**. **These changes lead to the consequences of very complicated problems and require the right ways to solve them.** It must be realized that a proposed solution must consider the social, economic, cultural, religious, medical, and geographical aspects of the local community, so it needs all experts from various aspects to think of the solution. **Among the problems, the need for special attention in the community is polygamy.**]

The bold texts above show how the authors justify their studies. Before the justification, the authors often describe the situation in the field or state the problem. As shown in Example 9, before the author justifies the study, they describe the public conditions and the implication. Thus, the authors present the situation, condition or problems in the field to justify their study.

2) Move 3: Describing the study

In the original model, this move has three strategies, but another strategy was added because there was one additional strategy identified in the present data. This move is obligatory because it appears in all the RAIs.

3) Strategy 3A: Stating the topic or title of the present study (new)

This strategy means that the author presents the topic, title, or scope of the study in their introduction section. It is a new finding as it is absent from the original Isocpol model.

It appears in two (13.33%) RAIs as the examples below:

10) ***Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini berjudul****, "Preferensi Keberkahan dalam Menyalurkan Dana Zakat".* LW02
[**Therefore, this research is entitled**, "The Preference of Blessing in Distributing Zakat Funds".]

11) ***Oleh karena itu, dalam kajian ini akan mengulas tentang poligami dalam perspektif filsafat hukum Islam, dan bagaimana hal tersebut menjadi sebuah kritik terhadap undang-undang nomor 1 tahun 1974 tentang perkawinan (selanjutnya ditulis UU perkawinan) di Indonesia.*** LW04
[**Therefore, this study will review polygamy from the perspective of Islamic legal philosophy and how it criticizes Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage (called marriage law) in Indonesia.**]

The examples above are the ways the authors present their study. Example 10 states the title of the study, and Example 11 also presents the topic of its investigation. This strategy is one of the ways authors describe their study.

4) Strategy 3D: Stating the approach or method used in the study (modified)

This strategy means that the author presents an approach(s) or method that the author employs for the analysis. This strategy appears in five (33.33%) RAIs. The examples are:

12) ***Kajian ini merupakan kajian pustaka*** *yang diharapkan dapat menambah keilmuan tentang hukum keluarga terutama yang berkaitan dengan poligami di Indonesia* ***dengan pendekatan filosofis. Kajian dengan pendekatan filosofis ini*** *diharapkan bisa menjadi pembeda dengan kajian pada permasalahan yang sama.* LW04
[**This study is library research** which is expected to increase knowledge about family law, especially **relating to polygamy in Indonesia, with a philosophical approach**. **This philosophical approach is expected** to be different from a previous study on the same problem.]

13) ***Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hak asasi manusia dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif*** *dengan teknis analisis diskursus (discourse analysis) dalam kajian ilmu sosial.*[5] LW07
[**This is a human rights research using a qualitative approach** to the technical discourse analysis in social science studies.[5]]

In the examples above, the authors present either a method or an approach for their studies. In Example 12, the author presents that the study uses a philosophical approach. Example 13 presents an approach and a method for the analysis. All the examples above describe their approach or method for the analysis.

After employing the two models to analyze the present data, the rhetorical model of the Indonesian Law RAIs has been discovered, and it is different from the English model, the CARS model. Besides, it is also slightly different from the Isocpol model because one strategy of the Isocpol model is not found in the present data. Also, five strategies were found in the present data that are absent from the Isocpol model. The main difference between the present findings and those in the CARS model is that Indonesian authors in the present study rarely interact with literature (in the CARS model called establishing a niche), not responding to earlier research findings found in the literature (like questions rising), not evaluating research gaps from literature. They tend to present real-world phenomena (such as presenting realities or problems in the fields) (Adnan, 2010; Mirahayuni, 2002; Warsidi, 2021), while establishing a research niche is very essential in English RAIs (Farnia & Rahimi, 2017; Lim, 2012; Mirahayuni, 2002; Suryani et al., 2015; Swales, 1990, 2004).

Besides, the ways of establishing a research territory between Indonesian authors and those in the CARS model are also different. Indonesian authors tend to start the introduction by presenting the object of the research, a government document, ideal condition, or expected condition, while English authors tend to start their introduction by promoting that their research topics are significant (Abdi & Sadeghi, 2018; Swales, 1990, 2004; Wang & Yang, 2015), and reviewing related literature (Arsyad et al.,

2018). Thus, these two communicative moves (establishing a research niche and establishing a research territory) are the main differences and these may become a big obstacle for Indonesian authors in this selected discipline when they do not adapt and adopt the CARS model as the English writing tradition.

Conclusion

After analyzing the present data using both the English and Indonesian models (the CARS and Isocpol models), this section finally draws a conclusion to answer the research questions of the present study. Firstly, the analysis results have shown the evidence (for answering the first and second questions) that the rhetorical model of the Indonesian Law RAIs in the present study is very different from the English-tested model, the CARS model. The main difference between them is the ways of establishing a research niche. Indonesian authors in the present study hardly ever interact their study with literature, such as finding a research gap, while this communicative function is pivotal in the English model. Secondly, the rhetorical model of the Indonesian Law RAIs has been discovered (see Figure 1), and it is slightly different from the Isocpol model. This finding indicates that genre in RAIs is very dependent on a discourse community. It is also evidence that the present finding as one academic community, on the one hand, is different from those in the CARS and Isocpol models, on the other hand.

Unfortunately, this study is limited to only investigating one disciplinary RAIs and neglecting other disciplinary RAIs. Besides, it only analyzes one language background, not comparing it with the English corpus. However, although it has a limitation, the results of this study may expand knowledge and strengthen earlier findings in the Indonesian context that the genre of RAIs in Indonesian contexts is different from those found in English RAIs. Thus, it practically may make Indonesian authors, particularly in this selected discipline, become aware of the ways they write RAIs. By doing so, they can adjust their writing styles following the rhetorical model of English when they expect to publish their academic works in English reputable journals.

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