

## 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



### 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

### 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%
--------	-----	-----	-----

### 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)

### 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

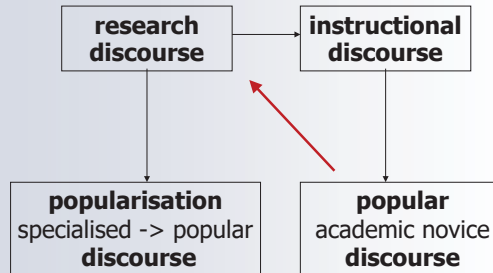
= initiation into the culture and practices of various 'discourse communities' (Swales 1990).

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

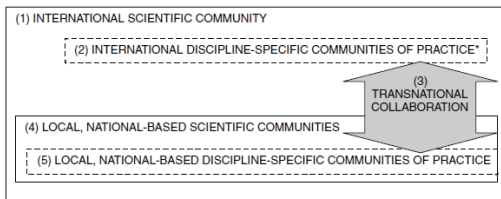


FIGURE 3.2 Proposed social framing context for scientific discourse

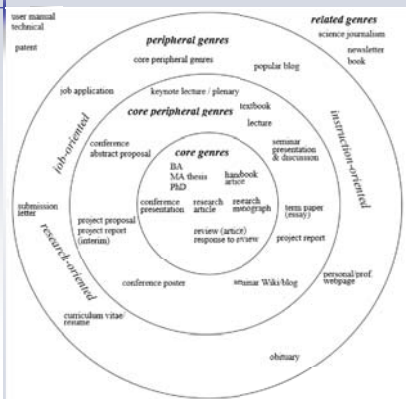
Figure from Pérez-Llantada (2012)

(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 discursive 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

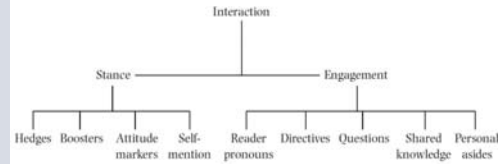
= language about language/discourse, i.e. information management/reader guidance beyond the plain proposition  
 o **academic writing in advanced language/lingua franca learning (MA)**

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

- o **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



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

- o global structures and consistency
- o 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>(tactical alternative)</b>	<b>(as indicators)</b>
<b>A = abstract</b>	keywords in context	<i>focus, discuss, approach</i>
<b>I = issue</b>	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, chi<sup>2</sup></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

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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.

## 3. Global argumentative organisation structure

### 3.1 IMRAD =

#### IMRAD

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

In scientific writing, **IMRAD** or **IMRaD** (/ɪˈmraːd/) (**I**ntroduction, **M**ethods, **R**esults, and **D**iscussion)<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?

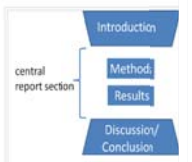


Fig. 1: Wineglass model for IMRAD structure. The above scheme

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## 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

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### 3.3 Examples of RA paradigms

MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAOMETRY

Volume 20 - Issue 1

Review Articles

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L. LIPSON  
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3364817

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Book Reviews

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FRANCISCA & AGAPITOU  
Archaeology Publishing Ltd, Summerhouse Pavia, Summerhouse, www.archpress.com, 2016, ISBN 978-1-78669-213-4 (e-Pdf)

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Research Articles

SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF REMAINS OF THE ANTIQUE GARDEN ANNUNCIATION'S SCULPTURAL PANELS: QFSR, CHURCH OF ST. THEODORE MARTIR (SALONICA, EGGOSI CALABRIA, ITALY): CASE STUDY  
G. ALOI, T. SERRAVALLO, G. BIANCHI, F. CHIRI  
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3364817

Journal Article Pavia 29/11/21

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### 3.3 Examples of RA paradigms

Textkörper Ebene anzeigen: Ebene 4  
 Textformatierung anzeigen  
 Nur erste Zeile

Gliederungstools

- www.majournal.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

ABSTRACTS

- INTRODUCTION
- MATERIALS AND METHODS
  - 2.1-X-Ray Fluorescence
  - 2.2 Raman Scattering
- RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
  - 3.1-XRF analysis
  - 3.2-RS analysis

REFERENCES

- CONCLUSIONS

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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

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Sections: Abstract, Introduction, Background and connected studies, Large-scale mapping, Qualitative analysis, Conclusion, Data availability, Code availability, Notes, References, Acknowledgements, Funding, Author information, Ethics declarations, Rights and permissions, About this article

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.

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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

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Sections: Abstract, Introduction, Collecting and interpreting tombstone data, Information on stones: a formal characterisation, A formal description of tombstone phenomena, Automatic reading of tombstones, Conclusion and future work, Data Availability, Notes, References, Acknowledgements, Author information, Additional information, Appendices, Rights and permissions, About this article

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 commemorators, 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.

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

Annual Review of Anthropology

DOI: 10.1017/S0014180121000027  
 10.1017/S0014180121000027  
 10.1017/S0014180121000027

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

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\*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-08-08-2020-0000>

Sections: Abstract, Keywords

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 socio-cultural anthropology, the dominant analytical perspective on human-animal relations is anthropocentric; the study of 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, speciesism, zooarchaeology

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

Laura Dietrich, Julia Meszler, Oliver Dietrich, Jens Notroff, Janka Klep, Julia Heeb, André Bleuger, Birgitte Schöhl

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

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Subject Areas

- Tombstone grinding
- Archaeology
- Neolithic period
- Sediment
- Food
- Equipment

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 contemporaneous and later phase. The monumental buildings are best known as they were in the focus of research. 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

## 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.omaajournal.com

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.

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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

additive  
adversative/contrastive  
sequential/temporal  
causal

prototype

*and*  
*but*  
*then*  
*because*

elaborate / better?

*in addition*  
*"unfortunately"*  
*subsequently*  
*since*

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

ClauseLink	KE01h	KE02h	TZ01h	TZ02h	CMail16	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>	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 work-shop.

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mistakes  
cohesion markers  
lexical repetition  
hedging

### 4.2.3 Cohesion example: Marble Calabria

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilts 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 analyses 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: Marble Calabria

Google scholar  
gives information 270.000  
provides information 984.000

#### CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this work was to investigate the ancient gilts 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

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

Laura Dietrich, Julia Meister, Oliver Dietrich, Jens Hübner, Janika Kiep, Julia Heeb, André Beuger, Brigitta Schult

Besides food and drink, Weiss identifies a special physical setting, ritual / performance and commemoration as key indicators to prove feasting in the archaeological record [120]. As has been discussed in detail elsewhere, many of these indicators fit the evidence from Göbekli Tepe [5], [7], [7], [10]. At Göbekli Tepe, the non-domestic monumental buildings with their benches hint at a gathering of some sort, while ritual and performance inside or near these buildings are highlighted by evidence in the form of several miniature stone masks, suggesting masquerade [12]. We assume that the stone masks are miniature representations of real organic masks actually worn, as there are further hints towards the importance of masquerade. It was remarked early on that crane depictions at Göbekli Tepe feature human legs-whereas the anatomy of other birds is depicted correctly-and therefore might indeed indicate masked humans [64].

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 their processing at certain times, which would explain the extraordinarily 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 [65]. 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: Cereal processing Turkey

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

### 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, Schmieid 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!

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