

Discourse Analysis and Beyond
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How Can Students Find their Academic Discourse?
Student Choices in BA / MA Theses & Term Papers
in Germany and World-Wide

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1.0 Overlap with previous conference contributions

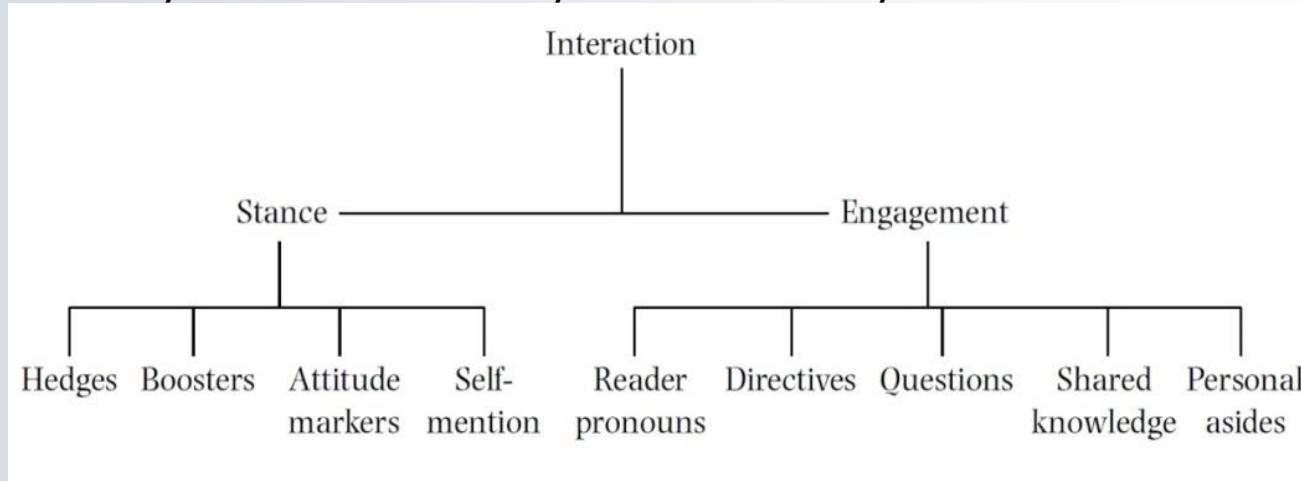
- Burk: rhetoric → new rhetoric (Perelman), “persuasion” as writer - reader interaction
- Jeffries: constructivism + Halliday
- Section 3: discourse genres
- Dontcheva-Navratilova + Povolná: metalanguage + corpus
- stance = epistemic (not: affective, moral)
- Komlósi: empowerment for cultural cognition (graduates)
- McIntyre: larger research group
on Academic Writing
 - Jacinta Edusei: hedging in Ghana
 - Jessica Küchler: modality, contrast *may* – *will* in China

AW workshop

Schmied, J. ed. (2015). *Academic Writing for South Eastern Europe: Practical and Theoretical Perspectives*. Göttingen: Cuvillier.

1.1 Concepts in academic discourse/academic writing

- **meta discourse** =
linguistic devices that assist writers to organize propositions and present them in a way that will be easily understood by readers



types of writer - reader interaction (Hyland 2005: 177)

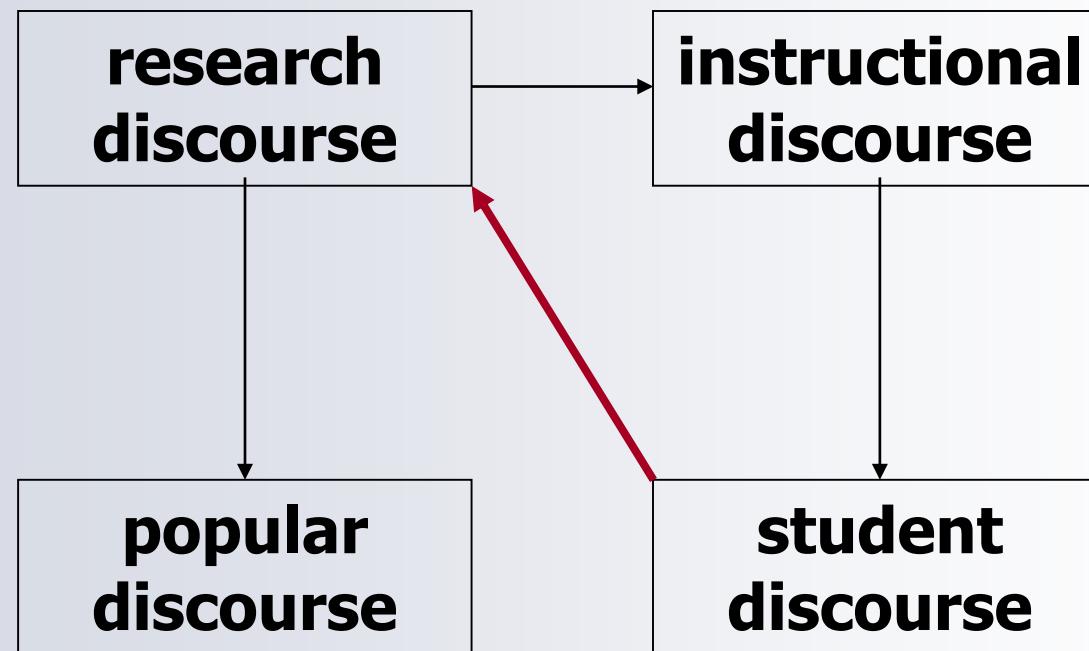
- **discourse community**
- **genre**

international (Swales/Feak 2012) and national? (Siepmann et al. 2011)
textbooks for teaching?

included in MA (PhD) courses world-wide (e.g. Chemnitz)

1.2 Discourses in science communication

discourse community approach = a writer/speaker appeals to shared knowledge to create a community of discourse: *of course, as we know from ...*



1.3 Def. Genre Approach

- (1) Genres are recognizable **communicative events, characterized by a set of communicative purposes** identified and mutually understood by members of the professional or academic community in which they regularly occur.
- (2) **Genres are highly structured and conventionalised constructs**, with constraints on allowable contributions not only in terms of the intentions one would like to give expression to and the shape they often take, but also in terms of the lexico-grammatical resources one can employ to give discoursal values to such formal features.
- (3) Established members of **a particular professional community** will have a much greater knowledge and understanding of the use and exploitation of genres than those who are apprentices, new members or outsiders.
- (4) Although genres are viewed as conventionalised constructs, expert members of the disciplinary and professional communities often exploit generic resources to express not only 'private' but also organizational intentions within the constructs of 'socially recognized communicative purposes'.
- (5) **Genres are reflections of disciplinary and organizational cultures**, and in that sense, they focus on social actions embedded within disciplinary, professional and other institutional practices.
- (6) All disciplinary and professional genres have integrity of their own, which is often identified with reference to a combination of textual, discursive and contextual factors.
(Bhatia 2004: 23)

1.3 Genre in Discourse

(Pérez-Llantada 2012: 48)

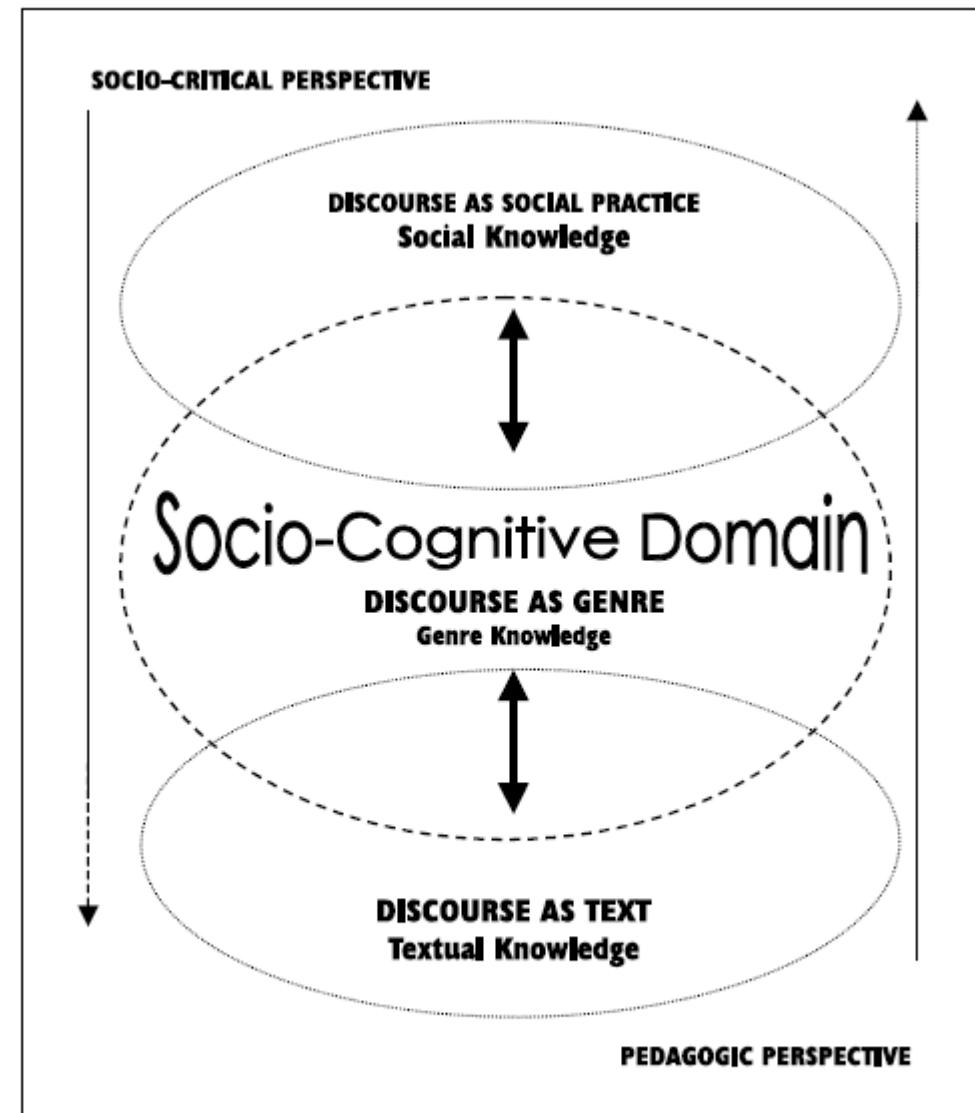


FIGURE 3.1 Bhatia's perspectives on discourse: three levels of communication (2002b, p. 16, cf. also 2002a)

1.4 Genres in academic discourses

research "output"

- research article
- book reviews
- project proposals
- conference presentations

instructional disc./e-learning

- ppt presentations
 - lectures
 - student presentations
- textbooks
 - Wikis
 - www pages (HTML, php)

**discipline-specific
culture-specific**

science "journalism"

- popular science articles
- popular blogs (David Crystal)
- popular science films (Horizon)
- popular science books
- science slam

student "literacy"

- fieldwork notes, **reports**
- **essays / term papers**
- **MA/BA/PhD thesis**
- seminar presentations, disc.

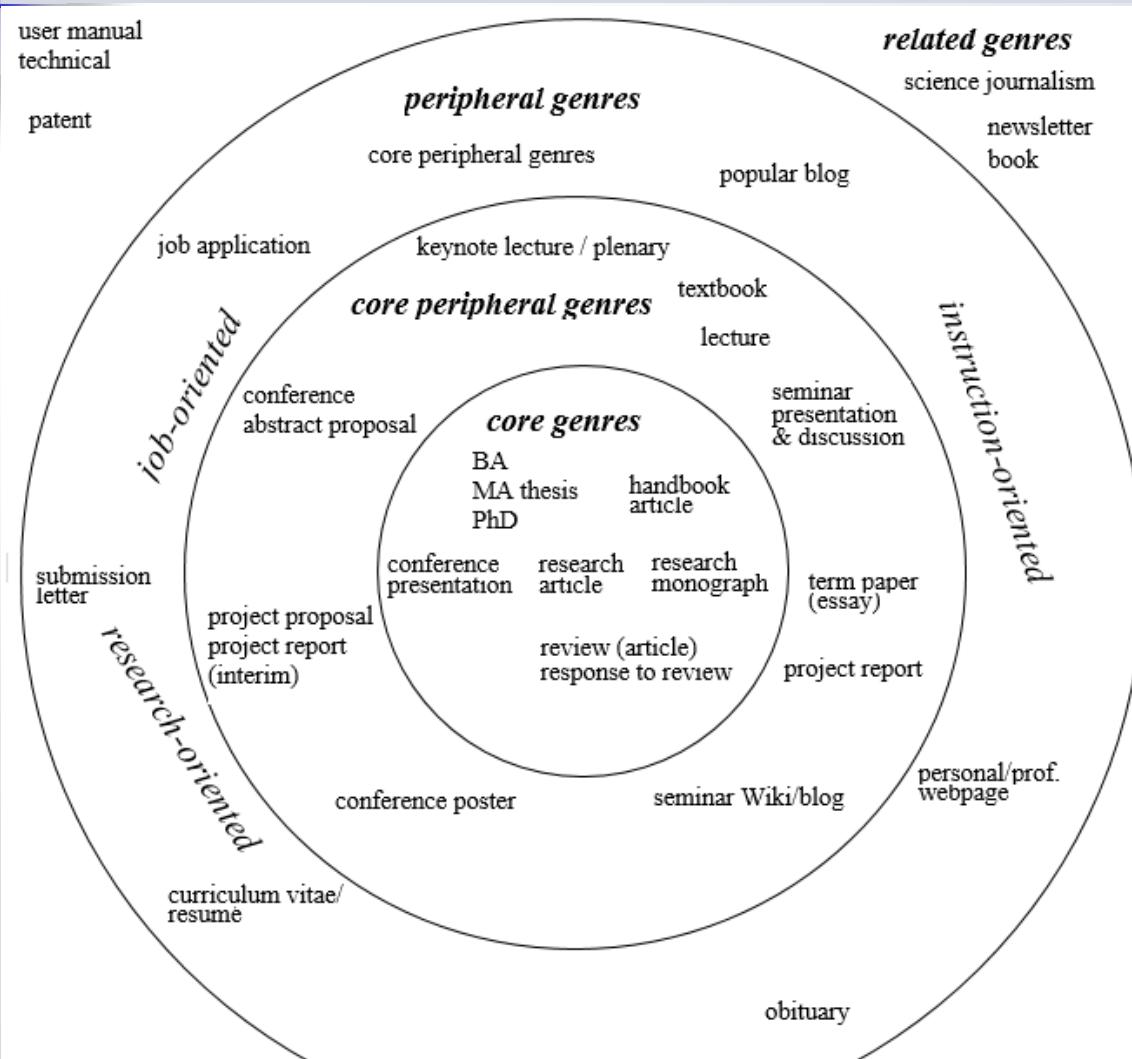
"Novice Academic English"

**author-specific
culture-specific**

1.5 Matrix of genre types in Academic Writing

CONTEXT	GENRE	type	medium	audience/ readership	expertise in years	length	purpose	comments
article book	research (scholarly) article	r	w	specialist	5	5,000+	drive research	in double-blind peer-reviewed journal with impact factor
	research book	r	w	specialist	6	10,000	drive research	also monograph, trend towards IMRAD
	textbook	r	w	novice	8	6-10,000	introduce novices	also course book, introduction?
	handbook	r	w	specialist	10+	10,000+	state-of-the-art	honour+reliable?
	book reviews	r	w	specialist	4	1,000	evaluate/critique	also section in book/thesis
	state-of-the-art review	r	w	specialist	10+	2,000	start project?	research field survey
project doc.	article collection (ed)	r	w	specialist	10	150+p	state-of-the-art?	multiple authors,1 topic/area;conference?
	project proposals	r	w	specialist?		5,000	accepted for qualif./funding	a promise with milestones to check progress
	BA/MA project proposal	t	w	learner	3	1,000	qualification	trend to IMRAD, research questions/hypotheses
	PhD project application	r	w	learner	5	5,000	qualification/funding	trend to IMRAD, research questions/hypotheses
	(thesis/PhD) defense	r	s	learner	3-5y	20+20-40m	qualification	trend to IMRAD, research questions/hypotheses; open discussion
conference	project/progress report	r	w	specialist		6-10,000	justify expense	multiple authors,1 topic/area
	conference presentations	r	s	specialist	5	15+5m	drive research?	protect area? ask advice?
	key-note (lecture)	r	s	specialist	10+	45-60+15-30m	state-of-the-art?	famous scholar, personality
	plenary (lecture)	r	s	specialist	10+	30-60m+15	research overview	broad topic?
	progress report	r	s	specialist	5	10m	demonstrate research? ask advice?	
	(conference) abstract, proposal	r	s	specialist	5	300-600w	acceptance	very concise+attractive?
	poster introduction	r	s	specialist	5	3m	view poster	Rtrend to IMRAD; fig/tables+ref.s
	conference poster	r	w	specialist	5	1 A0	introduce research, popularise?	multiple authors,1 topic/area
university teaching	conference proceedings (ed)	r	w	specialist	10+	150+p	document research	popular? dissemination
	conference report	r?	w	public	3	1,000	drive research?	competes with textbook? problem attention span
	lecture	t	s	learner	10+	45-90m	disseminate knowledge	problem discussion? self-protective?
	student/seminar presentation	t	s	learner	1	10-20m	qualification	groupwork/multiple authors
	Wiki	t/r?	w	learner	1		collaborate in Knowledge creation	problem interaction
subsidiary? "valorisation"	classroom discussion	t		learner	1		collaborate in knowledge creation	data collection methodologies?
	field notes	t	w	self?	1		collect information	
	BA thesis	t/r?	w	specialist	3	40+p	qualification	conventions,not a research book
	MA thesis	r	w	specialist	5	60+p	qualification	tend to small; replaced by articles in p-r.j.?
	PhD thesis	r	w	specialist	8	200+p	qualification	part (free; to decide worth paying?)
	habilitation/postdoctoral thesis	r	w	specialist	10+	200+p	qualification	large diagrams,figures,statistics; examples;references
	(article) abstract	r	w	specialist	5	1-300w	read? full article	untrained?
"valorisation"	handout	t/r?	w	l/sp	1	1-2p	support,take-home	technical platform for old genres?
	university journal,newsletter	r	w	public	5	1-2p	demonstrate "value"	
	popular blog	r	w	public?	1	1+1+1	time-line of development (projects,carrer)	
	popular science book	t/r?	w	public	8	80-200?	create interest in research?	

1.6 Prototype approach to genres in academic writing



1.7 CARS model for research paper introductions (Swales 1990: 141)

Move 1: Establishing a territory

- Step 1 Claiming importance and/or
- Step 2 Making topic generalizations and/or
- Step 3 Reviewing items of previous research

Move 2: Establishing a niche

- Step 1a Counter-claiming or
- Step 1b Indicating a gap or
- Step 1c Question-raising or
- Step 1d Continuing a tradition

Move 3: Occupying the niche

- Step 1a Outlining purposes or
- Step 1b Announcing present research
- Step 2 Announcing principle findings
- Step 3 Indicating article structure

1.8 AIMAC organization: Revised IMRAD structure

structure	substructure (tactical alternative moves)	key lexemes/phrases (as indicators)
A = abstract (exec.sum)	keywords in context	<i>focus, discuss, approach</i>
I = issue	new	<i>not enough research yet</i>
	relevant	<i>important, academic discourse, practical application</i>
	focussed	<i>concentrate, emphasise, purpose</i>
M = methodology	previous research, i.e. lit. review incl. evaluation	<i>concept developed, review, refer to, proceed to, claim</i>
	hypotheses possible?	<i>research question</i>
	data base	<i>corpus, data collection</i>
	tests/procedure	<i>calculate</i>
A = analysis	examples as evidence	<i>illustrate, show, prove</i>
	statistical tables as summaries	<i>table, figure, diagram, graph, bar</i>
	significance to generalise	<i>significant, chi²</i>
C = conclusion	summary	<i>in conclusion, finally/at last, we have shown, discussed above</i>
	interpretation	<i>this proves that</i>
	contextualisation	<i>in a wider perspective, apply</i>
	limitations	<i>more data, beyond the scope</i>
	outlook	<i>further research is necessary, predict, dissemination/application of results</i>

2. ChemCorpus as a reference corpus

2.1 ChemCorpus Principles

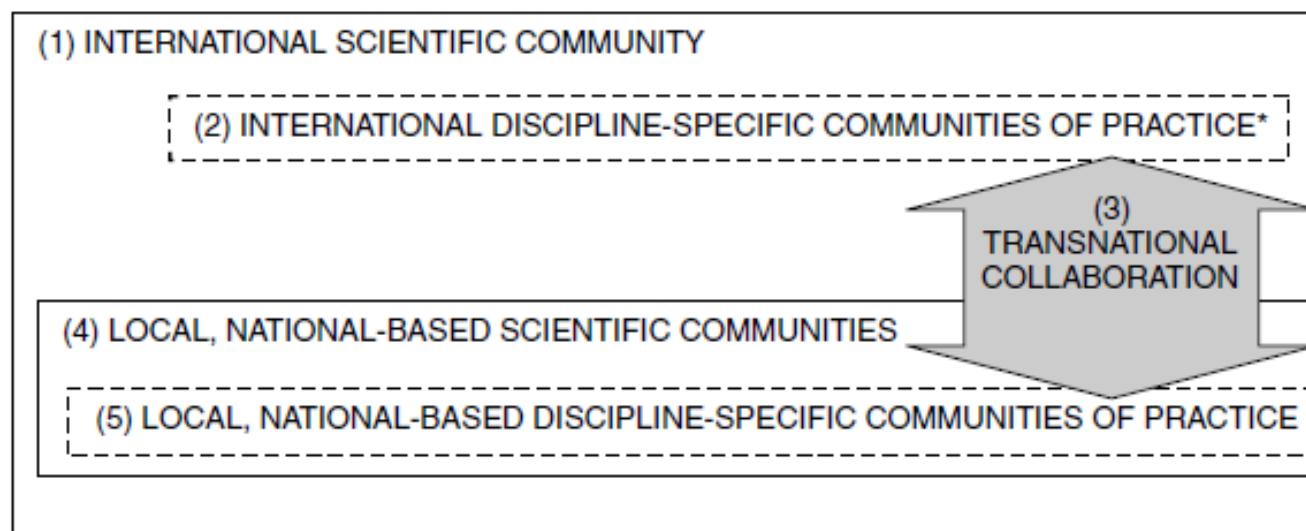


FIGURE 3.2 Proposed social framing context for scientific discourse

Pérez-Llantada, C. *Scientific Discourse and the Rhetoric of Globalization*. London: Continuum, 2012: 52.

discover “more grammar than meets the eye”

Tool: Antconc (WordSmith)

→ relative frequencies ←comparable corpora? subcorpora

2.2 ChemCorpus set-up by genre and specialisation

genre	specialisation	number of texts	average length	total words
<i>term paper BA</i>	language/linguistics	100	4,200	0.5 Mill.
	culture/literature	100	4,700	0.5 Mill.
<i>project report</i>	(cultural)	120	4,000	0.5 Mill.
<i>BA thesis</i>	language/linguistics	80	12,000	1 Mill.
	culture/literature	80	16,000	1 Mill.
<i>term paper MA</i>	language/linguistics	80	5,700	0.5 Mill.
	culture/literature	80	6,600	0.5 Mill.
<i>MA thesis</i>	language/linguistics	40	25,000	1 Mill.
	culture/literature	40	25,000	1 Mill.
total		720		6.5 Mill.

3. Organisation, argumentative structure

3.1 AIMAC from natural sciences into humanities?

organisation can be viewed on several levels using different theoretical approaches:

- global vs. local planners:
a fixed structure like AIMAC provides a general “skeleton” for global planning, which is said to characterize good writers
- moves + steps in sections (CARS)
- topical structure analysis: discourse deixis through personal pronoun references
- theme – rheme (functional sentence perspective)

“novice” writers learn inductively from model texts and gain a feel for writer choices (explorative learning)

are global organisation structures expanding from natural sciences to social sciences to humanities?

3.2 ToC of a BA thesis with IMRAD structure

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1 Introduction	7
2 Literature Review	10
2.1 Canada's settlement history	10
2.2 English in Canada	12
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3.3 ToC of a BA thesis with a non-IMRAD structure

Polish Migration to the UK

Contents

	2. Theoretical Background	
	2.1. Definition of the Key Concept Migration	
	2.2. Types of Migration	
	2.3. Theories Explaining Migration	
	2.3.1. Ravenstein's Migration Theory	
	2.3.2. Lee's Migration Theory: Push and Pull Factors	
	3. Case study: Polish Migration to the UK	
	3.1. Behaviour	
	3.2. Motivation etc.	
Abstract		1
1. Introduction		2
2. The Term Migration and Polish Migration Motivations		4
2.1. Types of Migration		5
2.2. Ravenstein's Migration Theory		8
2.3. Lee's Migration Theory: Push and Pull Factors		10
3. Polish Migration Behavior and Motivations		13
3.1. Gender-Relation		15
3.2. Age-Relation		16
3.3. Length of Stay		18
3.4. Labour Market		21
3.5. Social Networks		24
3.5.1. Polish Diaspora		28
4. Polish Migration in Historical Perspective		30
4.1. Polish Migration to the UK before 2004		30
4.2. Polish Migration to the UK after 2004		32
5. Conclusion		36

3.3 Revised ToC of a BA thesis with non-IMRAD structure

metalinguage terms / expected general academic phrases:

- 2. Theoretical background
 - 2.1. Definition, key concept
 - 2.2. Types
 - 2.3. Theories
- 3. Case study

“historical perspective” always an option in humanities and social sciences

should subheadings be more explicit? like

- 4.1. Polish Migration to the UK before **the accession of Poland to the EU in 2004**, etc.

should general phrases be supplemented by project-specific one? like

- 2.3.2. Lee’s Migration Theory: Push and Pull Factors

3.4 ToC a linguistic BA term paper with IMRAD structure

Table of Content

1. Introduction	1
2. Visual Word Recognition	2
2.1 Lateralisation and Visual Perception	2
2.2 The Mental Lexicon	3
2.3 Models of Visual Word Recognition	3
3. Methodology	6
4. Analysis of Differences between Laterality and Gender	7
4.1 Results of Male Participants	7
4.2 Results of Female Participants	8
4.3 Comparison	9
5. Discussion of Results	10
6. Limitations	11
7. Conclusion	12
8. References	13

3.5 ToCof a literature BA term paper with non-IMRAD structure

Table of Contents

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2. Theoretical Approaches	
2.1. Key concepts	4
2.2. Interpretation of dreams – important terminology	5
3. Text Analysis	
3.1. Mohsin Hamid's <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i>	6
3.2. Dreams in <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i>	7
3.3. Dreams versus reality	9
4. Conclusion	12
5. Bibliography	13

3.6 Outline of a discussion paper with non-IMRAD structure

- ◀ Graduate Academic Writing in Europe in Comparison: A Research-Based Approach to...
 - ◀ Josef Schmied (Technische Universität Chemnitz)
 - Abstract
 - 1. Introduction
 - ◀ 2. Understanding key principles
 - 2.1. Focus on metalanguage
 - 2.2. Focus on genre
 - 2.3. Argumentative structures in genres
 - 2.4. Metalanguage features in academic writing
 - ◀ 3. Exploring genres in academic writing today
 - 3.1. Classifications of genres
 - ◀ 4. Compiling corpora to analyse conventions
 - 4.1. Identifying textual, social and linguistic variables
 - 4.2. Comparing corpora in Academic Writing
 - 4.3. Ad hoc or test corpora
 - ▷ 4.4. The ChemCorpus as a reference corpus
 - 4.5. Non-native reference corpora?
 - ◀ 5. Exploring metalanguage in the ChemCorpus
 - 5.1. Argumentative structure
 - 5.2. Linking
 - 5.3. Stance and engagement markers
 - 6. Conclusion
 - References

4. Linking

Indicators of textuality/discoursivity: cohesive devices

formal:

conjunctions: *but, while*

adverbs: *first, then, finally*

functional:

sentence adverbials, e.g. clause-initial adverb **ly,*

function prototype

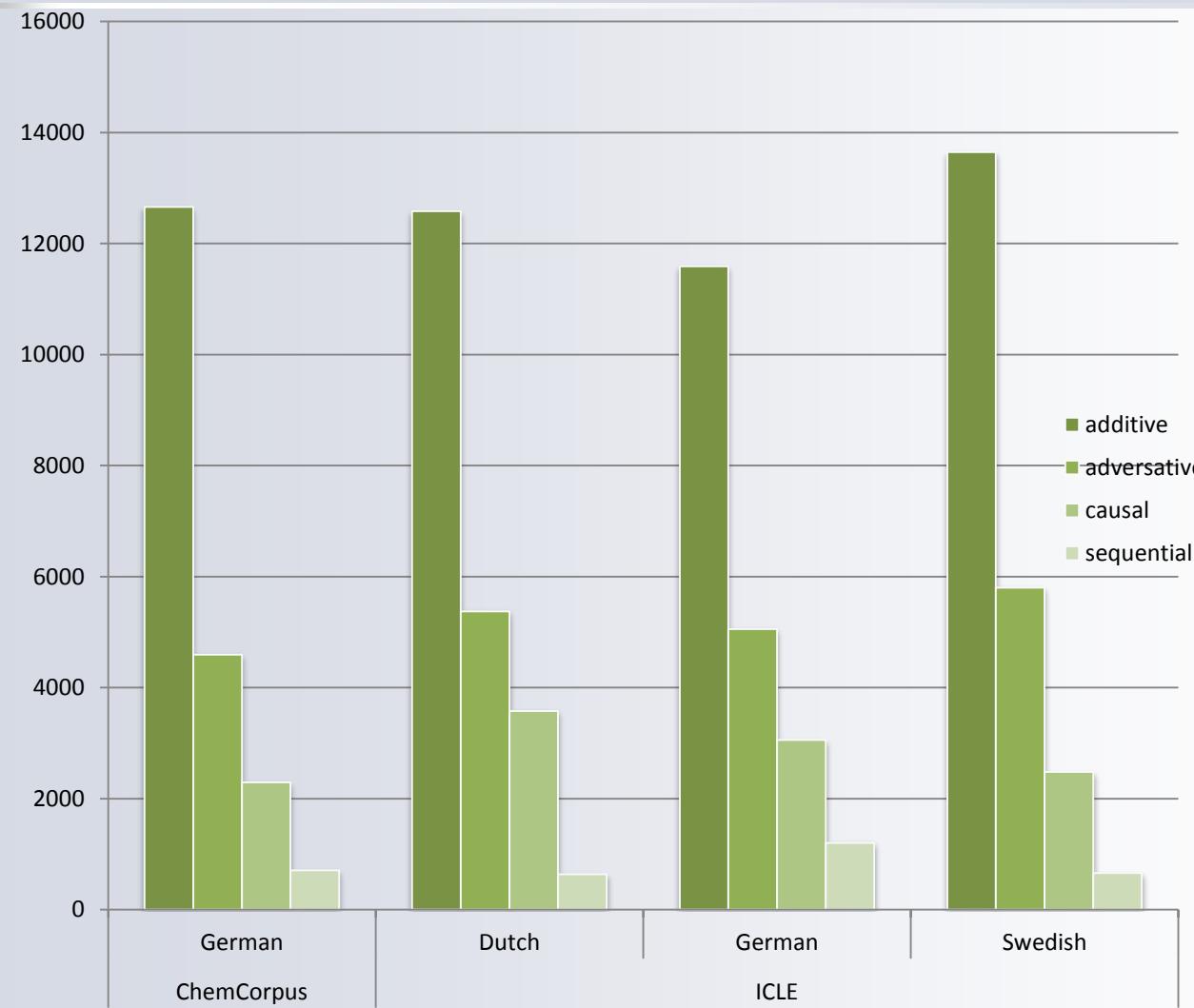
additive *and*

adversative/contrastive *but*

sequential/temporal *then*

causal *because*

4.1 Functional Categories by L1 (Albrecht 2013: 36, figure 11)



4.2 AntConc concordance (KWIC) of *unfortunately* in BA term papers in the ChemCorpus

author reader interaction: meaning “contrary to what one might expect, hope”

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hit	KWIC					
1	n the general South African elections this year. Unfortunately, there exists hardly any empirical work on 'borners about the ethnic share of the population do, unfortunately, not exist. <fig> Figure 1 Share of South African 2 frican because in all honesty that is what I am. Unfortunately, the legacy of apartheid as such instilled race a 3 position towards this 'New South Africa'? I-ee: Unfortunately, it's been said so often it's lost its meaning. A 4 n awareness. Working further on this issue goes, unfortunately, beyond the scope of this work, however, further 5 one, but on several paragraphs of the Agreement. Unfortunately, in most researches, the changes that the GFA has 6 The statistic provided in Tim Pat Coogan's work unfortunately only reaches until the year 1993, however, a diff 7 phey, 2003, p. 75). Although most classrooms are unfortunately not designed after proved principles of learning 8 schools' and teachers' readiness to participate unfortunately remained rare. Once having receive 9 . The incomplete questionnaires - of which there unfortunately were quite a lot, both among the paper and online 10 g inclusion of student opinions and perceptions. Unfortunately, this, on the one hand, intricate and complex but 11 corpus including the Tweets regarded to the PL (unfortunately no differentiation between personal and official 12 request abbreviations in the PL Twitter corpora. Unfortunately, the AntConc toolkit does not work smoothly in co 13 tition of Twitter Corpora Abbreviations </tab> Unfortunately, some abbreviations from Table 8 could not be cle 14 anation could be that v is even shorter than vs. Unfortunately, in the frame of the present thesis no clear evid 15 slation: But this LTI-like abbreviation mania is unfortunately quite convenient for Twitter) (Twitter, 2013). 16 ions. Otherwise, this thesis would be redundant. Unfortunately, within the frame of the PL Twitter analysis it w 17 h. Regarding another filtering option, it is unfortunately not possible to separate official Tweets, which a 18 e some problems regarding these scales. First, I unfortunately could not find a current probability scale. It is 19 er words serves to distinguish between speakers. Unfortunately, films often create a misleading impression of th 20 ent, thus I decided to use older books which are unfortunately part of a series. Furthermore, despite the fact t 21 Mystic River which was released in 2001. Unfortunately, all five novels by Stephen J. Cannell are part o 22 r he also became producer, mainly of CBS series. Unfortunately, Straw wrote and published just one novel that ca 23 crime related words which is generally accepted. Unfortunately their is no such word list. It is conceivable tha 24					

5. Stance

key terms: stance > hedging > modality

- “personal feelings, attitudes, value judgments, or assessments” (Biber et al. 1999: 966)
- “subjective” evaluation on the basis of own knowledge, experience, etc.
- context-dependency

→ academic culture in the discourse community determines how stance is expressed!

author stance and engagement are crucial variables in academic interaction:

“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)

5.1 AntConc concordance (KWIC) of *really* in BA term papers in the ChemCorpus

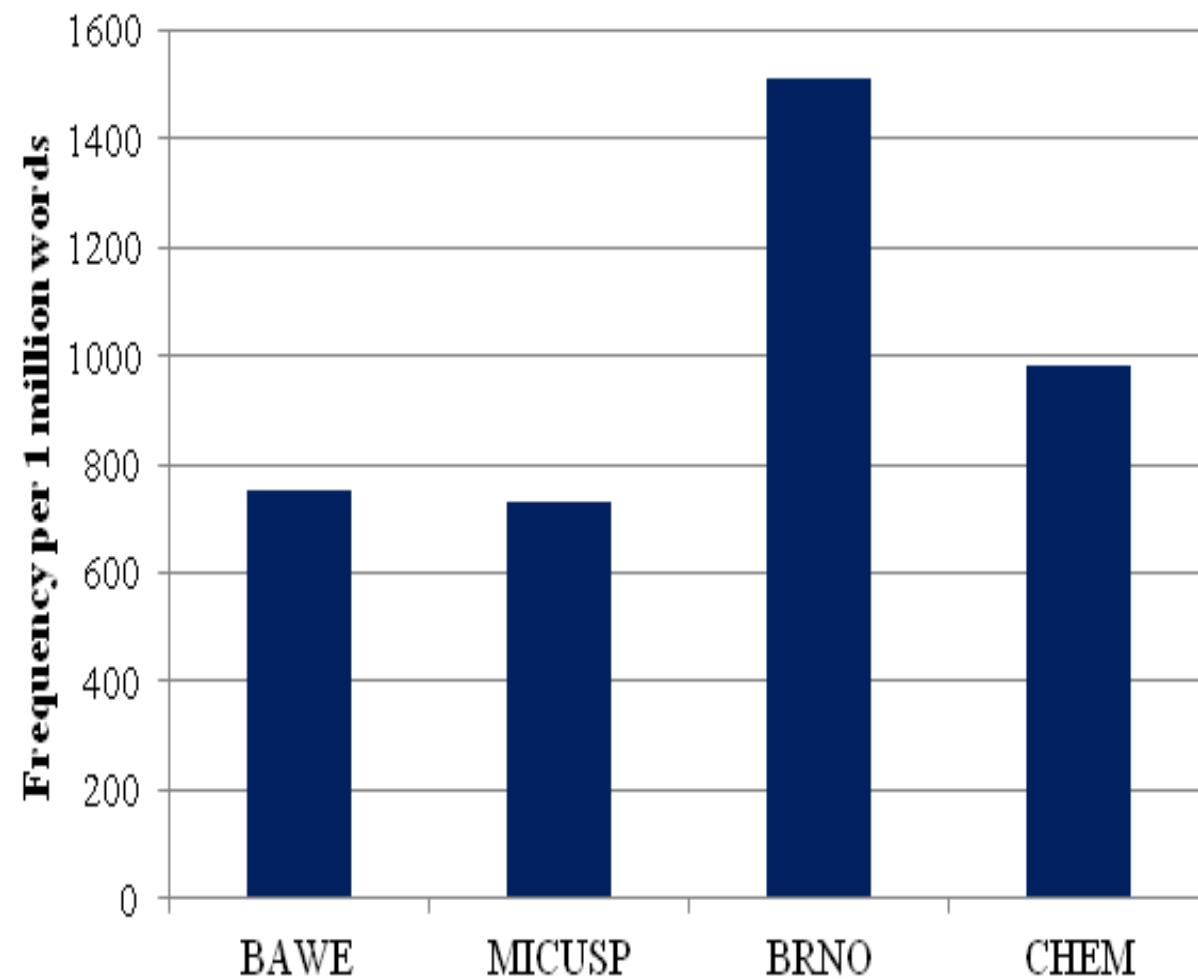
Concordance		Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hit	KWIC						
1	zed definition of what morphological productivity <i>really</i> is. Several linguists have already dealt with thi						
2	eaek down. This is what everyone says, but is this <i>really</i> true? This will be the question this paper is goi						
3	outcomes so it is possible to judge if devolution <i>really</i> can break up Britain. The last chapter "Conclus						
4	political developing of the states. If it is not <i>really</i> possible to co-ordinate the states it is not real						
5	ally possible to co-ordinate the states it is not <i>really</i> possible to find a common denominator. As a matte						
6	quence this problem with not having the chance to <i>really</i> co-ordinate the states the danger of the UK drift						
7	itain? The answer is very simple. Yes, devolution <i>really</i> can break up Britain. Devolution can lead to a						
8	: 124) Sade needs urgently answers but no one she <i>really</i> trusts in is near her to talk. She needs someone						
9	her to talk. She needs someone to confide in, she <i>really</i> needs her father but she does not know where he i						
10	annot come back anymore. Nevertheless, she is not <i>really</i> gone. She will always stay in Sade's mind and giv						
11	sometimes without directly saying it. She cannot <i>really</i> understand why her uncle and her father had send						
12	r Side of Truth is a very brilliant story which I <i>really</i> enjoyed to read. <ref>< References						
13	of course I wished for sons, but having daughters <i>really</i> involves you in issues regarding sexism and patri						
14	tries to make the girl understand that it is not <i>really</i> her fault that the beloved grandfather does not r						
15	y her fault that the beloved grandfather does not <i>really</i> want to have anything to do with Kahu.						
16	s the so called "Bloody Sunday". This incident is <i>really</i> well-known and there are several movies and songs						
17	to Hidge's party. So Rodney's relaxed attitude is <i>really</i> a good example for living a life without any worr						
18	elong. However, the colours might not help by <i>really</i> figuring out where the house is located or in wha						
19	ratings, has debased notions of what the country <i>really</i> is. Historically, it is fair to assert that news						
20	ich we have very little control". Hence the truth <i>really</i> lies hidden under the surface. (Guerin 127) And t						
21	looking back at their sources or origin. We don't <i>really</i> care why things are the way they are and rely on						
22	I know, it has not always been a curse word, but <i>really</i> only described a person that is dark-skinned.						
23	me utterance, but we can never be sure if this is <i>really</i> the right answer or not. Going back in history an						
24	His uncle lived in the countryside, which Joseph <i>really</i> enjoyed. His father became very ill and was freed						

5.2 AntConc concordance (KWIC) of *definitely* in BA term papers in the ChemCorpus

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Hit	KWIC
1	e Protestants/English). To sum it up Patterson definitely has his own way of dealing with the "Troubles".
2	sum up, this paper showed that celebrity news has definitely overtaken the US-American news on TV since the
3	ople able to possess other human beings? They are definitely not. Even article one of the German Basic Law s
4	nd spelling system of their time, so it cannot be definitely stated by whom the original text was written.
5	Methodology To answer my research question it is definitely important to have a look at different genres in
6	st food, most of them gave me dishes which can be definitely classified with it. The following diagram shall
7	rs and fries, which can be, as already mentioned, definitely classified as fast food. At first, I did not wa
8	ind of dehumanization does not sound as cruel, it definitely was for the Japanese Americans. Not only their
9	mpole of Korea. Both Koreans and American soldiers definitely maintained their distinct identity, as after th
10	If Schneider's model can be applied at all, then definitely only for the foundation stage. But why di
11	Leanne 2012: 15). The first impression of him led definitely to a memorable day and laid the foundation of h
12	hange, patriotism and race in his Keynote Address definitely corroborates the belief that the United States
13	ose, who have not seen but heard the speech, will definitely notice the emphasis on particular words such as
14	flect very well how nervous and uncomfortable she definitely felt in that awkward situation. The zeal of the
15	stepped back. The suppression Baartman felt can be definitely related to that of a slave. The scientific inte
16	e?" which is evidently a question. However, it is definitely also a plain request besides being pronounced a
17	n language lets the product show as if one should definitely buy it to fulfill the wishes and needs of the c
18	act that it is a new product the recipient should definitely try. Also the verb "reinvent" in the past tense
19	r, I can say that the syntax of advertising spots definitely plays a role concerning the recipient's behavio
20	because the producer of the advertising spots are definitely aware of how the words they combine affect cons
21	d us to get as many visitors as possible, what we definitely prospered in. We were also planning on a co-ope
22	ye Patano, Kevin Nealon and many others, Showtime definitely wanted to produce a high quality television ser
23	efer Madness, 1936) ></quote> This citation definitely leaves a 'wow-effect' behind. Stylistically, th
24	s in the future. The topic of the series is definitely controversial since it highlights the problem o

5.3 Relative frequencies of *very* in BAWE, MICUSP, the BrnoCorpus and ChemCorpus (Bräuer 2013: 63, figure 3)



5.4 Rel. frequencies per 1 million words in the BrnoCorpus and ChemCorpus
(Bräuer 2013:49, table 17; cf. also Hůlková, I. 2011)

	Brno	Chemnitz	p-value
Amplifier	2,105.07	1,932.36	
Booster	1,713.69	1,303.09	
<i>considerably</i>	30.40	102.79	< 0.001
<i>highly</i>	136.79	134.76	> 0.05
<i>strongly</i>	34.20	76.52	0.001 ≤ p < 0.01
<i>tremendously</i>	1.90	7.99	> 0.05
<i>very</i>	1,510.40	981.03	0.01 ≤ p < 0.05
Maximizer	391.38	629.27	
<i>absolutely</i>	58.90	31.98	< 0.001
<i>clearly</i>	148.19	462.53	< 0.001
<i>extremely</i>	74.10	57.10	0.01 ≤ p < 0.05
<i>fully</i>	83.59	63.96	0.001 ≤ p < 0.01
<i>thoroughly</i>	26.60	13.70	> 0.05
Downtoner	609.86	785.74	
Approximator	317.28	404.29	
<i>almost</i>	237.49	340.33	> 0.05
<i>nearly</i>	72.20	36.55	0.001 ≤ p < 0.01
<i>virtually</i>	7.60	27.41	< 0.05
Diminisher	199.49	229.55	
<i>a bit</i>	76.00	15.99	< 0.001
<i>slightly</i>	93.09	143.90	> 0.05
<i>somewhat</i>	24.70	41.11	> 0.05
<i>to some extent</i>	5.70	28.55	> 0.05
Minimizer	93.09	151.89	
<i>barely</i>	7.60	11.42	> 0.05
<i>hardly</i>	76.00	132.48	> 0.05
<i>scarcely</i>	9.50	7.99	> 0.05
Total	2,714.93	2,718.10	

6. Conclusion

Academic English is an accessible and useful topic for students of applied linguistics (including ELT/TESOL) metadiscourse features can be learnt easily and inductively; this comprises all expressions that organize the content and convey the author's beliefs and attitudes towards it.

issues:

- Can corpus databases replace native-speaker introspection?
 - objective – subjective?
 - frequency + attitudes?!
- Are conventions becoming more and more similar because of Anglo-American dominance (gate keepers and guidebook publications)?
- Can we establish an academic *lingua franca* norm on a functional basis? – even against Anglo-American traditions?
- Can the (non-native) ChemCorpus serve as a model?

Remember there are no native speakers/writers of Academic English!

6. How can Students find their academic discourse?

Junior academic writers / MA students

- become aware of reader - writer interaction – and can use this in their own thesis writing, maybe in vocational contexts afterwards
- find their own stance between personal identity and disciplinary conventions through explorative investigation of model texts
- explore examples in “their” journals (or parallel corpora to the *ChemCorpus*)
 - to illustrate how interactive resources can be used to manage the information flow,
 - to persuade their readers to adopt their preferred interpretations.

In terms of functional grammar, researchers

- seek to display an interpersonal tenor consistent with the disciplinary identity they wish to project,
- do not simply discuss facts or ideas, they also wrap up their content in metadiscourse, i.e.
 - seek to claim solidarity with their readers,
 - evaluate previous research and their own analyses,
 - acknowledge alternative views, etc. ,

**Expectations of metadiscourse conventions have gone up
– students have to raise to the challenge**

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6. Summarising citation

Raising student's awareness of the language options available to them in negotiating an identity they feel comfortable with is also important in EAP classes. Once again, teachers can use corpus evidence to help students move beyond the conservative prescriptions of textbooks and style guides and into the preferred patterns of expression of their disciplines. An orientation to instruction based on access to choice through genre teaching and consciousness-raising can help students understand how writing conventions are enabling rather than deterministic. It can reveal the ways that typical patterns provide broad parameters of choice through which they can craft a distinctive self.
(Hyland 2012, 206)