

Genre analysis of conclusion of research articles of Pakistani and foreign research articles on code-mixing and code switching: A comparative study

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Abstract

Genre Analysis helps writers and researchers to draft their papers in a systematic way and arranged manner. Socio-linguistics is a vast field and amalgamation of language and society. Code-switching and code-mixing are linguistics terms studied and researched under the umbrella of sociolinguistics and to some extent psycholinguistics as well. This research paper aims at evaluating foreign research papers and Pakistani research papers conclusion sections under the Yang and Allison (2003) model for conclusion. For this research paper 10 foreign and 10 Pakistani research papers published on code-mixing and code-switching are selected as a corpus. In order to evaluate the conclusion part, the researcher follows qualitative content analysis to find out similarities and differences among Pakistani and foreign research papers on code-switching and code-mixing. This research figures out that all the moves and steps are not completely followed in both papers, but a few foreign papers have followed greater number than that of Pakistanis. Pakistani research papers in conclusion usually summaries and present results and finishes their paper and a few write recommendations for further researches and studies.

Keywords: genre analysis, conclusion, Pakistani, foreign, code-mixing and code-switching

1. Introduction

The word 'genre' has its origin in Latin and it is derived from a Latin word 'genus' meaning 'sort' or 'kind'. It is a very historical term and it dates back to in Greek times, and differentiates among types, kinds or sorts of texts (Beghtol, 2001) ^[1]. Whereas, during monitoring the word 'genre', it should be taken into consideration that the word 'genre' does not equate with the use of word 'text type. Biber (1988) ^[2] is of the view that a 'text type' refers to linguistic forms and their co-occurrence within a text and their grouping is made as per these criteria. Whereas, genre consists of occurrence of commonly held activities, and those activities are regarded as of same type by any particular speech community. Hence, linguistics forms may vary to a serious extent within a same genre (Biber, 1988; Richards *et al.*, 1992; Dudley-Evans, 1989) ^[2,3]. Genre is defined through various definitions, two noteworthy definitions of genre comes from Martin (1984:25), he defines genre as "a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture. A genre is consisting of a group of communicative events, whose members share a set of communicative purpose. Expert members of the parent discourse community discern the purpose and thus form rationale for genre. This rationale helps community to form particular genre's schematic structure and choice of style and content. This type of genre shares identical patterns of style, structure, and context, content and intended readers or audience Swales (1990:58) ^[10]. Findings of Samraj and Monk's (2008) ^[8] reveal that applications of graduate programs show its differences from other disciplines and its similarities within the discipline are supportive of the community or culture particular nature of genre. The same concept of genre is put forward by Hyland (2012), he is of the view that a text within a framework in genre may have varying and different features in various disciplines. Knowledge of genre may also differ due to socio-economic

class, personal characteristics and style (Spinillo & Pratt, 2005; Hyland, 2010). Furthermore, Samraj and Gawron (2015) ^[9], they conclude that the entire genre may not be stemming from a same and uniform discourse community and genre is important in a way that the categorization of genre is necessary as the discourse and structure of ransom letters and suicide letter do not look to belonging to any uniform community with any generalizable goal. The sequence of communicative move structures, which may be hierarchal or linear, can also be complex within the same genre and some genres, may be of a flexible nature in terms of being adaptable to the context (Sadeghi & Samuel, 2013). In genre, particularly genre analysis moves and models are introduced to separate different texts according to their discourse community. Recognition of communicative moves appeared to be one of the commonly and important preferred methods. Swales (1990) ^[10] move in genre analysis as a rhetorical or discorsal constituent that serves as a communicative function, having a responsive and functional. A move can be taken a little as a clause; it can also be identified or realized through many sentences (Swales, 2004) ^[10]. Nwogu (1997) states that hierarchical text structures, which are schematic, serve as the main focal point of move analysis. Basturkmen (2014) is of the view that move analysis is mostly in the form of qualitative inquiry which is based on the scrutiny of repeated pattern within the text by dividing text into chunks or units according to rhetorical functions. The researcher proposes and infers certain steps and moves for each and every unit during its analysis. Academic texts like Research articles is regarded as genre and it is identified as "communicative purpose and by the presence of characteristic features with standardized form, function, and presentation that are part of its general conventions", Thomas & Hawes. For that purpose genre analysis has become a useful instrument in explaining and connecting linguistic features of any genre to its purpose and

function including in terms of English for Specific purpose (ESP). There are different models which are introduced to categorize genres or text of different types into their identical genre as per the specific community. In this regard CARS model is also used to categorize and analyses genres, particularly introductions not only in English, but in other languages also. These inter and cross-cultural researches and studies reveal the cultural influences and differences in rhetorical organization of research articles RA. This has got some moves as well as steps. There are other models and moves which categorize particular text or quality of text within genre which actually is a tool to classify different genres both in academic as well as in professional context. This study analyses conclusion of research papers on code-mixing by Pakistani and foreign researchers and scholars.

1.1 Research Objectives

- To explore characteristics of “conclusion” of articles on code-mixing and code-switching
- To figure out similarities and differences in steps in “conclusion” of articles on code-mixing and code-switching.

1.2 Research Questions

- What are characteristics of “conclusion “of articles on code-mixing and code-switching?
- What similarities and differences in steps in “conclusion” are of articles on code-mixing and code-switching?

1.3 Significance of the study

This study has its significance as its analyses moves in conclusion part of articles on code-mixing and code-switching and this analyses further guides researchers to formulate their conclusions in researches in linguistics according to recognized model and it helps them to categorize their research “conclusions” according to academic genre.

2. Review of related literature

2.1 Code-mixing and code-switching

In sub-continent, English is considered as medium of institutions and business. In Pakistan educated and uneducated use code switching for social needs. There are many investigations done on adaptation of code switching. Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita (2008) worked on topic; “Code switching and code -mixing in relation to politeness principle”, in which she talks about different types of code mixing and switching and its factors. She called code switching as a small phenomenon which works on insertion of nouns, verbs, short forms and single words in sentences. (Rasul, 2013) ^[7] “The bilingual speakers accommodate and mould their speech with the help of the two languages they know by alternating words from both the languages simultaneously. This phenomenon of bilingualism is termed as Code-switching. Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert & Leap (2000: p.146) determine code-switching as a “switch back and forwards between languages, even during the same utterance”. The speaker makes choice from the languages s/he knows to acquire the best possible expression. Romaine (1995: p.121) cites Gumperz (1982:p.59) that code switching is “the juxtaposition of within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or sub-systems”. Poplack (1980) asserts that there are three types of code switching: Inter-sentential, Intra sentential and Tag switching. As far as the purpose of code

switching is concerned, it is “to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations” (Gal, 1988:p.247).”

Elizabeth Martin in 1998 did an analysis of mixing of English language in written French advertisements. Martin, (1998) presented evidence to the structural techniques related to code switching and code mixing in advertising slogans in France. Elizabeth Martin cited in her thesis Bhatia, who in 1987, studied the use of English as a commercial language.

Mohammad Mooneeb et el, studied the motivational factors of cod-mixing in Indian film songs and measured its impact on the audience, prepared questionnaire with the help of that questionnaire positive relationship was found between code mixing of English in songs and interests of audience in those code-mixed Indian songs.

Endaleep Ehsan and Syed Abdul Aziz, 2014 cited Shen (2010) studied Chinese-English code switching in Chinese sports news reports. Shen, (2010) explored that switched constituents vary from single lexeme or word to phrases and sentences.

Aalia Mehar khan (2014) cited, Anwar (2007) presented analysis of Urdu-English code switching in Pakistan, the data was taken from Pakistani English newspapers and magazines like “He is called *sher ka bacha* (bashful, brave) and *mard ka bacha* (high minded. (January08, 06 Dawn)

Talaat (2005) Code switching is not a phenomenon related to linguistics but is also a shows a social function of English to bring linguistic changes in Pakistan and that change in linguistic pattern is evident in both social, print and electronic media in Pakistan and quoted examples of code-switching from Pakistan’s prominent Urdu news daily like “supreme court main *judges* ki tadaad barhanay kay lie *act* 33 tabdeel kia jae”

Gupta (2007:7) collected 900 advertisements from magazines and newspapers and came to know that they used code-mixed language for instance, Coca –Cola: ‘life ho to aisi!’

K Han (2014) examined code-switching and code-mixing in advertisements of beauty products, claiming that English in Pakistan has achieved the standard of lingua franca, and it is a language of high prestige. Aalia concluded that the code-switching and mixing is not only used for structure and fluency but also due to prestige of English language in society.

2.2 Genre (Move) Analysis of Research Articles

(Igor Lakic, 1997) ^[4] Conducted analyses of intro ticles (RA) duction of articles by applying Swales (1990) ^[10] model. He took 80 articles as data for the research. It was easy for the researcher to discern the introduction as it was labeled. The findings of the research revealed that each introduction in the all the researches was divided into moves it also revealed that the complex introductions were also found, having repetition of the moves within them. Thus indicating that the more the complex the introduction the more repetition of steps and moves was there.

In another study, (Kutay UZUN1, 2016) ^[5] conducted a research to analyze methodology section of 10 published research articles in the field of medical Medical-Surgical Nursing in order to establish methodology to teach methodology section referring to context of English for Specific Purpose (ESP). The data was analyzed by identifying rhetorical moves and their sequence within the corpus. The computer based analyses was conducted to

identify moves and lexical items which revealed frequently used lexical items and collocations.

(NING Zhen-ye, 2008) [6] This research presented an empirical study of structure of moves and use of personal pronouns in English research article abstracts. For this study 50 research articles were taken as a data for the research and those research articles were based on Bhatia model (1990). This research discovered that three other move patterns in those abstract of research paper along with Bhatia model (1990). Furthermore, analyses of pronouns showed that first person plural pronouns were frequently used than other personal pronouns and there were no use of second-person and 3rd person pronouns. This study was useful for teachers of ESP to teach students discourse of abstract in the text.

Another research conducted by Zamani, G, Ebadi, S (2016) had a move analysis of conclusion part of research papers in Persian and English. As a data 20 research papers collected from international journals of the fields Civil Engineering and Applied linguistics. The researcher used Yang and Allison's (2003) model of moves to analyze conclusion section of research articles in Civil Engineering and Applied linguistics. The study reached at conclusion by declaring that there was no significant difference in moves of conclusion of Chemistry and Applied linguistics. This research claimed to be useful for ESP and EFL facilitators teaching research, furthermore it might benefit novice writers in their research. To best of researcher knowledge, this study is conducted by finding gap as code-mixing and code-switching is widely discussed and researched discipline in the field of sociolinguistics. This study seeks to figure out moves used by foreign writers and Pakistani researchers of code-mixing and code-switching and it to find out the pattern of writing conclusion, whether the moves are followed or not and to find out similarities and differences in moves of conclusion in research papers of code-mixing and code-switching.

2.3 The framework of the Study

Sandoval (2010) states that “conclusion is of the difficult section of research paper, on which the writer or researcher spend considerable time. He is of the view that conclusion section in the research presents outline of the study as well as its uses, implications and presents recommendations also. Yang and Allison (2003) presents a series of moves for “conclusion” section of academic papers. They presented a three- move scheme besides the corresponding move steps for “conclusion” section of all academic articles. That model is presented below:

Yang and Allison’s Conclusion framework (2003) Move Steps

Move 1: Summarizing the Study

Move 2: Evaluating the Study

1. Indicating significance/advantage
2. Indicating limitations
3. Evaluating methodology

Move 3: Deductions from the research

1. Recommending further study
2. Drawing pedagogic implication

Definition of Moves

Furthermore, Yang and Allison (2003) have clearly defined these moves and steps within them and have also proposed definitions for them. The definitions of these terms along with examples are given below

This study is designed to conduct move analysis of conclusion parts of Research articles on code-switching and code-mixing of Pakistani and foreign writers. Since to the best of knowledge of researcher such study is not been conducted before evaluating “conclusion” parts of research articles on code-switching and code-mixing by following Yang and Allison’s framework (2003)

Summary of the study

In this framework move1 represents a precise explanation of the important points and presents overall results from the point of view of research (e.g. the research study offers.....in summary)

Evaluating the Study

Researchers evaluate study in move 2

1. Presenting limitations of the study (e.g this study has presented many aspects but it requires more corpus so that its findings can be generalized)
2. Presenting the contributions of the study
3. Evaluation of the methodology(e.g the researcher has performed this study very well but it had been more better if it had been done through mixed method strategies)

Deductions from Research

In move 3, researchers suggest what can be done to solve the problems presented by the study

1. Recommendations for further research (e.g further research can be carried out to describe the variable not discussed in this research)
2. Drawing pedagogic implications (e.g the findings of this study may have implications in the field of teaching (pedagogy)

3. Methodology

3.1 Corpus and Procedure

Qualitative content analysis is carried to examine the moves in conclusion of research papers on code-switching and code-mixing written by Pakistani and foreign researchers, according to the model of Yang and Allison (2003). The author of this research paper has selected 10, 10 research papers on code-switching and code-mixing published by Pakistani and foreign researchers. All the research papers selected as a corpus have clearly mentioned and identifiable introduction, method, results and conclusion sections respectively. In order to compare moves in conclusion sections of research papers on code-switching and code-mixing by Pakistani and foreign writers were compared according to model of Yang and Allison (2003).

4. Results/Discussion

Table 1: Foreign Research Papers

Ar no:	Move- 1	Move-2			Move -3	
		Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-1	Step-2
1	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
3	✓	-	-	-	-	-
4	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
5	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
6	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
7	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
8	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
9	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
10	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-

The table drawn above presents overall moves and their steps followed by researchers in their “conclusions” of studies on code switching and code-mixing. All the conclusion parts of selected corpus follows first move which is “summarizing the research”. Move two’s step no: is mentioned in 9 research papers, whereas step-1 is just used in a conclusion of research paper and step three is just followed in a conclusion of a single paper. Move-3 deals with recommendations and pedagogical implications of research. Five research papers suggest recommendations whereas just three research papers provide the pedagogical implications of the conducted study.

Table 2: Pakistani Research Papers

Ar no:	Move-1	Move-2			Move-3	
		Step-1	Step-2	Step-3	Step-1	Step-2
1	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
2	-	-	✓	-	-	-
3	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
4	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
5	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-
6	-	-	✓	-	-	-
7	-	-	✓	-	-	-
8	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
9	-	-	✓	-	-	-
10	✓	-	-	-	✓	-

Research papers on code-switching and code-mixing, written by Pakistani researchers followed move-1 greater to some extent as compared to other moves and steps and six conclusions of researches summarize the study. Move-2, step -1 is not followed at all whereas step-2 contributions are results of study are presented in seven research papers. Move-3, step-1 recommendations are discussed in four conclusions whereas none of the research paper describes any pedagogical implications of the research.

When, these two tables which represent conclusion parts of research articles of foreign and Pakistani researches on code-switching and code-mixing. All foreign research papers follow first move and they summarize their studies, whereas six Pakistani papers summarize their studies in conclusion parts. Move-2, two foreign papers use step-1 of move-2, but none of the Pakistani papers show step-1, as many papers discuss limitations of the study in the introductions of the research paper. Only single paper in both follows step-3 in move 2. Five foreign papers provides reader with future recommendations and three papers write pedagogical implications, whereas only four Pakistani papers present recommendation whereas none of Pakistani paper draw any attention to pedagogical implications of the studies.

3. Conclusion

In the field of genre analysis, various researchers and scholars present different models and moves which serve as guideline for novice writers in the field of research and formation of research dissertations, articles and papers. Similarly Yang and Allison (2003) proposed model for conclusion parts of research articles. In this research paper 10 foreign and 10 Pakistani research articles are evaluated under the Yang and Allison (2003) model. The research figures out that summarizing the study the first move is followed by majority of the writers, whereas the foreign papers, not completely but to some extent have followed better followed other moves and steps well, as compared to Pakistani writers. Only a single foreign writer has evaluated methodology in conclusion sector and no any Pakistani article does so. Four

foreign papers have given recommendations for future studies and three articles draw pedagogical implications, whereas Pakistani four articles present future recommendations and none shares any pedagogical implications of any article in public sector. This study is limited to 10 – 10 articles on availability of articles on given. Considerable data can be collected to more deeply present the differences to greater extent. Vast data can be collected from paid data basis to differentiate among other research papers and their parts. Furthermore, published articles can assess and evaluated which will help novice writers to write their papers in a systematic way so that these should be published. This paper will help researchers to write their articles in proper set manner and it will also help them for their publications in future.

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