

**Metadiscursive Practices: A Corpus-Based Study of Attitude Markers in the
Abstracts of Pakistani Ph.D. Theses of Pure Sciences and
Social Sciences**

* Tuba Mubeen,

MPhil Scholar Applied Linguistics, The University of Lahore, Lahore

Nida Ali

Lecturer, The University of Lahore, Lahore

Email of the corresponding author: <mailto:nida.ali@ell.uol.edu.pk>

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to compare and analyze the use of attitude markers in Ph.D. theses from two disciplines of Social and Pure Sciences written in English. The study aims to find and observe the types of attitude markers employed by the researchers of Social and Pure Sciences. It has also tried to explore how the researchers of these disciplines clarify their stance through the use of attitude markers. The corpus of this study contains 100 published theses taken from the HEC website. The sub-corpora contain 50 theses of Pure Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology Medicine & Health, and Botany and 50 theses of Social Science (English Linguistics, Education, Economics, History, Sociology, and Anthropology). The frequencies of attitude markers have been counted and compared. A mixed method approach (qualitative and quantitative) has been employed. It has been analyzed that the scholars of Social Science use more attitude markers in their writings as compared to scholars of Pure Sciences. By using the attitude markers scholars can not only indicate their presence in the text but also show their opinions, feelings, and personal point of view in their writing.

Keywords: Attitude markers, Ph.D. Abstracts, Pure Sciences, Social science, English for Academic Purposes.

INTRODUCTION

The term *Attitude markers* **indicates the standpoint of the writer or assessment of the propositional content.** "Unfortunately, to agree, surprisingly" are among these markers. Attitude markers 'amplify' the speaker's intended meaning. Moore (2001: 5). The current study seeks to demonstrate how this type of indicator assists writers in expressing their point of view in writing. The purpose of this study is to investigate and compare the attitude markers used by the researchers of the Social and Pure Sciences. The current study seeks to demonstrate how these indicators assist writers in expressing their point of view in writing. The purpose of this study is to investigate and compare the attitude markers used by the researchers of the Social and Pure Sciences.

- To find out the differences and similarities in the usage of attitude markers by researchers of Social and Pure Science.

- To examine the metadiscourse variation and frequency of attitude markers in the abstracts of Ph.D. theses of Social and Pure Sciences.
- How do the metadiscursive variation and frequency of Attitude markers in abstracts of Ph.D. theses of Social and Pure Science convey the stance of the researchers?
- How differently the researchers have used attitude markers in the abstracts of Ph.D. theses of Social Science and Pure Sciences?

This research is helpful to review the writing style of Pakistani Ph.D. theses in two different disciplines. While corpus stylistics is focused on the use of corpus methods for the analysis of linguistics description.

An analysis of the attitude markers that is considered very important to convince the reader to get attached or detached from the writings has become one of the most significant areas to be explored. Hence this research is taking the initiative to educate the researchers with linguistic expressions.

Halliday proposes metadiscourse markers at a lexicons grammatical level:

Interactional

Interpersonal (Halliday, 1994p.36)

The ability to realize the interactive mode within the discourse is made possible through Metadiscourse according to (Tse & Hyland, 2004) it makes the writers more powerful in interaction Metadiscourse is a metafunctional category” (Tse & Hyland, 2004, p.157). According to (Hyland, 2004), attitude verbs (e.g. agree, prefer) adjectives (appropriate, logical, remarkable, and sentence) adverbs (unfortunately, hopefully) are indicators of explicit attitude markers (Tse & Hyland, 2004 p.p.180)

This study is delimited to only 100 theses, 50 theses of Pure Science, and 50 theses of Social Science.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Metadiscourse is the term which was coined by Zelling Harris in 1959 (as cited by Hyland, 2008) he has given an idea about how to understand different use of languages like the different techniques and ways which the writers or speakers use to guide and convince their readers or listeners. The motivation of Zelling Harris was an initial step for this research but later on, various researchers and developers suggested many definitions and taxonomies. In the 1960s and 1970s, this concept didn't get much attention from researchers, but this idea was created by some researchers in the area of Applied Linguistics in the 1980s. (William, 1981), (Vande, 1985), and (Crismore, 1989).

Hyland & Tse (2005) investigated that academic writing is often assumed to be objective, impartial, and informational, with the goal of concealing the author and dealing directly with facts. This viewpoint is prevalent in EAP educational resources and guidebooks, which frequently provide students with a variety of linguistic tools to achieve this cloaking, inspiring them to repress their perceptions and Social objectives to provide a disconnected explanation of what society is like. Academic authors, on the other hand, are attempting to offer declarative knowledge while convincing users of their findings since they are participating in an ongoing intellectual debate. Explanatory claims and estimates of their likely plausibility are common in arguments, and these assessments

inevitably involve arbitrary decisions (Hyland, 2000; Swales, 1990). Academic writing's interpersonal and evaluative features have recently gotten a lot of attention. During the last decade, researchers have become increasingly interested in understanding how academic authors use their texts to not only communicate their work, but also to evaluate, comment on, and develop connections with their readership. Hedges, reporting verbs, instructions, tense, and voice choices have all been demonstrated to be among the various interpersonal resources available to writers in this persuasive Endeavour (e.g. Hyland, 1998, Hyland, 2000; Tarone, Dwyer, Gillette, & Icke, 1998; Thompson & Ye, 1991). A total of two sets of abstracts from L2 master's and doctorate dissertations, as well as newly published academic journals in six disciplines, served as the basis for this study. We chose abstracts to investigate not only because of their short length and simple presentation of argument but also because it is a high-stakes genre in which writers must emphasize both the paper's major assertions and the significance of those assertions (Hyland, 2000). The fact that it is sometimes dismissed as simply a mild threat does not diminish its significance. According to the findings of our study, the use of critical language in the discourse of both acknowledged scholars and postgraduate is commonplace. For the simple reason that it is a construction that helps writers organize their discourse in a variety of ways, including by identifying their core argument, summarizing the goals or direction of the research, and expressing an opinion on the dependability or authenticity of the results supplied. Most significantly, it provides writers with a complex and dynamic set of tools for commenting. Over 30 years of abstraction composition in the philosophy of language in the wider sense, the development in the occurrence of three key interactional markers incorporated in Hyland's (2005) model, namely hedges, boosters, and attitude markers, is investigated. Two primary conclusions are drawn from a statistical text survey of abstracts published in the *Journal of Pragmatics*. In particular, it has been suggested that when the dispersion of hedges, boosters, and attitude markers in abstracts is compared to the distribution of these elements in research articles, it promotes the theory that abstracts are not simply dull representations of the wide - format, but rather have a distinct make-up that can be plausibly linked to their function. Another aspect to mention is that using the interactional metadiscourse in abstractions has changed significantly over the past 30 years, which is worth mentioning as well. Overall, the amount of interpersonal realized by hedges, boosters, and attitude markers decreases over time, while there are significant variances between subcategories within the interactional domain. In the discussion part, we attempt to make a rational argument for the changes that have taken place, taking into consideration medium, discursive society, research practice, and rhetorical approach, among other factors. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of how first-year university individuals develop logic in writing by examining their sequence in the use of metacognitive strategies in their writing. The interpersonal model of metadiscourse was used as the analytical framework for the analysis of a total of 181 argumentative essays written by first-year university students while having finished a timed writing project. Writers of poorly essays vary markedly from those of top essays just with the use of a few cohesive devices, according to the findings. However, they have difficulty employing metadiscourse in the building projects of convincing arguments, according to the findings. Our findings indicate that clear and specific education of metadiscourse should be put in place at all levels of secondary education as well as at the beginning of the tertiary level in preparing learners for using

metadiscourse effectively in the creation of convincing arguments in academic writing in the English language.

Mocanu (2015) has worked on metadiscourse markers. He also found these markers in abstracts. He collected the data from the journal of Accounting and Management Information Systems. He has taken research articles of Accounting which was from 2006-2014. He has worked on 130 research articles which consist of 25270 words. The design of this research was empirical. He thought that abstracts are considered the most significant part of any academic paper. This is the part which readers pay attention to or sometimes if he doesn't find time to read the whole article he reads only abstracts instead of reading the whole paper. The hypothesis of this research has been accepted at the end of the research. according to the hypothesis frequency of the metadiscourse needs to count whether is it increasing or not, secondly, they hypothesized that, is there any correlation between the maturity of publication and excessive attempt of interactional metadiscourse, thirdly he assumed that there must be hedges, interactional markers and the attitude markers present in such articles. He has searched for those articles which were written by Romanian accounting authors. And try to find the use of metadiscourse markers. Metadiscourse markers are an extremely important substance in any literature as through the use of these markers by authors it can be predicted that the scholar plays an important role in the language community. The more use of metadiscourse markers in any research paper the more it gets attention internationally.

Abbas & Shehzad (2019) have researched metadiscourse markers. They have explained the whole effect of discourse markers on writing. they have followed the model of Hyland in the research work. Register and style belong to these genres. In this study, the researchers tried to explore that there are many patterns of interaction that are present in academics that deserve to be more attention generally. They researched the words 231529. The corpus of this study comprises 52 research and 231529 words. The software MetaPak (Abbas et. 201b) has been successfully used in this study for better analysis and good results. Academic discourse has established its centrality in discourse studies owing to its multifaceted embodiment with genre and register variation within different cultures and discourse communities (Swales,1990 Hyland, 2005). They have focused on textual analysis through the corpus of the genre; register, culture, and discourse community have remained the focus on the analysis of the register variation. (Bhatia, 2002, 1993; Swales, 2004; Shehzad, 2010, 2011; Shehzad & Abbas, 2015, 2016) corpus analysis (Baker et al., 2008; Thompson & Hunston, 2000; Biber, 2006; Hyland & Tse, 2007), contextual analysis (Swales, 1999; Lillis& Curry, 2010), and critical analysis (Lea & Street, 2000). There must have been a focus on lexico-grammatical features. Rashid, Ali & Abbas (2020) made an investigation the prevalence of metadiscourse markers in American and Pakistani newspapers as the subject of this study. In any communication, metadiscourse markers play a significant part in determining whether it is successful or unsuccessful, and they assist writers in attaining their objectives. The term "discourse," which is sometimes known as "discussion" or "conversation," is often used in a wide range of fields of study, including communication studies.

According to Nugroho (2021), metadiscourse is a crucial component of writing as it assists authors in organizing and shaping their reasoning. It also allows writers to express their feelings regarding the content and others who read what they've written. A large

number of studies have been conducted on metadiscourse indicators. In truth, only a small amount of study has been conducted in which American people have been directly compared to people from Indonesia. They have all published opinion, editorial, and sports articles, but only a small percentage of them have researched and written about business topics.

Shen Q and Tao Y (2021) has analyzed the stance markers in which the researchers have used their attitude like judgments and assessments of certain messages. They have followed the framework of Hyland which is about stance. They have analyzed the data by using the Hyland research framework. They have studied the stance markers in two different genres in which the data has been taken from newspaper opinion columns and medical research articles. The researchers have taken the data from the articles. They have collected 52 medical researcher articles and 175 news opinion articles. They have analyzed these articles. These articles have been written in English and have been published on the topic of COVID-19. The findings of this research have revealed that the medical research articles have used these stance markers less as compared to newspapers. This study has analyzed how the writers shape their stance by playing an important role. The researcher has used a tentative stance on the COVID-19 topic. They have appeared in the whole corpus of newspaper OC 6.3 per 1000 words and 12.5 per 1000 words. For instance, attitude markers and self-mentions in the newspaper have been discussed here in the research. Newspaper OC has revealed that the comparison in which 2.2 per 1000 words and 8.0 per 1000 words in medical research articles.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on corpus analysis. Corpus is a field of linguistics in which language is studied and how it is being used. Some studies are corpus driven but this study is corpus-based. So in this research online corpus tool is AntConc by Lawrence Anthony. There is a corpus consisting of 100 theses. The abstracts of these have been taken from the field of Pure Sciences and Social Sciences; 50 of them are taken from Pure Sciences and 50 of them are taken from the Social Sciences. The corpus is consisting of 52811 words. These theses are published by the higher education commission. All the theses were chosen from the publication from 2004 to 2021. All the theses were downloaded through the link of <http://pr.hec.gov.pk/jspui/>. These theses were written by Ph.D. scholars from the Pure Sciences and Social Sciences.

This tool is helpful for frequency counts and finding clusters. Corpus Linguistics is also defined as a methodology in McEnery and Wilson (1996) and Meyer (2002). This is an approach to studying the use of language. This study followed qualitative and quantitative methods.

These abstracts of Ph.D. theses have been taken from scholars of Pure Science and Social Science which are published in the last seventeen years from (2004) to (2021).

The data has been collected from the HEC published theses of Social Science and Pure Science. Only abstracts of theses have been taken for analysis, as it is the most significant part of any thesis. The readers sometimes read only this part as it is the summary of the whole thesis. So instead of reading the whole thesis readers prefer to read this part that's why most writers use metadiscourse markers to engage their readers. They use different interactional markers to attract their readers to the text which makes the text more

appealing. All the theses have been taken from the authentic HEC website PRR (Pakistan Research Repository) <http://pr.hec.gov.pk/jspui/>.

Attitude markers enhanced the stance features of metadiscourse markers. After collecting the data, types of attitude markers have been identified and frequency has been counted after making clusters with the help of AntConc. by Lawrence Anthony. AntConc is a freeware, multi-platform, multi-purpose corpus analysis toolkit, designed specifically for use in the classroom. It hosts a comprehensive set of tools including a powerful concordance, word and keyword frequency generators, tools for cluster and lexical bundle analysis, and a word distribution plot. The use of attitude markers has identified how frequently they appeared. The central idea of this study is to check the metadiscourse features of the abstracts of Ph.D. theses in Pakistan. Attitude markers are the features of metadiscourse markers that define the intended meanings of the writer. Metadiscourse markers are such lexical resources in which the writer tries to organize his text and discourse in such a way that he conveys his stance towards the readers and the whole text successfully.

This study is delimited to only 100 theses, as 50 theses of Pure Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Medicine & Health and Botany and 50 theses of Social Science (English Linguistics, Education, Economics, History, Sociology, and Anthropology). There will be Ph.D. theses which are published on the HEC website <http://pr.hec.gov.pk/jspui/>. The researcher will take abstracts of 10 theses from each discipline which are as follows:

Table: 1 *Number of theses taken from the Pure Sciences and Social Sciences*

Pure Science (50)		Social Science (50)	
Physics	10	English Linguistics	10
Chemistry	10	Education	10
Biology	10	Economics	10
Medicine & Health	10	History	10
Botany	10	Sociology & Anthropology	10

This study tries to reveal the frequency of interactive and interactional metadiscourse markers in the abstracts of Ph.D. theses of Pure Science and Pure Science.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the proposed model of Halliday, he talked about the metadiscourse markers at lexical grammatical levels. That makes the writer more powerful in interaction. The interactional markers allow readers to understand the suggestions and concepts of the writer's text. These markers attract readers to the writer's stance. In this way, the reader thinks of himself as part of the text. By using these markers, the writer can convey his emotions and feelings to the readers. The writer should be organizing the text in such a way that the readers are attracted to the writing. They should build a relationship with their readers. The self-mentions in the whole corpus have been analyzed. These engagement markers sometimes showed positivity or negativity. This research has followed the notion of (Hyland, 2005)

Attitude markers demonstrate the writer's perspective and views about the text, which readers perceive like they are part of this text. This study is followed by the proposed model of Hyland. Halliday has also discussed the interactional markers of metadiscourse.

Halliday proposes metadiscourse markers at a lexicon's grammatical level: interactional and interpersonal (Halliday, 1994p.36). The ability to realize the interactive mode within the discourse is made possible through metadiscourse according to (Tse & Hyland, 2004) makes the writers more powerful in interaction. In language function, interpersonal metadiscourse markers develop the relationship between the reader and the writer and enable us to see how writers project themselves in the discourse. Metadiscourse is a metafunctional category” (Tse & Hyland, 2004, p.157). According to (Hyland, 2004), attitude verbs (e.g. agree, prefer) adjectives (appropriate, logical, remarkable, and sentence) adverbs (unfortunately, hopefully) are indicators of explicit attitude markers (Tse and Hyland, 2004 p.p.180).

This study has taken a corpus-based approach to linguistically analyze attitude markers in the abstracts of Ph.D. theses. It has examined attitude markers that are reflected through various linguistic features. The research is comprised of Ph.D. theses in Social Science and Pure Science.

The purpose of creating a corpus is to carry out linguistic analysis on grammar and lexis. Data processing through cleaning and finally generating a corpus is one of the basic and initial stages of corpus analysis. The selected texts were first extracted from the published Ph.D. theses of Pure Science and Social Science. And it is later converted into plain text documents through the software Ant File converter. Firstly the extracted data from the published Ph.D. theses were put into AntFile Converter to convert into plain text because if the data in the word file is uploaded in the corpus tool AntConc then this corpus tool is unable to recognize the word file. That's why it is compulsory to convert word documents into Plain text. So that the Corpus tool can easily identify the plain text files. The plain text is uploaded into AntConc. 3.5.8 by Lawrence Anthony to find clusters. The size of the cluster is four words. With the help of this tool concordance and text, analysis is done.

After finding clusters, the plain text is uploaded to find the occurrence of clusters. Through which the style of writing has been seen in the theses of Pure Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Medicine and Health & Botany and Social Science (English Linguistics, Education, Economic, History, Sociology, and Anthropology).

The abstracts of Pakistani Ph.D. theses have been taken for analysis only attitude markers have been analyzed thoroughly. Firstly, 200 abstracts of theses have been analyzed using Lawrence AntConc. Software. Then the list of 40 attitude markers was taken for analysis. Then the attitude markers have investigated manually whether they are carrying attitudinal features or not. The Choice of attitude markers is according to Hyland’s list where Hyland has thoroughly discussed the four functions of the attitude markers in his list.

Table: 2

List of Attitude Markers by Hyland

SR#	Attitude Markers
1	Admittedly
2	Important
3	Disagree
4	Dramatic
5	Dramatically
6	Essential
7	Expected
8	Expectedly
9	Fortunate
10	Fortunately
11	Hopeful
12	Hopefully
13	Important
14	Importantly
15	Inappropriate
16	Inappropriately
17	Prefer
18	Remarkably
19	Shocked
20	Shocking
21	Shockingly
22	Striking
23	Strikingly
24	Surprisingly
25	Unbelievable
26	Understandable
27	Unexpected
28	Unfortunate
29	Unusually
30	Agreed
31	Amazed
32	Amazing
33	Appropriately
34	Astonished
35	Correctly
36	Curiously
37	Obviously
38	Need to
39	Disappointingly
40	Thankfully

Now at this step of the analysis, some focused points have been checked like some irrelevant words have been seen during the analysis. Then, these irrelevant words have been deleted so that the results would not have been affected.

Table: 3***Number of Attitude Markers in the Corpus of Social Science and Pure Sciences***

SR#	Attitude Markers	Social Sciences	Pure Sciences
1	Admittedly	8	3
2	Important	12	12
3	Disagree	18	6
4	Dramatic	7	4
5	Dramatically	9	2
6	Essential	11	4
7	Expected	9	1
8	Expectedly	12	5
9	Fortunate	8	3
10	Fortunately	9	0
11	Hopeful	4	0
12	Hopefully	7	2
13	Important	9	3
14	Importantly	3	1
15	Inappropriate	7	3
16	Inappropriately	6	6
17	Prefer	5	2
18	Remarkably	9	3
19	Shocked	11	2
20	Shocking	6	4
21	Shockingly	11	3
22	Striking	5	2
23	Strikingly	6	0
24	Surprisingly	7	1
25	Unbelievable	10	3
26	Understandable	3	0
27	Unexpected	8	3
28	Unfortunate	7	3
29	Unusually	12	5
30	Agreed	8	5
31	Amazed	10	5
32	Amazing	9	4
33	Appropriately	13	6
34	Astonished	9	4
35	Correctly	10	10
36	Curiously	8	1
37	Obviously	11	4
38	Need to	9	2
39	Disappointingly	8	2
40	Thankfully	15	9

Now each marker has been discussed thoroughly in which context it has been used by the scholars from these two different fields.

There are two aims of the study which have been analyzed in the corpus of Social Science and Pure Science theses. The first purpose is to detect the frequencies of metadiscourse markers which vary in the theses of Social and Pure Science. And the second purpose is to find the difference in the use of these markers by the scholars of Social and Pure Science

Admittedly this is adverbs of attitude. The scholars of Social Sciences have used 8 times as compared to the scholar of Pure Science they used 3 times in their writing. In Social science writing content, they used to add these markers as an adverb.

Important As the use of this word is very common in both fields and this word plays a vital role in any literature. The total hits of these attitude markers are 12 in the corpus of these two different fields.

Disagrees These attitude markers give the total hits in Pure Science abstracts 6 and the scholar of Social Science is 18. So here it shows the opinion of the scholar. Pure Sciences scholars use these types of statements in which they can easily give their opinions. As they have writings that are full of opinions but the scholar of Pure Science has to follow the demands of their field they don't talk too much or cannot give their opinions because their study is based upon rules and regulations they follow the pattern of their fields and write to the point and rule-based.

Dramatic this attitude marker gives more hits in the abstracts of Social Sciences as it has appeared 7 times but in the content of Pure Science, this gave the 4 times hits. So in the context of Social Science, this attitude marker plays its role as an adjective. They used more than scholars of Pure Science.

Dramatically this attitude marker is playing its role as an adverb which appeared 9 times in the abstracts of Pure Science writing while 2 times in the abstracts of Pure Science.

Essential this word is an adjectival attitude marker as in the abstracts of Pure Sciences this has appeared 4 times as compared to Scholar of Social Science this gave the hits of 11 times.

Essentially in the abstract of Social Science, this word appeared 9 times while this word gave hits of 2 times which was used by the scholar of Pure Science.

Expected this word shows the personal opinion of the writer. Here it has been expressing the attitude in which the writer expresses his feelings through the use of this word. Scholars of Social Science use this attitude marker in their writing 9 times while in the abstract of Pure Science this attitude marker has appeared only once.

Expectedly the word class of this word is from the adverbial attitudinal marker. In the corpus of Pure Science, this has appeared 5 times but in the corpus of Social Science, this word has been found 12 times as a whole.

Fortunate In a corpus of Social Science this attitude marker was found 8 times but in the corpus of Pure Science fortunate it appeared as an adjectival attitude marker as compared to Pure Science scholar they used less in the count. They have only used it 3 times in their writing.

Fortunately The adverbial attitude marker has been found in the corpus of Social Science 9 times but in the Pure Science scholar's writing, they have not been found. So the scholar

of Pure Science has talked to the point and in a very précised manner. They have no such usage of these markers in their writings.

Hopeful This attitude marker shows a positive assessment of the writer's stance. This is the personal opinion of the scholar. In the corpus of Social Science, this attitude marker has appeared 4 times but in Pure Science it has not been found.

Hopefully It has been found in the corpus of Social Science 7 times while the scholar of Pure Science has been used only 2 times which is quite less in the count. They have not used these markers in access the followed very précised pattern of writing.

Important This word is an opinion in which the writer can give his personal suggestions by using this type of words. Pure Science writing style is quite different from the writing style of Social Science. In the corpus of Pure Science, the scholars have used this attitude marker 3 times in their content while the scholar of Social Science has used more which were 9 hits in the count.

Importantly This attitude marker is served as an adverbial attitudinal stance. In the corpus of Pure Science, this attitude marker has appeared 3 times while in Social Science this attitude marker occurred only once.

Inappropriate Attitude marker has been analyzed in the corpus of Pure Science and Social Science. In the corpus of Pure Science, this attitude marker appeared 3 times but in Social Science, it has appeared 7 times. The Frequency of this attitude marker in Pure Science is less than in Social Science.

Inappropriately This is an adverbial attitude marker that is present in the corpus of Pure Science writing with the frequency of 6 hits but in the corpus of Social Science, this attitude marker occurred 6 times.

Interestingly In the analysis of the corpus, this attitude marker has been found in the abstract of Social Science with the hits of 10 times while in the corpus of Pure Science this has occurred 5 times in count.

Prefer In this context of attitude marker the occurrence in the corpus of Social Science is 5 times while in the corpus of Pure Science it has occurred 2 times.

Remarkably This word has occurred in the corpus of Pure Science 3 times but in the corpus of Social Science, it has been found 9 times it gave the results of more hits than Pure Science.

Shocked This word has occurred in the corpus of Pure Science 2 times while in the corpus of Social Science this marker has been found 11 times.

Shocking The frequency of the corpus of Social Science is more than the frequency of Pure Science. The scholars of Social science are more expressive and use such expressions. This word shocking is the attitude as the scholar is expressing his state of mind that something is shocking for him. So, he is showing his attitude towards the writing. The frequency of the Pure Science scholar is 3 times while the frequency of the Social Science scholar is found 6 times in the corpus.

Shockingly Here in this word the frequency of the use of attitude markers the Social science scholar has used these markers 11 times but the frequency of attitude markers in the corpus of Pure Science is only 3 times.

Striking This word is about the personal attitude of the scholar because it says about the striking of the thought that the frequency of the corpus of the Social Science has been found 8 hits while the corpus of Pure Science gave the hits of 2.

Strikingly The writing expression of the Pure science scholar is based on principles they cannot add such expression in their writing. The corpus of Pure science gave no hits but the corpus of Social science has been found 6 hits then the frequency of the Social science corpus is very high.

Surprisingly This word is totally the feeling or the opinion of the scholar. In the corpus of Social science, it has been found that the frequency of attitude marker is 7 but the frequency of Pure science corpus is only one. The frequency in the Pure science is very low as it has been shown once in the whole corpus but in the corpus of Social science, the frequency is a little bit high **Unbelievable** This word is used in the context of superlative degree and it's an attitudinal adjective and can be used in a situation which is hard to believe. In the corpus of Social Science, this marker has been found with 10 hits, while in the corpus of Pure Science this gave 3 hits. Because the scholar of Pure Science use very précised language where they don't need to use such markers.

Understandable In the corpus of Social Science this marker has been found with only 3 hit but in the corpus of Pure Science, this attitude marker has been found nowhere. Because this word is used in the context of personal opinion as here the scholars try to convey their stance or feelings to the readers. They want to make attraction between reader and writer by such markers. They want to develop a relationship with the readers.

Unexpected: This word has been found in both corpora. But in the corpus of Social Science abstracts, the frequency of attitude marker has been found 8 times and in the corpus of Pure Science, this word gave 3 hits. So, the frequency of attitude marker by the scholar of Social science is higher than in the corpus of Pure Science.

Unfortunate This word has been found in the corpus of Social Science which was used by the Scholars of Ph.D. As they used in their writing to attract the reader. In the corpus of Social Sciences the frequency of the attitude markers is 7 times but in the corpus of Pure Sciences 3 hits have been found. The Scholars of Pure Science are very careful about the use of language they use formal language markers but the writing of the Social Science scholars is very reader-friendly.

Unusually This word has been used in the context where the situation is not usual. In the corpus of Social Science, the unusually has been found 12 times while in the corpus of Pure Science this attitude marker has given 5 hits.

Agreed This word has been found in the corpus of Social Science and Pure Science both, but in the corpus of Social Science, this attitude marker has been found 8 times while in the corpus of Pure Science this word has been found 5 times.

Amazed this attitude marker has been used in the Corpus of Social Science 10 times. It gives the hits of 9. But in the corpus of Pure Science, this attitude marker has been used

by the scholar of Ph.D. 5 times this attitude marker has appeared 6 times in the whole corpus of Pure Science.

Amazing this attitudinal marker has been found in the corpus of Social Science 9 times but the frequency of attitude markers in the corpus of Pure science attitude markers gives the hits of 4.

Appropriately The frequency of the attitude marker in the corpus of Social Science has been found at 13 hits while in the corpus of Social Science the frequency of this marker was found at 6 hits.

Astonished in the corpus of Social Science this attitude marker has been found frequently which are 9 hits but in the corpus of Pure Science, the frequency of this adjectival attitude marker has been found at 4 hits.

Correctly this attitude marker has been found in the corpus of Social Science with the frequency of 10 hits while in the corpus of Pure Science the adverbial has appeared 10 times only.

Curiously this adverbial attitudinal marker has been found in the corpus of Social Science the frequency of 8 times. This attitude marker has appeared in the corpus of Pure Science not even a single time the scholar of Pure Science has not used this marker in their writing because they don't need to add their personal opinion in their writing

Obviously this attitude marker has been found in the corpus of Social Sciences many times. The scholars of Pure Science have used these markers in their research work only 4 times but in the corpus of Pure Science, the scholar have used these markers 11 times in their writing.

Need to this attitude marker has been found in the corpus of Social Science 9 times but in the corpus of Pure Sciences, it has appeared 2 times.

Disappointingly the use of this marker in the corpus of Social Science has been found 8 times. While the scholars of Pure Science have lessened usage of these discourse markers this marker has been used in the corpus of Pure Science by the Scholars only 2 times. Because they are not aware of the use of these markers in their writing because of the language background.

Thankfully scholars of Social Science have been found using this marker in their writings. In the corpus of Social Science, this marker has appeared 15 times. As in the corpus of Pure Science, this marker has been used 9 times. This marker showed that it is the personal point of view of the scholars.

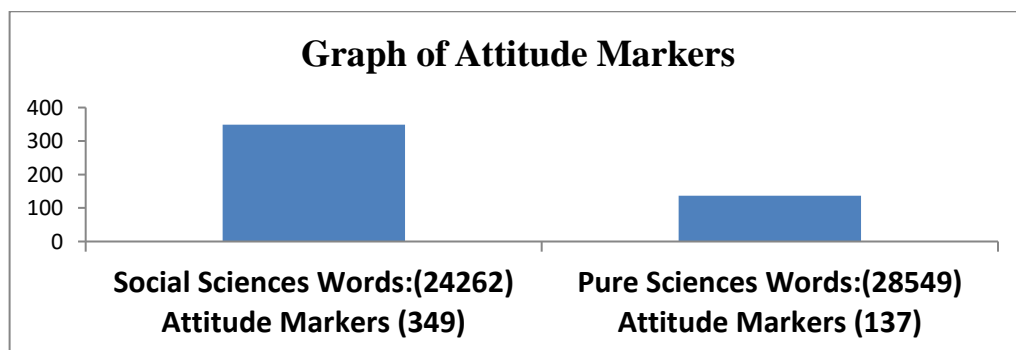


Figure:1 Total Word Count and Frequency Occurrences of Attitude Markers in Pakistani Ph.D. Theses of Social Science and Pure Sciences

The whole corpus of analysis consisted of **52811** words in which **24262** words are from Social science and **28549** from the Pure Sciences

The graph of the attitude markers has shown that the corpus of Social Sciences which is consist of **24262** words. The analysis has revealed that in the whole corpus of **24262** words the Scholars have used attitude markers **349** times. But the Scholars of the Pure Sciences have used the attitude markers in their writing **137** times in the corpus of **28549** words.

The analysis of the whole corpus explored that the Scholars of Social science have frequently used attitude markers in the writing. But the Scholars of the Pure Science have used less in the count.

Table 4

Attitude markers formulating assessment, emotions, and Significance

Assessment	Emotions	Significance
hopeful	thankfully	important
admittedly	shocked	essential
disagree	shocking	importantly
dramatic	expectedly	correctly
dramatically	expected	prefer
fortunately	astonished	
Inappropriately	amazed	
Striking	surprisingly	
Strikingly	amazingly	
unbelievable		
understandable		
unexpected		
unusually		
unfortunate		
agreed		
appropriately		
correctly		
curiously		
obviously		
need to		
disappointingly		
inappropriate		
remarkable		

Attitude markers formulating assessment, emotions, and Significance

Each of the attitude markers which have been described in table 4 formulating significance, e.g. importance and relevance, assessment e.g. newness evaluation, and judgment e.g. strength and quality.

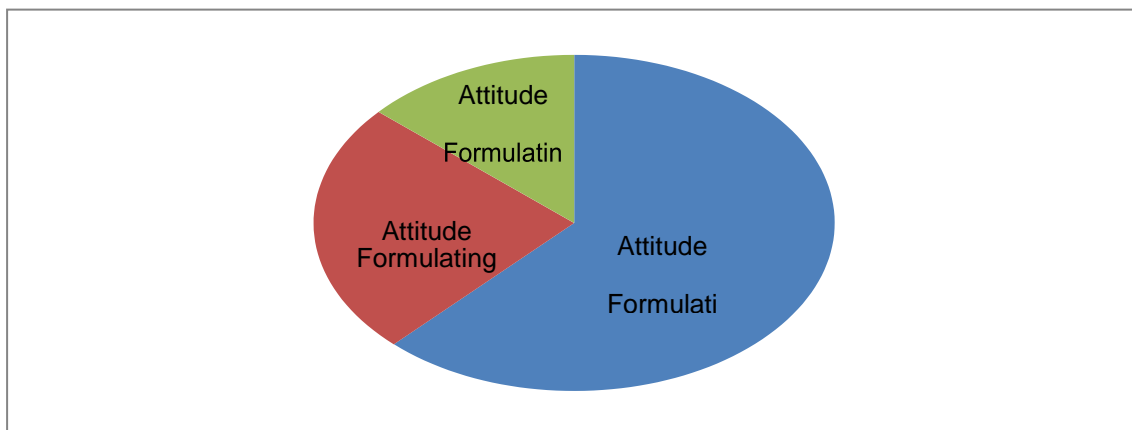


Figure:2 Graph showing percentage of different attitude markers

CONCLUSION

The study's results suggest that in their theses, scholars of Social Science employ more attitude markers. Attitude markers tend to be used more frequently by scholars of Social Science than by scholars of Pure Science.

The whole corpus of analysis consisted of 52811 words of which 24262 words are from Social science and 28549 from the Pure Sciences

The graph of the attitude markers shows that the corpus of Social Sciences this is consist of 24262 words. The analysis has revealed that in the whole corpus of **24262** words the Scholars have used attitude markers **349** times. But the Scholars of the Pure Sciences have used the attitude markers in their writing **137** times in the corpus of **28549** words.

Finally, the finding suggests that attitude markers were the most frequently used in this media article's interactional metadiscourse analysis, which confirmed the findings of the previous study.

It is recommended that future researchers undertake the study with a larger sample size to gain more insight. In addition, future researchers may choose to perform the study not only in the interactional point of the metadiscourse marker but also in the interactive point of the metadiscourse marker. The use of metadiscourse markers to analyze texts from a broader viewpoint is recommended for future scholars to acquire a deeper understanding of these attitude markers.

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