Box 9.1 Extract from Move 1 in Findings chapter of a PhD thesis in history

Thematic title + use of generic term 'findings'

CHAPTER SIX: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE MARGINS – THE FINDINGS

6.0 Introduction

Metatextual move – indicates structure and refers back to previous chapter

Chapter Five identified the methodologies that were selected to empirically investigate the research propositions. This chapter reports on the outcomes of the data-gathering phase. The data collected and information are analysed in relation to the overarching research question posed in this thesis:

Research question restated

What impact have the discourses and organisation of sports had on women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in Australia?

Refers back to theoretical framework

Inherent in this question is the assumption that male experiences are different from female experiences and that women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds have different experiences than those from Anglo-Australian backgrounds. The notion of 'difference' recognises that there is more than one valid form of representing human experience and through investigations of behaviours, activities, experiences, perspective, insights and priorities a better understanding of these differences can be achieved (Ross-Smith, 1999). This notion is explored in the subsidiary question:

What are the sports experiences and perceptions of women from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; and are these perceptions and experiences different from those of other women?

Refers back to methodology to introduce results: reminds reader of mixed quantitative and qualitative methodology

Survey research and interviews were utilised to investigate these questions. The surveys were designed to address the subsidiary question, that is, to ascertain if females from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds had different sporting participation patterns from females of English-speaking backgrounds. The central question was qualitative in nature therefore interviews were used to address its concerns.

The empirical research component of this thesis encompassed four distinct phases that were detailed in the preceding methodology chapter. This chapter outlines the findings of the broad level investigations into women, ethnicity and sports.

Source: Taylor 2000: 173–174

From Paltridge and Starfield 2007

SAMPLE MOVE 1 OF RESULTS

SAMPLE OF MOVE 2 RESULTS

Box 9.4 Extract from an engineering thesis showing use of Move 2

5.1.4 Physical description

[...]

Statement of results – use of passive voice (italicized) and past tense

Distinctive clay mineralogy *was observed* for each of the aquitards. The clay fraction of the deep aquitard *was comprised* of 66% kaolinite, and the middle and shallow units *were dominated* by kaolinite-illite and illite suites respectively. The highest proportion of smectite found was 38% at a depth of 52.7 m within the middle silt unit. However, the proportion of smectite clay increased towards the surface of the upper silt unit.

Data (evidence) presented visually in Table 5.2

In contrast to the upper and middle silt units, the indurated clayey sand *was dominated* by kaolinitic clay (Table 5.3), and contained traces of haematite, mordinite and siderite (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Bulk mineralogy of the indurated clayey sand at Tubbo (see Timms & Acworth 2002b, for mineralogy of clayey silt units)

Depth (m)	*Qtz*	*Flds*	*Ant*	*Gyp*	*Clc*	*Pyr*	*Gth*	*Mgn*	*Hmt*	*Mord-enite*	*Side-rite*
31	M	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	?T	?T	?T
31	M	M	–	–	–	?T	–	–	?T	–	–

D = dominant(>60%), A = abundant (60–40%), M = moderate (40–20%), S = small (20–5%), T = traces (<5%)
Qtz = qtz, Flds = feldspar, Ant = antase, Gyp = gypsum, Clc = calcite, Pyr = pyrite, Gth = goethite, Mgn = magnetite, Hmt = haematite

Total subsurface salt storage contained within clayey silt (35 m total thickness) was about 11.8 kgjm^2. Of this salt store, the upper silt unit accounted for 86%, or the equivalent to 102 tonnes/ha of salts within 15 m of the ground surface, if salt laden silt *was distributed* homogeneously over this distance.

5.1.5 Thin section analysis of indurated clayey sand

Highlights data for reader's attention

The nature of the indurated clayey sand (26–32 m), delineated in Figure 5.2, *was assessed* by thin sections prepared and *analysed* by the methods outlined in Chapter 4.1.4.

On a macroscopic scale, visual examination of thin sections revealed significant heterogeneity. Reddy-brown iron staining *was evident* parallel to bedding, along with other small-scale bedding and cross bedding features. There were also fractures evident that *were oriented* at an acute angle to bedding.

Source: Timms 2001: 106–108

SAMPLE SHOWING MOVE 3 IN RESULTS SECTION

Box 9.6 Move 3 showing hedging in an engineering thesis

5.1.6 Falling head permeameter testing of core samples

Writer's claim is hedged

[...] Swelling of 0.5cm for instance, would be expected to increase the porosity from 0.42 to 0.52, an increase of 20%. Given the log-normal relationship between hydraulic conductivity and porosity, *it is probable that* such a change in porosity would increase permeability by about an order of magnitude (Neuzil 1994).

It should also be noted that swelling may also have occurred prior to testing due to lower effective stress as the cores were extracted from the ground and during subsequent storage at atmospheric pressure. Without detailed laboratory and field measurements of core parameters it is not possible to quantify this artifact.

Hedging used to discuss writer's interpretation of results

Chemical reaction between the clay and the permeant *may also cause* varied *Kv* during tests, and between repeated tests. For example, flushing with sodic water *may cause* dispersion of the clay and decreased permeability. *This appears to be the case* for the clayey sand which *generally showed* decreased *Kv* both during and between repeated tests. This *may be attributed* to cation exchange of sodium which changes soil structure. Hydraulic conductivity of soils is known to decrease with increasing BAR of leaching water (Appelo & Postma 1996).

Support for claim based on prior research

Source: Timms 2001: 109–110