International Symposium on Academic Writing across Disciplines and Mentorship for Junior Scientists Yaoundé-Cameroon, July 20-22, 2015

Academic Writing in Ghana: Hedging among Advanced L2 Users of English

Jacinta S. Edusei

English Language and Linguistics Technische Universität Chemnitz jaccint2001@yahoo.co.uk



Department of Modern Languages
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
Technology, Kumasi, Ghana



1.1 Background of the study

- L1 about 81 languages in Ghana (2014 SIL International: http://www.ethnologue.com/country/GH retrieved on 28.05.2014)
- L2 English is the official language
- English becomes the official code of instruction in class 4 (at app. age ten)
 up to university level
- English is a course for the first two years of university studies (Bachelors degree). The course is called Communication skills / Academic Writing
- No Academic Writing course Research Methods

1.2 Statement of the problem

- Academic Writing research on Research Articles
- Increase in Academic Writing research on Masters' Theses (MA) Genre (Nkemleke, 2011; Afful & Mwinlaaru, 2012; Beyer, 2015)
- Limited research on Academic Writing in Ghana
- Limited research on Hedging in Ghanaian Academic Writing (Musa, 2014)
- 1. Hedging in English and Chemistry Master's Theses in the University of Cape Coast. *Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics*. Volume 2, Issue 3
- 2. Hedging In Academic Writing: A Pragmatic Analysis Of English And Chemistry Masters' Theses In A Ghanaian University. *English for Specific Purposes*. Volume 15, Issue 42

1.3 Research Questions

- 1. Which lexico-grammatical forms or strategies are used as hedging devices by advanced L2 users of English in Ghana?
- 2. What are the pragmatic functions of the hedging devices used by advanced L2 users of English in Ghana?
- 3. What is the complexity of the hedging strategies used by advanced L2 users of English in Ghana?
- 4. Does the proficiency level of the advanced L2 users of English in Ghana affect the choice of hedging devices?

1.4 Theoretical Framework

- Academic texts "seek to inform readers of activities, objects, or people in the world, to persuade them to some action or thought, or to seek to promote the writer's scholarly claims and credentials" (Hyland and Tse, 2004: 160)
- "writing is always a personal and socio-cultural act of identity whereby writers both signal their membership in a range of communities as well as express their own creative presence". (Hyland, 2006: 35)
- "Hedging [...] represents a major "rhetorical gap" that L2 students have to cross before they can gain membership of a discourse community and pursue their chosen careers." (Hyland, 1995: 39)

2.1 Hedging/Hedges: Definition

- Since coinage "words whose job it is to make things more or less fuzzy".
 Lakoff (1972)
- Other definition Brown & Levinson (1987), Biber (1988), Crismore & Farnsworth (1990), Collins (1994), Dudley-Evans (1994), Schröder& Zimmer (2007), Hyland (1998), etc.
- Textual strategy of using linguistic devices to
- express lack of complete commitment to the truth of an accompanying proposition
- present a proposition/claim as an opinion in an objective manner

Or simply

 Process by which a writer or writers distance themselves from the claim that they wish to make (Dudley, 1994) Introduction Hedging/Hedges Methodology Summary References

2.2 Categories of Hedging

(Hyland, 1994; Hyland, 1998; *Malášková*, 2011; Nkemleke, 2011)

Major Categories	Sub-categories
Lexical Hedging	 Epistemic modal verbs Epistemic lexical verbs Epistemic adverbs Epistemc adjectives Epistemic nouns
Strategic/ Non lexical Hedging	 Personal attribution Impersonal structures referring to model/method/experimental conditions/etc. Attribution to literature Reader engagement structures (questions, conditionals, reference to testability, admission of lack knowledge, etc.)

- **Epistemic** Modality evaluation of the chances that a certain hypothetical state of affairs under consideration (or some aspect of it) will occur, is occurring or has occurred in a possible world... (Nuyts, 2001: 21).
- The writer's opinion about the truth of a claim

Introduction

2.3 Semantic Functions of Hedges

According to Malaskova (2011:145)

content oriented		participani		
		writer oriented	reader oriented	
aim at greater accuracy (precision)	aim at the extent of applicability/ generalizability	protect the writer by depersonalizing the information presented in the proposition	appeal to the reader by employing various strategies of reader involvement	protect the writer by personalizing the information presented in the proposition

Table 1: Semantic classification of hedges

Introduction

2.3 Semantic Functions of Hedges

According to Malaskova (2011:147)

content oriented	participant oriented			
primarily expressed by:	writer oriented primarily expressed by:	reader oriented primarily expressed by:		
precision adverbs epistemic lexical adjectives epistemic lexical nouns epistemic modal nouns limited knowledge	impersonal structures referring to model/method/theory/ experimental conditions abstract rhetors epistemic lexical verbs attribution to literature	personal engagement structures (personal attribution, reference to methods/models, etc.) reader engagement structures (assumption of shared goals, conditionals, questions, reference to testability, etc.)		

Table 2: Formal classification of hedges

2.4 Hedging Complexity

Simple hedging

only one form of hedging strategy (lexical or non lexical)

These mean scores **suggest** that the two sex groups agreed that they enjoyed mathematics. (ED0042006M)

Judgement verb

Compound hedging

More than one form of hedging strategy (two or more lexical hedges or lexical hedge(s) and non-lexical hedge)

This **would seem** to **indicate** that an increase in knowledge and skills leads to tolerance even to compassion and empathy. (ED0322010M)

Modal + Evidential verb + Judgemental verb

3.1 Advanced Users of English

Post graduate students:

- Masters level
- Doctorate level
- Post-Doctorate level

Academic texts

- Essays
- Term papers
- Theses
- Articles
- Books

Corpora

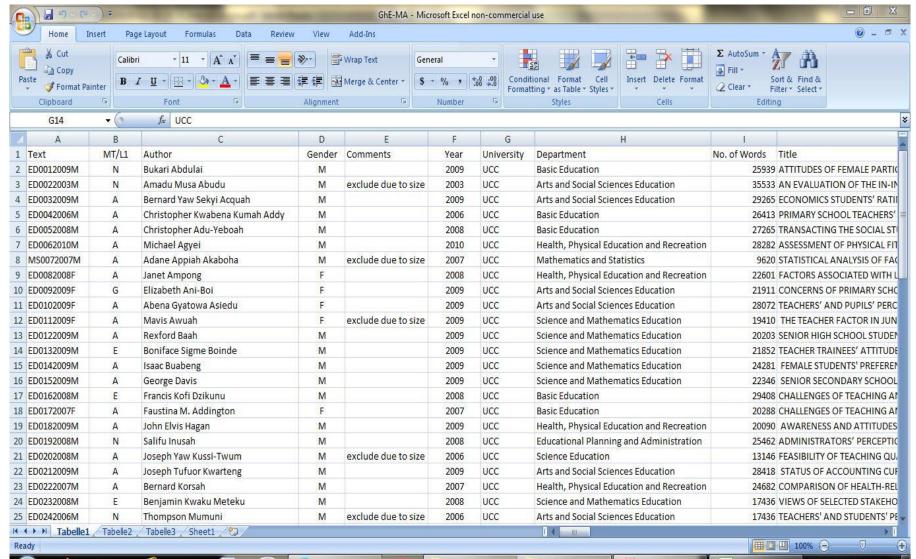
- Principal MA theses
- Secondary ICE-Gh Academic Writing

3.1 Advanced Users of English

MA theses:

- Average length: 20,000 to 30,000 words
- Humanities and social sciences
- Three universities in Ghana:
- 1. Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology,
- University of Education Winneba,
- 3. University of Cape Coast
- File name: ED for Education, ENG for English etc. + year of submission (2003-2013) + Gender (M/F)

Theses component



Data Description

- Original MA theses: PDF documents
- Written according to Swales' IMRaD model (Swales, 1990)
- Authors are Ghanaians

Introduction

- Save Files as PDF documents
- Convert to Text files and Edit:

Delete paratext

Tables

Figures

Diagrams

3.1 Advanced Users of English

ICE-Gh Academic Writing:

- Average length : 2,000 words
- Humanities and social sciences
- Mostly research articles
- Authors hold at least MA degrees, lecturers, seasoned writers (published more than oncce)
- For example: W2A-002
- Sarpong, P. (1967). Ghana in Retrospect: some aspects of Ghanaian culture. Ghana Publishing Corporation.
- Sarpong, P. (1977). Girls' Nobility Rites on Ashanti. Tema. Ghana Publishing Corporation.

ICE-Gh Academic Writing component

	Spoken/ Written	Genre A	Genre B	Genre C	Code T	eitet eitet pages scann ed	r of words		compu	proofr ead	annota ted	correc
383	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-001	21-26	2003	listener in an academic discourse context." in Language Centre Journal 2005.1. 21-34.	Melanie	Melanie	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina
384	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-002	94-100	2,016	Sarpong, Peter K. (2002): Peoples Differ - An approach to Inculturation in Evangelisation. Legon: Sub-Saharan Publishers.	Nora	sven, nora	nora, Ulrike, txt	Tina
	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-003	44-48	2024	Kofie, Nicholas N. (2000): "In search of a philosophy of Music education in Ghana." in <i>The Oguaa Educator</i> 2000.12.2. 43-56.	Melanie	Melanie	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina
-	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-004	28-33	2,037	Gadzepko, Seth Kordzo (2005): History of Ghana since Pre-History. Accra: Excellent Publishing and Printing.	Nora	sven, nora	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina
387	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-005	1-5	2,016	Agbodeka, Francis (1998): A History of University of Ghana: Half a Century of Higher Education (1948-1998). Accra: Woeli Publishing Services.	Nora	sven, nora	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina
2000	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-006	1-6	2,026	Adubofuor, Nana Otamakuro (2000): Asante: The Making of a Nation. Kumasi: Cita Press.	Nora	sven, nora	nora, Ulrike, txt	Tina
	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-007	35-42	2,006	Amuzu, Evershed Kwasi (2006): "Language Maintenance in Pervasive Codeswitching: Insights from Ghana." in Language Centre Journal 2006.2. 35-80.	Melanie	Ulrike, Melanie, Teresa	Ulrike, txt	Tina
-	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-008	хііі-7	2014		Melanie	Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina
	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-009	192-197	2020	Mahaba, Ibrahim (2003): Ethic Conflicts in Nothern Ghana. Tamale: Cyber Systems.	Melanie, Ulrike	Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina
	Written	Printed	Academic	Humanities	W2A-010	18-23	2000	Amua-Sekyi, Ekua Tekyiwa (2000): "The Status of English as a Subject in an English Medium Context." in: <i>The Oguaa Educator</i> 2000.12.2. 18-28.		Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina
-	Written	Printed							dona	done	Illrike tyt	Tina

Description of authors of ICE-Gh AcW

1	r of words		compu	proofr	annota ted	correc	author
383	2003	Arhin, Vera E.M. (2005): "The lecturer as a speaker and student as listener in an academic discourse context." in Language Centre Journal 2005.1. 21-34.	Melanie	Melanie	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author has a B.A. Dip. Ed (UCC) and an M.A. (Lond) MPhil (Ghana).
384	2,016	Sarpong, Peter K. (2002): Peoples Differ - An approach to Inculturation in Evangelisation . Legon: Sub-Saharan Publishers.	Nora	sven, nora	nora, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author is the Catholic Archbishop of Kumasi and a renowed anthropologist and sociologist. He has travelled extensively on all the six continents, lectured widely on various topics.
385		Kofie, Nicholas N. (2000): "In search of a philosophy of Music education in Ghana." in <i>The Oguaa Educator</i> 2000.12.2. 43-56.	Melanie	Melaníe	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author is a professor in the Department of Music at the University of Cape Coast.
386	2,037	Gadzepko, Seth Kordzo (2005): History of Ghana since Pre-History. Accra: Excellent Publishing and Printing.	Nora	sven, nora	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author comes from Mafi-Kumase in the Volta Region. He has his Bachelor of Education at the University of Cape Coast in 1987 and he also read History at the same University. He taught History for ten years in Accra's Girl's Secondary School where he was
387	2,016	Agbodeka, Francis (1998): A History of University of Ghana: Half a Century of Higher Education (1948-1998). Accra: Woeli Publishing Services.	Nora	sven, nora	Melanie, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author is a product of Achimota School and the then University College of the Gold Coast. He received his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1956 and 1969 respectively. At the University of Cape Coast, he was the Pro-Vice Chancellor (1974-78) as well as the
388		Adubofuor, Nana Otamakuro (2000): Asante: The Making of a Nation. Kumasi: Cita Press.	Nora	sven, nora	nora, Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author was born in Wawase on 24th December, 1935. Nana had his infant and Junior Education at Adumakase-Lese and Aboabogya respectively. He completed his Middle School Eductaion at the Welsey College Practice School. Nana entered Ashanti Business
389	2,006	Amuzu, Evershed Kwasi (2006): "Language Maintenance in Pervasive Codeswitching: Insights from Ghana." in Language Centre Journal 2006.2, 35-80.	Melanie	Ulrike, Melanie, Teresa	Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author is a research fellow in the Language Centre, University of Ghana, Legon.
390		Nimako, Annor (2004): Mind Your Language: Educated Ghanaian English. Tema: Ronna Publishers.	Melanie	Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author was the Executive Director of the Ghana Book Development Council from 1989 to 1996, he was a senior editor at the Publishing Devision of the Ghana Publishing Corporation from 1972 to 1977. Before then he was a geography teacher.
391		Mahaba, Ibrahim (2003): Ethic Conflicts in Nothern Ghana. Tamale: **Cyber Systems.	Melanie, Ulrike	Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author was born in 1936 in Tibung, near Tamale in Northern Ghana. He entered University of Ghana in October 1962 where he read law and received his LLB Degree in 1965. He was called to Ghana Bar in 1966. He was appointed Commissioner for Forestry
392	2000	Amua-Sekyi, Ekua Tekyiwa (2000): "The Status of English as a Subject in an English Medium Context." in: <i>The Oguaa Educator</i> 2000.12.2. 18-28.		Melanie, Ulrike	Ulrike, txt	Tina	The author works in the Department of Arts & Social Sciences Education at the University of Cape Coast.

3.2 Data Analysis

- AntConc 3.2.4w:
 - A freeware, multi-platform, multi-purpose analysis kit the number of times the target word or phrase occurs will be counted in the different texts.
- Quantitative analysis: frequency of occurrences normalised per 10, 000 words
- Qualitative analysis: epistemic/non-epistemic use, pragmatic functions, complexity

Analysis of *indicate*

А	B C	D	E
indicated/ind	cates/indicate GhMA:		
indicated			
Epistemicity	KWIC/Example	File name	Comments
1	1 five year development plan in the University of Namibia to illustrate his assertion. The statistics indicated that out of a total of	f 105 st ED0012009M.txt	abstract rhetor
	2 girls tend to suffer from low self-esteem more commonly than boys do. Findings of the study further indicated that the low se		abstract rhetor
H II	3 t over a third of high school students switching out of a science, mathematics or engineering field indicated that one of their p	rimary ED0012009M.txt	
	4 ce topics. (p.243). Ormerod and Duckworth (1975) and Sjoberg (2002) corroborated these findings and indicated that it is very in	mporta ED0012009M.txt	quotative
	5 A third girl said that she was more equipped to attack strategy and logic problems. Laura further indicated that in 2002, as the	first gr ED0012009M.txt	
	6 of ACTUA's all-girls' camps in encouraging girls to consider engineering as a career. The findings indicated that enjoyment of s	cience ED0012009M.txt	
	12 erception about the nature of science and mathematics. Responses from the pre-clinic questionnaires indicated that girls cons	sider sc ED0012009M.txt	
	13 ten percent, are scientists, engineers or technologists in Canada and the United states. It further indicated that even in medici	ne and ED0012009M.txt	
	14 ther teacher gender has any influence on the career choice of female students. Whereas some studies indicated that female to	eacher: ED0012009M.txt	
	15 MacIver & Stake cited in Sharon, 2004), other studies indicated otherwise, arguing that though male and	femaleED0012009M.txt	abstract rhetor
	16 eh, 2000; Date-Bah, 1979; Rice, 1984) Ginzberg as cited in Baryeh, Obu, Lamptey & Baryeh, (2000) indicated that the final choice	ce of oc ED0012009M.txt	quotative
	17 es between interest, values, opportunities and limitations in the real world. Niezer (1993) further indicated that students' ent	ry into ED0012009M.txt	quotative
	40 sponded. The SASI had an equal number of statements which connoted positive attitude and those that indicated negative att	titude t ED0012009M.txt	
	45 Figure 1: The Triadic Relationship of Teaching Source: Tamakloe, Amedahe and Atta (2006). As indicated by Tamakloe et al (2005, p ED0032009M.txt	
	49 Feldman, 1978; and Centra, 1993). Also, research conducted by Strathan, Richardson and Cook (1991) indicated that there are n	no signi ED0032009M.txt	quotative
	50 with teachers in any subject or grade level and thus are useful in multiple contexts. Again, as indicated by Goe et al (2008), to	eaching ED0032009M.txt	
	51 lity purposes. Justification for using Student Rating for Assessing Teacher Effectiveness As indicated earlier on, the use of s	student ED0032009M.txt	as indicated
	54 leniency was explicitly defined and measured, not inferred from expected grade and workload. Data indicated that pre-cours	se inter ED0032009M.txt	
	55 from 2915 university classrooms were collected in classes ranging from 1 to 234 students. Results indicated that there was a w	eak re ED0032009M.txt	abstract rhetor
	56 from 2915 university classrooms were collected in classes ranging from 1 to 234 students. Results indicated that there was a w	eak re ED0032009M.txt	abstract rhetor
1	58 ificant, a test for differences, using the two-tailed independent sample t- test was used. The test indicated a significant differences	ence in ED0032009M.txt	

3.3 Preliminary Analysis

Sample

- 1. GhE-MA
- 24 Theses
- Total No. of word tokens: 591,004
- Average length:
 20,000 to 35,000
 words

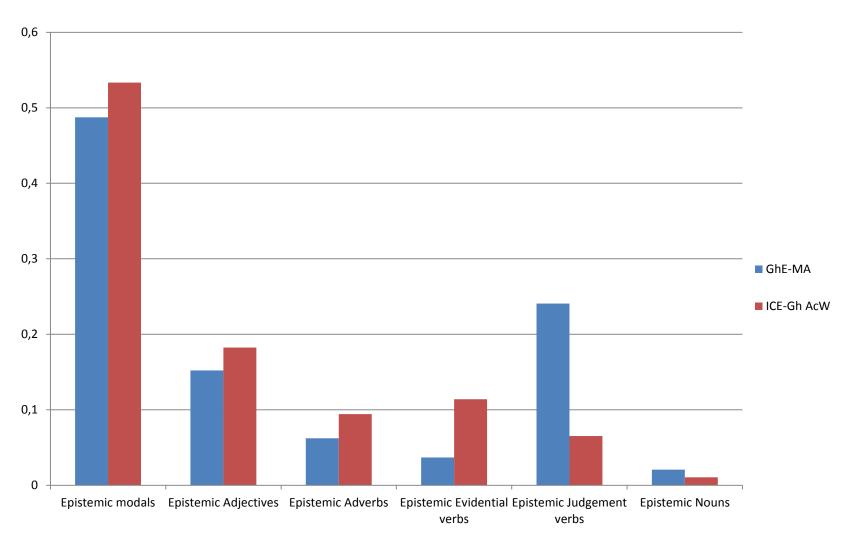
- 2. ICE-Gh Academic Writing
- 40 Articles and Book extracts
- Total No. of word tokens: 109,078
- Average length: 2,000 to 2,065 words

3.4 Preliminary Data Analysis

• Based on most frequently used hedges in Nkemleke (2011) and Beyer (2013).

Modals	Adjectives	Adverbs	Evidential verbs	Judgement verbs	Nouns
may might could would	likely possible clear probable obvious evident certain	usually probably certainly apparently possibly perhaps typically	seem appear tend	suggest think assume indicate	possibility probability assumption

3.5 Preliminary Results



Summary

- Preliminary results do not answer all research questions.
- Differences seem to exist in the use of hedging devices depending on the level of proficiency of advanced L2 users of English. (Increase corpus size?)
- Epistemic nouns appear to be the least used in the preliminary analysis. (Exclude from overall analysis?)
- Final Corpus size still under consideration:
 - Option 1: Only Humanities and Social Sciences (more than 70 edited files)
 - Option 2: Humanities and Social Sciences compared to Natural Sciences (collected from field research)

Lexical hedging devices to be considererd

Modal	Adjectives	Adverbs	Evidential verbs	Judgement verbs	Nouns
may might could would	likely possible probable	usually probably apparently possibly perhaps presumably relatively	seem appear tend seek attempt report note	suggest think assume indicate believe imply	possibility probability assumption likelihood

References

- Crismore, A. & Farnsworth, R. (1990). 'Metadiscourse in popular and professional discourse', in W. Nash, W. (ed.) The Writing Scholar: Studies in Academic Discourse, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Dudley-Evans, T. (1994). Academic text: The importance of the use and comprehension of hedges, ASp, p.5-6, mis en ligne le 06 décembre 2013, Retrieved on February 5, 2014. URL: http://asp.revues.org/4054; DOI: 10.4000/asp.4054
- Hyland, K. (1995). The Author in the Text: Hedging Scientific Writing. *Hong Kong Papers in Linguistics and Language Teaching*, 18, 33-42.
- Hyand, K. (1998). Hedging in Scientific Research Articles. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Hyland, K. (2002). Authority and invisibility: authorial identity in academic writing. *Journal of Pragmatics 34*, 1091–1112
- Hyland, K. & Tse, P. (2004). Metadiscourse in academic writing: A reappraisal. Applied Linguistics 25 (2): 156 –
 177
- Hyland, K. (2006). English for Academic Purposes: An Advanced Resource Book. London: Routledge.
- Malášková, M. (2011). Hedging in Research Articles: Humanities and Social Sciences Compared. In J. Schmied (ed.) Academic Writing in Europe: Empirical Perspectives. REAL Studies 5.Göttingen: CuvillierVerlag. 143 – 156.
- Musa, A. (2014). Hedging In Academic Writing: A Pragmatic Analysis Of English And Chemistry Masters' Theses In A Ghanaian University. *English for Specific Purposes* World, ISSN 1682-3257, www.esp-world.info, Issue 42, Vol. 15
- Musa, A. (2014). Hedging in English and Chemistry Master's Theses in the University of Cape Coast. Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics. 2: 3, 53-71.
- Nkemleke, D. (2011). *Exploring Academic Writing in Cameroon English: A Corpus-based Perspective*. Göttingen: Cuvillier.

25

• Nuyts, J. (2001). Epistemic Modality, Language, and Conceptualization: A Cognitive- Pragmatic Perspective. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.