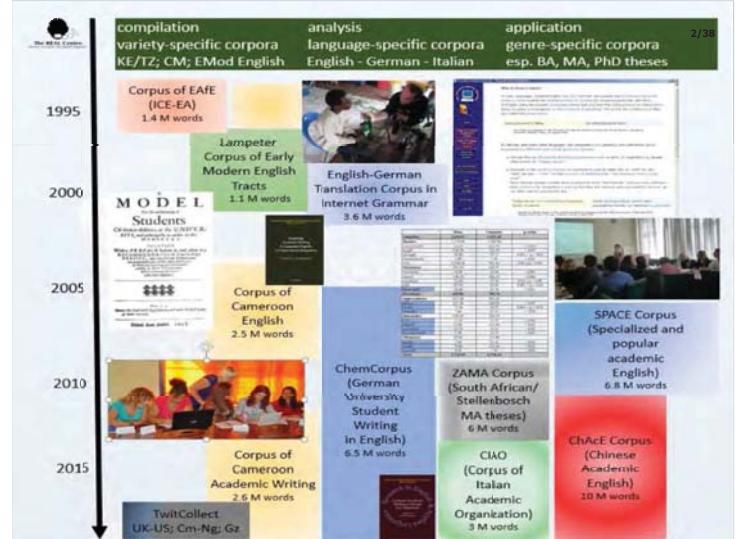


## Writing Research Articles for International Journals: Global Principles & Practices for Research Novices

Josef Schmied  
English Language & Linguistics  
Chemnitz University of Technology  
[https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations\\_js.php](https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations_js.php)  
josef.schmied@phil.tu-chemnitz.de



JournalArticle  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	3/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	------

### 1.2 Meanings of "global" (cf. Schmied 2018)

- = macro-level, holistic, a bird's eye view (in contrast to "local")
- = world-wide, similar discipline-specific conventions
- = applies to several genres,  
e.g. (research) articles, funding applications, conference abstracts
- can be compared on a similar, sound empirical basis

JournalArticle  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	4/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	------

### 1.3 Levels in writing

**macro- → meso- → micro-level**  
chapter/section      paragraph      sentence

writing as a process:  
**planning – writing/drafting – editing**  
"Don't hand in your first draft!"

time      20%      50%      30%

writing as a result (e.g. BA/MA/PhD thesis of 40+/60+/200+ pages):  
**introduction – main body – conclusion**

length      20%      60%      20%

JournalArticle  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	5/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	------

### 1.4 "Academic" writing "novices"

"academic" = research-based  
at least at "novice"/university level (C1?, MA?)  
NOT argumentative essay writing in practical language teaching/learning,  
as in ICLE=International Corpus of Learner English

academic writing has to be learnt and practices, nobody is "native"  
even more:  
native conventions may not be functional and  
thus may be "expanded", sub-rules "neglected", "simplified",  
etc. without risking comprehensibility  
(e.g. relative constructions *which* vs. *that*, 0 articles)

JournalArticle  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	6/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	------

### 1.5 Three levels of Academic Writing / EAP

**Student EAP: "digesting" research**  
incl. independent search for appropriate information, its critical evaluation  
and media-specific presentation  
prototype genre: essay (1-5,000 words)

**Doctoral EAP: "developing" research**  
national?  
incl. a long-term independent research agenda and presentation of result of  
a sophisticated innovative project  
with subject-specific conventions (MLA, ASA/APA)  
prototype genre: PhD thesis (100,000- words?)

**Research EAP: participating in research discourse**  
international  
incl. peer-review procedures and the corresponding discourse  
with subject- and journal-specific conventions  
prototype genre: research article (5,000-20,000 words)

## 2. Concepts

### 2.1 Definitions of academic writing

#### Academic Writing, an old and a new field

Rhetoric = traditional "art" of "persuasion", convincing presentation for an audience/readership --> figures of speech ...

New Rhetoric =

English for Academic Purposes (EAP) vs. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) etc.

#### Academic Writing, a theoretical and a practical field

every writer needs to be aware of conventions from seminar paper to international journal publication to Humboldt (AvH) application

#### new theoretical basis: from Swales to Hyland

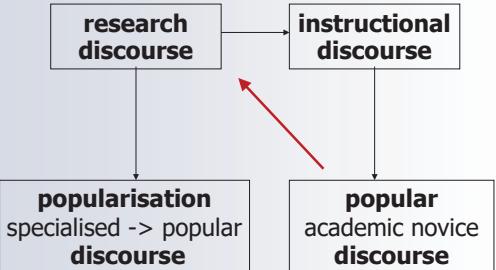
= initiation into the culture and practices of various 'discourse communities' (Swales 1990).

From a social constructionist point of view,

'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).

### 2.2 Discourses in science communication

discourse community approach (Hyland 2002, 2006, 2012; Schmied 2011) a writer/speaker appeals to shared knowledge to create a community of discourse incl. specific and general linguistic clues: *of course, as we know from ...*



### 2.3 Scientific discourse in the communities

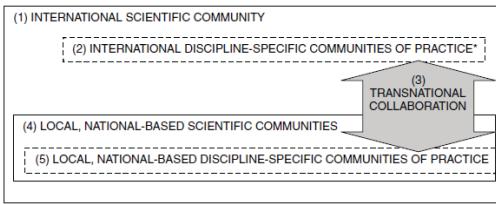


FIGURE 3.2 Proposed social framing context for scientific discourse

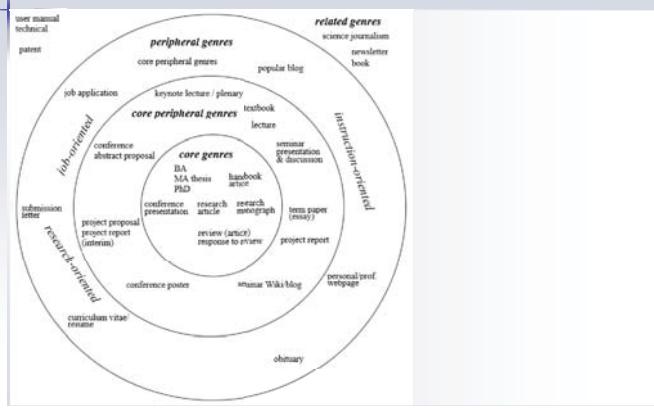
Figure from Pérez-Llantada (2012)

(on dissemination platforms see Schmied, J. 2021).

### 2.4 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)

### 2.5 Prototype approach to genres in academic writing



### 2.6 (Academic) Metadiscourse, Metalanguage

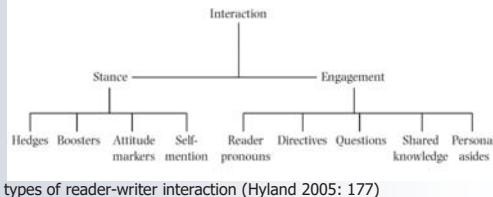
= language about language/discourse, i.e. information management/reader guidance beyond the plain proposition o **academic writing in advanced language/lingua franca learning (MA)**

fields of study:

- "global text management", argumentation structure (see Mauranen 2012) IMRaD -> paragraphing -> cohesion (*thus, conclude*)
- "local" text management", text cohesion --> cognitive coherence (*first, then*)
- writer - reader "interaction", incl. address (*you, we*)
- writer commitment to the truth value/reliability ... esp. hedging, (epistemic) modal aux/adv. (see also Gao 2012) (... *may contribute, may be correct, ... arguably*)
- occasionally boosting (*certainly, in fact*)

## 2.7 Focus

- metadiscourse (cf. Hyland 2002, 2012)= linguistic devices that assist writers to organize propositions and present them in a way that will be easily understood by readers



- global structures and consistency
- international (Swales/Feak 2012; Hannay/MacKenzie 2017) and national? (Siepmann et al. 2011) textbooks for teaching?

## 3.1 AIMAC = revised IMRAD structure with (meta-)discourse indicators to indicate consistency of headlines and text (Schmied 2015)

structure	substructure	key lexemes/phrases
<b>A = abstract</b>	<b>(tactical alternative)</b>	<b>(as indicators)</b>
<b>I = issue</b>	keywords in context	<i>focus, discuss, approach</i>
	new	<i>not enough research yet</i>
	relevant	<i>important, academic discourse, practical application</i>
	focussed	<i>concentrate, emphasise, purpose</i>
<b>M = methodology</b>	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>
<b>A = analysis</b>	examples as evidence	<i>illustrate, show, prove</i>
	statistical tables as summaries	<i>table, figure, diagram, graph, bar</i>
	significance to generalise	<i>significant, <math>\chi^2</math></i>
<b>C = conclusion</b>	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>

## 3.2 IMRaD application: BA thesis non-IMRaD

Polish Migration to the UK	
Contents	
Abstract	1
1. Introduction	2
2. The Term Migration and Polish Migrations 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

- Theoretical background
- Definition of the key concept migration
- Types of migration
- Theories explaining migration
- Ravenstein's Migration theory
- Lee's Migration Theory: Push and Pull Factors
- Case study: Polish migration to the UK
- Behaviour
- Motivation etc.

## 3. Global argumentative organisation structure

### 3.1 IMRAD =

#### IMRAD

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (retrieved 29/11/21)

In scientific writing, IMRAD or IMRaD ([IMRAD](#)) (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion)<sup>[1]</sup> is a common organizational structure (a document format). IMRaD is the most prominent norm for the structure of a scientific journal article of the original research type.<sup>[2]</sup>

Contents [show]

spreading from natural sciences into social sciences, humanities, arts?

#### Overview [edit]

Original research articles are typically structured in this basic order<sup>[3][4][5]</sup>

- Introduction – Why was the study undertaken? What was the research question, the tested hypothesis or the purpose of the research?
- Methods - When, where, and how was the study done? What materials were used or who was included in the study groups (patients, etc.)?
- Results – What answer was found to the research question; what did the study find? Was the tested hypothesis true?
- Discussion – What might the answer imply and why does it matter? How does it fit in with what other researchers have found? What are the perspectives for future research?

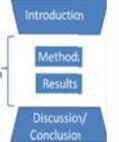


Fig. 1: Wineglass model for IMRaD structure. The above scheme

#### Table of Contents

1 Introduction	7
2 Literature Review	10
2.1 Canada's settlement history	10
2.2 English in Canada	12
2.2.1 Standard Canadian English	12
2.2.2 Newfoundland English	13
2.3 Selected Phonetic Features of English in Canada	14
2.3.1 Canadian Raising	15
2.3.1.1 Maritime Canada	15
2.3.1.2 Newfoundland	18
2.3.1.3 Quebec	19
3 Methodology	22
3.1 Participants	22
3.2 Data Collection	24
3.3 Data Analysis	25
3.3.1 Selected Tokens	25
3.3.1.1 Canadian Raising	25
3.3.1.2 The Canadian Shift	25
3.3.2 Measurements	26
4 Results	28
4.1 Sample	28
4.2 Canadian Raising	29
4.3 The Canadian Shift	32
5 Discussion	39
5.1 Interpretation	40
5.2 Limitations	42
5.3 Conclusion and Outlook	44
References	46
Appendix	49

## 3.2 IMRaD application: BA thesis

IMRaD structures can be found/used in many academic genres (as a starting point for global text structures) BUT

- it is most suited for small empirical case studies and
- here it serves only as a (frequent) example of global structure HERE the emphasis is
- community-specific journal texts must be analysed and tried out by novices wishing to enter the community

## 3.2 IMRaD application: Funding Application

--> appearance + substance + persuasiveness

explicit title: subtitle

(executive summary?)

1. (national) context, personal motivation?

2. Previous work

2.1. pre(liminary) studies

2.2. Literature analysis

3. Methodology

3.1. Data collection

3.2. Research questions/hypotheses

3.3. Processes/tests

4. (expected) results

5. Applications

Appendix:

? time-frame/Gantt chart: **milestones with deliverables!**

? budget

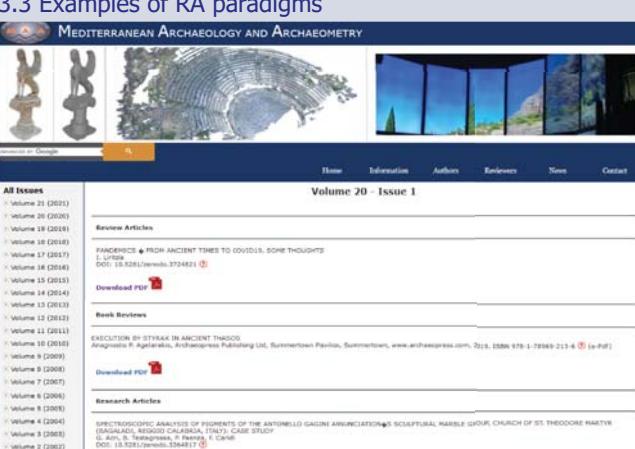
? draft questionnaire

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	19/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

### 3.3 Examples of RA paradigms

**MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOOMETRY**



**All Issues**

Volume 20 - Issue 1

**Review Articles**

PANDENCE: FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO OVIDIUS. SOME THOUGHTS  
DOI: 10.4231/zenodo.372421

**Download PDF**

**Book Reviews**

EXCULTATION BY STRAKA IN ANCIENT THASOS  
Anastasios P. Apollonakis, Archaeopress Publishing Ltd, Burkhardt-Pavilions, Burkhardt, www.archaeopress.com, 2018, ISBN 978-1-78569-213-4 (e-PDF)  
Download PDF

**Research Articles**

SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF SEGMENTS OF THE ANTONINELLO GAGGIO ANNUNCIATION: SCULPTURAL MARBLE GROUP, CHURCH OF ST. THEODORE MARTYR (RAVELLO, REGGIO CALABRIA, ITALY): CASE STUDY  
DOI: 10.4231/zenodo.3594117

**Download PDF**

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	20/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

### 3.3 Examples of RA paradigms

**DATEI** Gliederung **Start** Einfügen Entwurf Layout Verweise Sendungen Überprüfen Ansicht

Ebene anzeigen: Ebene 4  
Textkörper Textformatierung anzeigen Nur erste Zeile  
Gliederungstools  
www.maizjournal.com

**Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry**  
Vol. 20, No 1. (2020), pp. 1-5  
Open Access. Online & Print

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3364817  
University of Messina, Department BIOMORF, Messina (ME), Italy - University of Rome La Sapienza, School of Specialization in the History of Art, Piazzale Aldo Moro, 5, Rome, Italy

**ABSTRACT**  
1. - INTRODUCTION  
2. - MATERIALS AND METHODS  
2.1 - X-Ray Fluorescence  
2.2 - Raman Scattering  
3. - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION  
3.1 - XRF analysis  
3.2 - RS analysis  
REFERENCES  
4. - CONCLUSIONS

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	21/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

Original Paper | Published: 27 April 2021  
Using mixed methods to study the historical use of web beacons in web tracking

Janne Nielsen

International Journal of Digital Humanities (2021) | Cite this article  
78 Accesses | 6 Altmetric | Metrics

#### Abstract

Historical studies of the use of tracking technologies collecting data about web users and their behaviour can help us understand the spread and implications of web tracking. This article presents a historical study of the use of a specific tracking technology, the web beacon, on the Danish web from 2006 to 2015 using archived web materials from the national Danish web archive. The study combines a large-scale quantitative mapping of the use of web beacons on the Danish web with a qualitative study of specific websites. Using this mixed-method design, the article identifies the prevalent third-party domains setting web beacons and the different purposes for beacon use. The findings show the ratio of Danish to international third-party domains involved in the tracking and the development, over time, of what types of beacon providers are dominant on the Danish web. The article also addresses the methodological challenges related to using archived web for a mixed-method historical study of web tracking.

Access provided by Technische Universität Chemnitz Universitätsbibliothek.

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	22/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

Original Paper | Open Access | Published: 25 October 2021  
A semantically annotated corpus of tombstone inscriptions

Johan Bos

International Journal of Digital Humanities (2021) | Cite this article  
90 Accesses | 6 Altmetric | Metrics

#### Abstract

The digital preservation of funerary material is of interest to many different scientific disciplines. Textual information found on tombstones often goes far beyond the expected (name of the deceased, dates of birth and death), and may include information about commentators, family roles, occupations, references to biblical or other texts, places of birth and death, cause of death, epitaphs and poems. Gravestones are multi-modal media, and besides text are often decorated with artistic symbols. To capture this information in a systematic way and make it available on a large scale for research purposes, a meaning representation based on linking entities by relations has been designed that will extend search capabilities beyond simple string matches. Concepts are represented as WordNet synsets, and a vocabulary of 32 relations make connections between concepts. This formalisation has been developed and evaluated based on a dataset of more than 1,000 Dutch tombstones.

Download PDF

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	23/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

### Archaeology and Human–Animal Relations: Thinking Through Anthropocentrism

**Annual Review of Anthropology**  
Vol. 40:299-331 (Volume publication date October 2017)  
https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-an-042116-042145

Brian Boyd  
Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; email: brian.boyd@columbia.edu

Full Text Online | Download PDF | Altmetric | Permissions | Reprints | Download Citation | Citation Alerts

This article is part of a special theme on Human–Animal Interaction. For a list of other articles in this theme, see <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-an-042116-042145>

**Sections**

**Abstract**  
Archaeology is a field of research that relies largely on the remains of past humans and nonhuman animals and the traces of their interaction within a range of material conditions. In archaeology, as in sociocultural anthropology, the dominant analytical perspective on human-animal relations is anthropocentric/humanocentric: the human use of nonhuman animals for the benefit of human beings, and scholarly inquiry that is largely for the sake of elucidating what nonhuman animals can tell us about the human condition. This review outlines the historical trajectory of Anglo-American archaeology's encounters with animal remains, and human-animal interactions, within this framework and considers recent attempts to move beyond anthropocentrism.

**Keywords**  
anthropocentrism, human-animal relations, speciation, zooarchaeology

Journal Article  
Pavia  
29/11/21

background	concepts	global organisation	consistency	conclusion	24/38
------------	----------	---------------------	-------------	------------	-------

**PLOS ONE**

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED  
RESEARCH ARTICLE

63 Save 23 Citation  
14,415 View 88 Share

advanced search

**Cereal processing at Early Neolithic Göbekli Tepe, southeastern Turkey**

Laura Dietrich, Julia Meister, Oliver Dietrich, Jens Notroff, Janika Kiep, Julia Heeb, André Beuger, Britta Schütz

Published: May 1, 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0215214>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage	Download PDF
---------	---------	---------	----------	----------------	--------------

**Abstract**  
Introduction  
Göbekli Tepe  
Functional analysis of grinding stones  
Phytolith analysis  
Grinding stones in context  
Grinding stones and the rectangular buildings  
Discussion  
Supporting information  
Acknowledgments

**Abstract**  
We analyze the processing of cereals and its role at Early Neolithic Göbekli Tepe, southeastern Anatolia (10th / 9th millennium BC), a site that has aroused much debate in archaeological discourse. To date, only zooarchaeological evidence has been discussed in regard to the subsistence of its builders. Göbekli Tepe consists of monumental round to oval buildings, erected in an earlier phase, and smaller rectangular buildings, built around them in a partially continuous manner in later phases. The main focus of the research presented here were the rectangular buildings. They are around 20 m in diameter and have stone pillars that are up to 5.5 m high and often richly decorated. The rectangular buildings are smaller and in some cases have up to 2 m high, mostly undecorated, pillars. Especially striking is the number of tools related to food processing, including grinding slabs/bowls, handstones, pestles, and mortars, which have not been studied before. We analyzed more than 7000 artifacts for the present contribution. The high frequency of artifacts is unusual for contemporary sites in the region. Using an integrated approach of formal, experimental, and macro-/microscopic use-wear analyses we show that Neolithic people at Göbekli Tepe have produced standardized and efficient grinding tools, most of which have been used for the processing of cereals. Additional

**Subject Areas**

Specimen grinding  
Archaeology  
Neolithic period  
Sediment  
Food  
Equipment

Check for updates

## 4. Structural consistency & coherence

### 4.1 Global/Macro-level consistency

- 4.1.1 All lexemes in title, abstract, key words must be consistent in themselves and the complete text
- 4.1.2 Research Questions/Hypotheses must be developed at the beginning and taken up again consistently at the end
- 4.1.3 All literature references (NOT "bibliography")! must be developed as necessary in the text

### 4.1.1



www.majournal.com

Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry

Vol. 20, No 1, (2020), pp. 1-5

Open Access. Online & Print.

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3364817

### SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF PIGMENTS OF THE ANTONELLO GAGINI ANNUNCIATION'S SCULPTURAL MARBLE GROUP, CHURCH OF ST. THEODORE MARTYR (BAGALADI, REGGIO CALABRIA, ITALY): CASE STUDY

#### ABSTRACT

This study is focused on the compositional and structural analysis of ancient gilds of the famous renaissance artist Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, made in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy. For this purpose, a combination of spectroscopic techniques was employed. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy was used for the quantitative elemental analysis of the investigated samples. In order to identify their crystalline mineral components and to study their microstructure, Raman Scattering (RS) measurements were carried out. The chemical composition of the investigated samples allowed to identify elements and compounds, closely related to the sample preparation and preservation, with the aim to improve the knowledge of the gilding on stone materials in the late Renaissance and in order to suggest to restorers the best interventions to minimize the conservation problems that could affect the durability of the precious artefact.

KEYWORDS: X-Ray Fluorescence; Raman Scattering; Gilds; Annunciation's sculptural group

### 4.1.1 Consistency lexemes example

#### SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF PIGMENTS OF THE ANTONELLO GAGINI ANNUNCIATION'S SCULPTURAL MARBLE GROUP...: CASE STUDY

This study is focused on the compositional and structural analysis of ancient gilds of the famous renaissance artist Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, made in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy.

For this purpose, a combination of spectroscopic techniques was employed. X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy was used for the quantitative elemental analysis of the investigated samples. In order to identify their crystalline mineral components and to study their microstructure, Raman Scattering (RS) measurements were carried out. The chemical composition of the investigated samples allowed to identify elements and compounds, closely related to the sample preparation and preservation, with the aim to improve the knowledge of the gilding on stone materials in the late Renaissance and in order to suggest to restorers the best interventions to minimize the conservation problems that could affect the durability of the precious artefact.

X-Ray Fluorescence; Raman Scattering; Gilds; Annunciation's sculptural group

### 4.2 Cohesion to help finding coherence

#### 4.2.1 Explicit cohesive devices in non-native writing formal:

conjunctions: *but, while*  
adverbs: *first, then, finally*

functional:

sentence adverbials, e.g. clause-initial adverb, can be found easily in a database: \*/y

cohesive functions	prototype	elaborate / better?
additive	<i>and</i>	<i>in addition</i>
adversative/contrastive	<i>but</i>	<i>"unfortunately"</i>
sequential/temporal	<i>then</i>	<i>subsequently</i>
causal	<i>because</i>	<i>since</i>

#### 4.2.2 Adjuncts in the *Nordic Journal of English Studies*

ClauseLink	KE01h	KE02h	TZ01h	TZ02h	CMall16	UK01h	mean22	
<b>adjuncts</b>								
<i>firstly</i>				4		1	1.5	
<i>secondly</i>	4			4	3	1	1.3	
<i>on the one hand</i>							1.0	
<i>on the other hand</i>					1		1.5	
<i>finally</i>	6				1		2.4	
<i>lastly</i>					1		4.0	
<i>also</i>	60	38	10	16	14	7	27.0	
<i>furthermore</i>					2	2	2.0	
<i>however</i>	68	22	14	10	7	9	11.8	
<i>moreover</i>					3		4.0	
<i>similarly</i>					2		2.0	
<i>nevertheless</i>	4	2	2		1		2.0	
<i>though</i>		2	8		4		4.7	
<i>yet</i>	4		2		2		3.0	
<i>anyway</i>							2.0	
<i>otherwise</i>	2		2	2	1	1	5.8	
<i>accordingly</i>					2		2.6	
<i>consequently</i>					3		2.4	
<i>therefore</i>	articles by African authors have more adjuncts than the article by UK writer	2	22	2	8	6	1	12.9
<i>thus</i>		38	4		8	4	1	6.6
<b>sum adjuncts</b>	188	90	40	54	41	21	66.7	
<b>sum conjuncts+adjuncts</b>	314	148	198	112	84	57	134.5	

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Marble Calabria

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilds of the Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, made in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy. To perform this study, two different analysis were conducted: XRF and Raman measurements. The first one provides chemical identification, while Raman measurements give information about the characteristic vibration levels of each constituent.

Obtained experimental results suggest the use, by the artist, of techniques and materials for the mission gilding of stone artefacts, diffused only from the second half of the fifteenth century. This allows today to reinforce the thesis on the strong influence exercised by the Tuscan artistic culture in the plastic production of Southern Italy since the end of the fifteenth century, also allowing to recognize in the manufacturer of the sculptural group of Bagaladi the hand of an artist well updated to the artistic techniques in vogue in Renaissance Florence. A particularly significant indication, especially if related to the recent hypothesis on the formation of Antonello Gagini, probably not limited to the paternal workshop.

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Marble Calabria

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilds of the Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, made in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy. To perform this study, two different **analysis** were conducted: XRF and **Raman measurements**. The first one provides chemical identification, while **Raman measurements** give information about the characteristic vibration levels of each constituent.

Obtained experimental results suggest the use, by the artist, of **techniques** and materials for the mission gilding of stone artefacts, diffused only from the second half of the fifteenth century. This allows today to reinforce the thesis on the strong influence exercised by the Tuscan artistic culture in the plastic production of Southern Italy since the end of the fifteenth century, also allowing to recognize in the manufacturer of the sculptural group of Bagaladi the hand of an artist well updated to the artistic **techniques** in vogue in Renaissance Florence. A particularly significant **indication**, especially if related to the **recent hypothesis** on the formation of Antonello Gagini, probably not limited to the paternal work-shop.

**mistakes**  
**cohesion markers**  
**lexical repetition**  
**hedging**

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Marble Calabria

Google scholar  
gives information 270.000  
provides information 984.000

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilds of the Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, created in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy. Two different **analyses** were conducted: XRF and **Raman measurements**. The first one provides chemical identification, the **second provides information** on the characteristic vibration levels of each constituent.

Our results suggest that techniques and materials were used for the mission gilding of stone artefacts that diffused only from the second half of the fifteenth century. This supports the thesis of the strong influence exercised by the Tuscan artistic culture on the plastic production of Southern Italy since the end of the fifteenth century; it even indicates that the artist who created the sculptural group of Bagaladi was well versed with the artistic techniques in vogue in Renaissance Florence - a particularly significant indication, especially if related to the recent hypothesis that Antonello Gagini's training was probably not limited to the paternal work-shop.

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Cereal processing Turkey

Thus, at Göbekli Tepe, we have evidence of feasting, tentatively including the use of fermented beverages, as an incentive to participate in large-scale construction work. The necessity to provide food and drink for these work feasts would have resulted in the need for large-scale food supplies and storage facilities, which were provided by the monumental round buildings. The unusually high number of dedicated tools for cereal processing analyzed for the first time here, K. Schmidt had hypothesized that the amount of food needed for work feasts could have been a contributing factor in the search for more reliable food sources and ultimately domestication [64].

Our study further proves his argument that feasting was an important social practice and provides an explanation for the possibility of large-scale building activities at Göbekli Tepe. However, our findings rather suggest that such feasts were held strategically in seasons favorable to the natural availability of plant food and meat between midsummer and autumn.

Much prior work has focused on Göbekli Tepe's special character as a cultic center. A new and detailed engagement with those aspects of the site so far not in the center of attention helps to fill in gaps and modify this interpretation. We still believe that the monumental round buildings served ritual purposes and were not just elaborately decorated residential spaces [122], but we have to move towards a more integrative view of domestic and ritual activities at the site [123] using newly available scientific methods and integrating new insights from recent work in the region.

**grammar: modality/potentialis (1<sup>st</sup> para.)**  
**cohesion markers**  
**lexical repetition: semantic chains**  
**hedging**

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Marble Calabria

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilds of the Antonello Gagini Annunciation's sculptural group, made in 1504 AD and now preserved in the church of St. Theodore martyr in Bagaladi, Reggio Calabria, Italy. To perform this study, two different **analysis** were conducted: XRF and **Raman measurements**. The first one provides chemical identification, while **Raman measurements** give information about the characteristic vibration levels of each constituent.

Obtained experimental results suggest the use, by the artist, of **techniques and materials** for the mission gilding of stone artefacts, diffused only from the second half of the fifteenth century. This allows today to reinforce the thesis on the strong influence exercised by the Tuscan artistic culture in the plastic production of Southern Italy since the end of the fifteenth century, also allowing to recognize in the manufacturer of the sculptural group of Bagaladi the hand of an artist well updated to the artistic **techniques** in vogue in Renaissance Florence. A particularly significant **indication**, especially if related to the recent hypothesis on the formation of Antonello Gagini, probably not limited to the paternal work-shop.

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Cereal processing Turkey

#### Cereal processing at Early Neolithic Göbekli Tepe, southeastern Turkey

Laura Dietrich, Julia Mester, Oliver Dietrich, Jens Notroff, Janika Kiep, Alja Heeb, André Beuger, Brittina Schütt  
Abstract  
Introduction  
Göbekli Tepe  
Functional analysis of grinding stones  
Phytolith analysis  
Grinding stones in context  
Grinding stones and the rectangular buildings

**Discussion**  
Supporting information  
Acknowledgments  
References  
Reader Comments (0)  
Figures

Thus, at Göbekli Tepe, we have evidence of feasting, tentatively including the use of fermented beverages, as an incentive to participate in large-scale construction work. The necessity to provide food and drink for these work feasts would have resulted in the need for large-scale food supplies and storage facilities, which were provided by the monumental round buildings. The unusually high number of dedicated tools for cereal processing analyzed for the first time here, K. Schmidt had hypothesized that the amount of food needed for work feasts could have been a contributing factor in the search for more reliable food sources and ultimately domestication [64]. Our study further proves his argument that feasting was an important social practice and provides an explanation for the possibility of large-scale building activities at Göbekli Tepe. However, our findings rather suggest that such feasts were held strategically in seasons favorable to the natural availability of plant food and meat between midsummer and autumn.

Much prior work has focused on Göbekli Tepe's special character as a cultic center. A new and detailed engagement with those aspects of the site so far not in the center of attention helps to fill in gaps and modify this interpretation. We still believe that the monumental round buildings served ritual purposes and were not just elaborately decorated residential spaces [122], but we have to move towards a more integrative view of domestic and ritual activities at the site [123] using newly available scientific methods and integrating new insights from recent work in the region.

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: nonanthropocentrism

#### END WORDS: NONANTHROPOCENTRIC ATTITUDE

Although nonanthropocentrism may be ultimately unattainable, the current studies outlined here show its potential as a guiding principle. If we hope to be sensitive to other forms of life in the past, we need to cultivate a nonanthropocentric attitude while recognizing that we cannot transcend human being and human embodiment (Hayles 1999). This perspective can be contrasted with the multispecies approach, which in its more radical decentering also sidesteps the question of human responsibilities and human–nonhuman power relations. To take a nonanthropocentric (or a nonspeciesist) attitude to human–animal relations is to be concerned primarily with the lives of people and animals as mutually constituted relationships. It also entails bearing in mind the asymmetries in these relationships and that the apparently common sense categories of people and animals are neither intuitive nor cross-culturally robust. Ultimately, archaeology is about studying the human in relationship with nonhumans and the material world. Simply put, people and animals live as beings in the world in relation to each other and to other materials and substances. Tracing how those relationships were inhabited and navigated is the subject of historical inquiry. Every form of life creates itself in relation to others, and this practice rests on the acknowledgment, or erasure, of other existences. To this end, the example of the domestication narrative shows the theoretical and empirical inadequacy of traditional zooarchaeology or symbolic/cognitive approaches as long as they remain embedded in a framework that separates animal nature from human culture. The case studies discussed in this review offer several productive avenues for future research. These include more careful attention to relations of mutualism and exclusion, the question of nonhuman agencies (whether sentient or nonsentient), and issues around nonhuman personhood. Potential future work might include further discussion of animal gender, embodiment, semiosis, and ways of becoming that are not necessarily tied to the human. Performing this work means exploring past lived experiences within a wider ecological scheme in which categories of people, animals, plants, materials, places, etc., live with and through each other.

## 5. Conclusion

Academic English is an accessible and useful topic for research novices  
global metadiscourse conventions can be learnt easily and inductively

- junior writers, MA/PhD students become aware of reader - writer interaction – and can use this in their own thesis writing ...
- through explorative investigation of model texts they find their own stance between personal identity and disciplinary conventions

*issues:*

- Can a global, analysis-based perspective help non-native-speakers?
  - objective – subjective?
  - frequency + attitudes?
- Are conventions becoming more and more similar because of Anglo-American dominance (through gate keepers and guidebook publications)?
- Can we establish an effective academic *lingua franca* norm on a functional basis (cf. Hannay/Mackenzie 2017, Schmied 2016)? – even against Anglo-American traditions?
- How much culture-specific divergence do we accept in research English?
- Which features do we want to reduce (redundancy?) or increase (explicitness?)?

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

## References

Bhatia, V. K. (2004). *Worlds of Written Discourse: A Genre-Based View*. London: Continuum.

Gao, Q. (2012). Interpersonal functions of epistemic modality in academic English writing. *Chinese Journal of Applied Linguistics* 35, 352–364.

Hannay, M., & Mackenzie, J. L. (2017). *Effective Writing in English: A Sourcebook*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Bussum, NL: Coutinho.

Hyland, K. (2002). Authority and invisibility: authorial identity in academic writing. *Journal of Pragmatics* 34, 1091–1112.

Hyland, K. (2005). *Metadiscourse*. London: Continuum.

Hyland, K. (2006). The 'Other' English: Thoughts on EAP and academic writing. *The European English Messenger* 15,2, 34-57.

Hyland, K. (2012). *Disciplinary Identities: Individuality and Community in Academic Writing*. Cambridge: CUP.

Mauranen, A. (2012). *Exploring ELF: Academic English Shaped by Non-native Speakers*. Cambridge: CUP.

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

Schmied, J. (2011). Academic writing in Europe: A survey of approaches and problems. In J. Schmied (Ed.), *Academic Writing in Europe: Empirical Perspectives* (pp. 1-22). Göttingen: Cuvillier Verlag.

Schmied, J. (2015). Graduate academic writing in Europe in comparison: A Research-based approach to metalanguage and genre. In J. Schmied (ed.), *Academic Writing for South Eastern Europe: Practical and Theoretical Perspectives*. (pp. 1-24). Göttingen: Cuvillier Verlag.

Schmied, J. (2016). Academic writing world-wide: Comparing metadiscourse conventions, credibility, and new functional standards. In J. Schmied/D. Nkemleke (eds.), *Academic Writing and Research across Disciplines in Africa*. (pp. 9-34). Göttingen: Cuvillier.

Schmied, J. (2018). A global view on writing research articles for international journals: Principles & practices. In Schmied, J./M. Hofmann/A. Esimaje (eds.), *Academic Writing for Africa: The Journal Article*. REAL15. Göttingen: Cuvillier, 1-18.

Schmied, J. (2021). Popular digital knowledge dissemination platforms: Evaluating the pragmatic professional credibility from Wikipedia to Academia.edu and ResearchGate. *Journal of Pragmatics* 180, July 2021, 187-202.

Stephman, D., J.D. Galloher, M. Hannay, J. L. Mackenzie (2011). *Writing in English: A Guide for Advanced Learners*. Tübingen: A. Francke Verlag.

Swales, J. M. (1990). *Genre Analysis. English in Academic and Research Settings*. Cambridge: CUP.

Swales, J. M., Ch. B. Feak (2012, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). *Academic Writing for Graduate Students: Essential Tasks and Skills*. The University of Michigan Press.