A Contrastive Sociopragmatic Analysis of Interactional Metadiscourse Markers in Persian Texts of Soft Sciences by Native vs. Non-native Writers

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چکیده:

Metadiscourse markers guide the reader through the text and establish a means for the writer to interact or influence the reader. This research study uses quantitative methods in order to study the use of interactional metadiscourse markers in a corpus of texts of soft sciences by native vs. non-native writers. Effective use of metadiscourse increases the coherence or holistic meaning of the written text and also distinguishes maturity in writing. The researcher chose 12 books in soft science, six in Persian language and six in Persian translation. These books had been written by various famous authors during twentieth and twenty first centuries. The material used in this study included a total number of 54 paragraphs whose lines ranged from 7 to 9. The selected paragraphs were examined for specific type or function of interactional metadiscourse markers using Hyland's (2005) categories. According to these results, the native authors adopted a more interactional metadiscourse approach towards the text than did their non-native counterparts. To achieve their aims, they used more interactional metadiscourse markers. The native writers under investigation used interactional metadiscourse markers of type three (attitudes) the most. The non-native writers on the other hand, made use of type two (boosters) more than the other two types.