

## EXPRESSING ATTITUDES IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH ARTICLES WRITTEN BY ENGLISH AND SERBIAN AUTHORS

*UDC 811.111 : 811.163.41 ] : 001.891*

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**Abstract.** *The paper presents the results of a contrastive study that examines the expressions by which the authors from English and Serbian writing cultures reveal their attitudes towards the content they report in their academic research articles. These expressions are compared in respect to the linguistic forms in which they appear and to the frequency of their occurrence in academic articles of humanities. The results obtained by analyzing academic articles from the three academic disciplines (sociology, social psychology and philosophy) indicate that more or less the same linguistic forms are used for expressing authors' attitudes in the articles written in both languages. However, their frequency is more evident in the articles written by Serbian writers, which means that these authors more readily express their attitudes than their English colleagues.*

**Key Words:** *attitudes, contrastive study, academic articles, linguistic forms, frequency of occurrence*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

For almost three decades we have been warned about the fact that scientific writing is more than a mere account of scientific facts expressed through a piece of writing. This warning was, for the first time, brought to our attention through the opening sentence of the article written by Avon Crismore and Rodney Farnsworth (1990:118): 'It is a very dangerous myth that sees professional scientific writing as the impersonal statement of facts that all add up to the truth.' That led the applied linguists to take a new stance towards the issue: a widespread belief of our time supports the idea that scientific writing has to be viewed from a new, social perspective which emphasizes the relationship between the producers of a scientific writing and its recipients, i.e. to be looked at it from a writer-reader perspective.

Widdowson (1984:220) has claimed that "academic genres, like other forms of writing, require writers to consider the expected audience and anticipate their background

knowledge, processing problems, and reaction to the text." This is, of course, from the perspective of an academic text producer. On the other hand, and at the same time, the recipients of an academic text, its readers, are those who are trying "to predict lines of thought, interrogate authors on their positions, and evaluate work for its usefulness and importance to their own research". (Hyland, 1994:239).

This is undoubtedly an indication that there is also the second plane on which a scientific discourse functions: besides primary discourse which comprises facts that add up to the truth, it also contains the linguistic material which is devised to help readers to understand what is said and what is meant in the primary discourse. This plane of a discourse is referred to as a secondary discourse, and commonly called *metadiscourse*, which "serves to direct readers in how to take the author – that is, how to understand the author's perspective or stance toward the content or structure of the primary discourse and the readers. It is considered as the interpersonal aspect of language and includes what Halliday (1985) calls modality (probabilistic comments), evaluative comments and first and second-person pronouns". (Crismore A. & R. Farnsworth, 1990:121). Among these three groups of items, evaluative comments are those which are directly responsible for conveying authors' attitude towards the propositional content and are commonly called attitude markers<sup>1</sup>.

The two questions which we may ask about the usage of attitude markers in academic articles refer to whether the academic writers of different cultural backgrounds use similar ways for expressing their attitudes and how frequently they use attitude markers in their texts. Thus, this paper presents the results of a contrastive corpus-based study that examines the linguistic devices by which the authors of English and Serbian writing cultures reveal their attitudes towards the content they report through their articles.<sup>2</sup> These expressions are compared in respect to their formal, functional and semantic characteristics, as well as to the frequency of their distribution in 45 academic articles from humanities (sociology, social psychology and philosophy) which are written in English and in Serbian.

## 2. THE NOTION OF ATTITUDE MARKERS

By using words and expressions such as *surprisingly, I find it interesting that, it is alarming to note that*, etc., writers inevitably indicate their attitude to what they say (Hyland, 1994:239). Crismore *et al.* (1993:53) define attitude markers in the following way: "Attitude markers express writers' affective values – their attitudes towards the propositional content and/or readers rather than commitment to the truth-value. At times writers use attitude markers to show their attitudes about the style of the text or about themselves as the writers of the texts. The attitude expressed can be of many different types: expressions of surprise, of thinking that something is important, or of concession, agreement, disagreement, and so on..... This category also includes modal verbs of obligations, as well as verbs expressing attitudes like *I hope, I agree/disagree*, and sentence adverbials like *unfortunately, most importantly*, etc. .... They may appear both with the positive meaning (*outstanding, fortunately*), and the negative one (*with little justification*)."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some authors, however, (Nash, 1992) stick to the term 'evaluatives'.

<sup>2</sup> More about linguistic devices used in academic articles written by English and Serbian authors in the articles by Blagojević, S. (2004, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> The article which was consulted for the data obtained from the Serbian corpus: Ristić, S. (1993).

The stated definition was a starting point in examining the presence of attitude markers in academic articles written by English and Serbian writers, in respect to their formal realization and frequency of their use. This means that the collected data has been subjected both to the qualitative and quantitative analyses. It has been concluded that attitude markers may appear in different morpho-syntactic forms, and that the crucial criterion by which a linguistic item can be labeled an attitude marker is its specific semantic content.

### 3. THE FORMS OF ATTITUDE MARKERS IDENTIFIED IN THE CORPUS

Attitude markers from the analyzed material are linguistically realized by various formal categories, which can be classified into six groups:

1. Adverbs and adverbial phrases functioning as sentence adverbials - disjuncts
2. Verb-modifying adverbs functioning as subjuncts - intensifiers
3. Adjectives functioning as subjective complement in sentences with expletive 'it'
4. Adjectives functioning as pronominal modifiers
5. Modal verbs expressing obligation
6. Nouns of specific semantic content

#### 3.1. Adverbs and adverbial phrases functioning as sentence adverbials

These linguistic items are the most commonly identified forms among attitude markers, and they are stylistic disjuncts<sup>4</sup> according to their syntactic and semantic functions, by which the academic writers express their value judgment towards the statement which is presented by the sentence. They were found both in the English and Serbian written articles:

##### 3.1.1. Some of the examples in the articles written in English:

1(a) Interestingly, it entails the same uncertainties. (ET3/d,139)

1(b) Unfortunately, the exchange did not produce an especially fruitful elucidation of the relationship between philosophical hermeneutics and deconstruction. (ET7/d,52)

1(c) Ideally, I would also compare the number of returnees to the parental home, and while it is possible to estimate this with some accuracy for the British cohort, the Spanish questionnaire does not allow for this, hence the analysis is restricted to first moves. (ET5/d,206)

1(d) Perfect transcendence, ironically, would be perfectly motionless. (ET6/8)

1(e) Overwhelmingly, however, the majority in the sample were 'conformists' (in the mertonian sense) who came to terms with the uncomfortable realities of knowledge technology inequalities in their local academic settings and avoided organized confrontation with the technological powers that be. (ET4/d,334)

1(f) Paradoxically, then, the social relations which schools were to help would often given as limits to the effectiveness of the operation of the state model of schooling. (ET1/d,78)

1(g) Pragmatically, the articles that appear are also a function of availability as well as the resources of authors to write an article within a particular time frame that would allow us to compile them as a group into a section. (ET14/d,740)

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<sup>4</sup> The term is taken from Quirk, R. and Sidney Greenbaum (1993), while the majority of other English grammar terminology is from Eckersley, C.E. and J.M. Eckersley (1980).

These adverbs are frequently modified by other adverbs, such as *enough*, *quite*, etc.

1(h) Oddly enough, this merger of hermeneutic and deconstructive notions of justice can be fruitfully analogized to the economic concepts of Pareto superiority and optimality. (ET7/d, 65)

1(i) Disempowerment, quite simply, is not about making decisions; rather, it is about lacking the power to decide. (ET7/d, 62)

1(j) Most strikingly, the desire to promote obligations within the family and that to push up employment have clashed in respect of lone mothers. (ET2/d,295)

A large number of these adverbs could be also found either in comparative or superlative forms. Among them, the adverb *importantly* is the most common example. It could be alternatively found with the adjective *important* in verbless clauses:

1(k) Second, and more importantly, conclusions about its causal importance are further undermined by there being the problem that, though most writers have a working definition of what is meant by truancy, there is no common agreement as to the spectrum of behaviour to which the term refers. (ET1/d,68)

1(l) My reading of philosophical hermeneutics and deconstruction as interdependent postmodern philosophies elucidates both positions and, more important, responds to the most serious charges leveled against each. (ET7/d,63)

1(m) Most importantly, in all cases contamination is irreversible: once realised GM materials cannot be recalled. (ET3/130)

1(n) Most important, Heidegger challenged the basic modernist metaphysics introduced by Descartes: a metaphysical dualism that sharply separated an autonomous subject or self from an objective world. (ET7/d, 54)

3.1.2. The analogous examples are found in the academic articles written in Serbian:

1(a) Nažalost, matrice kovarijansi tih koeficijena bile su vrlo slabo uslovljene, pa nije bilo moguće izračunati njihove standarde pogreške; no njihov sklop je u svim analizama bio takav da je na osnovu njihovih veličina bilo očigledno koji su parcijalni regresijski koeficijenti sigurno različiti od nule. (ST15/d,35)

1(b) Interesantno, sve skale su pozitivno korelirale jedna sa drugom. (ST12/d,386)

1(c) Neočekivano, oni su manje bojažljivi, manje poplašeni i zastrašeni kao da ih prisilno nametanje prošlih slika proživljene traume i grčevito izbegavanje da misle o tome ne ispunjava osećanjem užasa. (ST14/d,432)

The same syntactic and semantic functions can be noticed in the noun phrases – clichés: *istini za volju* (*Id*) and *istine radi* (*Ie*):

1(d) Istini za volju, ako se kao kriterijum stvarnog prisustva PTSP-a uzme 20 bodova (Peri, prema Mićović i Čabarkapa,1996) na prvih 15 stavki, onda je prosečna vrednost celog našeg uzorka ranjenika (AS=36,816 i SD=17,212) na skali IES-R značajno veća od parametara učesnika i neučesnika rata iz Čabarkapinog i Mićovićevog istraživanja. (ST14/d,428)

1(e) Istine radi, nužno je potertati kako je u periodu istraživanja na delu bila i politička instrumentalizacija crkve i religije, sprovodila se nacionalna, politička i društvena homogenizacija, te lojalnost i konformizam iskazivali ponašanjem na religijsko-crkveni način. (ST2/d,87)

### 3.2. Verb-modifying adverbs

Verb-modifying adverbs<sup>5</sup> can be classified as subjuncts – intensifiers, as in the examples given below.

#### 3.2.1. The examples from the analyzed English articles:

2 (a) Hurme's analysis of the concepts we use to describe forms of development rightly highlights how arenas of development are abstracted from social relations, with the incipient naturalization of 'development' working to bolster a representation of child behaviour as the 'independent variable' in relation to the contingent ('dependent') adult actions that elicited it. (ET13/d,146)

2(b) Furthermore, conflict research that does not significantly include the voices of local people may exclude critical perspectives on different sides of the conflict. (ET14/d,738)

2(c) Her parable of Bigland and Smalland, and the conceptual exchange between Professor Cornerstone and Dr Wantit, speaks tellingly of the ways local (dominant) interests of those at psychology's 'centre' not only work to devalue or exclude (local) applications of psychological practice emanating from elsewhere, but -still worse- enter into the conceptualization of available psychologies such that 'indigenous' psychologies cannot escape infiltration. (ET13/d,149)

#### 3.2.2. In the articles written in Serbian, besides the adverbs premodifying verbs, some examples of adverbs premodifying other adverbs are also found, which is not surprising, taking into consideration the function of adverbs in general. (example 2d):

2(a) Zaista je teško interpretirati nisku zaštitu koju ratnici sa PTSP iskazuju. (ST14/d,432)

2(b) Pod tim modelima dobijeni su rezultati koji su omogućili bolji uvid u intenzitet i prirodu uticaja kognitivnih, konativnih ali i socioloških i mikrosocioloških faktora na kriminalno ponašanje, i znatno promenili neke predrasude o uzrocima takvog ponašanja. (ST15/d,30)

2(c) Ovo delimično objašnjava relativno slab otpor radnika praktičnom ukidanju njihovih samoupravnih prava i institucija u okviru preduzeća. (ST3/d,172)

2(d) Na drugoj strani, kao glavni protagonisti bombardovanja Srbije, što je naizgled paradoksalno, našli su se udruženi socijalisti i socijal-demokrate, sada u svojim zemljama na vlasti. (ST4/d,8)

### 3.3. Adjectives functioning as subjective complement in sentences with expletive 'it'

#### 3.3.1. In the English written data, the following examples are the illustrations for this:

3(a) It is difficult to know whether Beauvoir's blurring of the boundary between immanence and transcendence is intentional or not. (ET6/d,7)

3(b) It is hardly surprising, then, that their ownership and control should constitute for a time, particularly at the point of transition from low to high computer usage, a potential power resource and come to represent a complex range of signification as cultural capital within academic departments, as elsewhere in the 'economic of signs'. (ET4/d,327)

3(c) It is remarkable how much on selfish individualism has been confined to women and to the private sphere, the extent to which this has been exacerbated by the restructuring of welfare

<sup>5</sup> They are also called 'adverbial modifiers' (Quirk, R. and Sidney Greenbaum, 1993).

state services during the 1990s, and the dangers inherent in this gendered public/private separation. (ET2/d,295)

3(d) In this study of ethnic conflict, it is essential to learn from people who have extensive experience in the particular situation and culture and to include elective and action research methodologies (Lederach,1995; Lewin,1946) that will embrace and accommodate the voices of local people.(ET14/d, 739)

These constructions often contain a hedging element, which is accomplished by using hypothetical *would*:

3(e) It would be naïve to think that 'techno-power' operates within sociology in a uniquely egalitarian, universally just and entirely harmonious way. (ET4/d, 322)

3.3.2. In the corpus written in Serbian, the corresponding structure is a subjectless sentence, starting with the adverb instead of adjective. The most frequent is the adverb *važno*, which most often collocates with the verb *istaći*, as in the example 2(a):

2(a) Važno je dalje istaći da se kulturni kontakt ili akulturacija odražava na kulturu obe društvene grupe u kojima, u većoj ili manjoj meri, dolazi do mešanja kulturnih sadržaja. (ST7/d,89)

2(b) Značajno je da se procenjuju uspešnim u nastavnom radu nastavnici koji su snažnije motivisani za rad i nastavni rad sa učenicima, što je u skladu sa rezultatima o odnosu samoprocene uspešnosti i motivacionih varijabli dobijenim u ispitivanju radne motivacije i samoprocene uspešnosti srednjoškolskih nastavnika. (ST11/d, 103)

2(c) Zbog mogućnosti mešanja ključnih pojmova, uputno je distingvirati pojmove akulturacije, asimilacije i difuzije. (ST7/d,87)

2(d) Ako hoćemo da ova nereflektivna uverenja sami sebi razjasnimo, neophodno je uložiti analitički napor da se razume ruska intelektualna tradicija, pa mi se čini da je slovenofilstvo po svom značaju i uticaju nezaobilazna tema. (ST6/d,79)

It can be noted that in the example 2(d), apart from the underlined construction *neophodno je*, there is also an adjective, *nezaobilazna*, which functions as an attitude marker and in this example it modifies the noun *tema*.

### 3.4. Adjectives functioning as prenominal modifiers

Adjectives as attitude markers mostly function as noun premodifiers, as in the examples 4(a) and 4(b) and can be often found in comparative forms, as in the examples 4(c) and (d), meaning either increasing or decreasing degree of the expressed attitude:

3.4.1. In the English language corpus:

4(a) Together, these results provide ample support for the idea that the self plays a central role in the way information about the social world is perceived, organized, constructed, and evaluated. (ET11/d,213).

4(b) No claim is made that the findings of this modest study are representative, let alone conclusive about the state, as it were, of the sociology 'nation'. (ET4/d,325)

4(c) Studies 2 and 3 were designed to garner more unobtrusive evidence that people activate their own actions and habits as norms when they evaluate those of others. (ET11/d,215)

4(d) Hurme mentions less attractive options: the totalitarian state which allows only its own knowledge to prevail and which prompts a covert traffic in ideas, a 'black market'. (ET13/d,150)

Adjectives functioning as attitude markers can be also used predicatively, i.e. as subjective complements:

4(e) In particular, the interpretation of the effect of judging the target on response latencies is problematic (ET11/222)

4(f) Research is scarce with respect to the treatment of childhood anxiety disorders and the majority of published treatment studies have focused on single-case designs used in the treatment of simple phobias and specific fears in children. (ET12/d,333)

It has also been evidenced that the adjectives of the semantic content by which the author's judgment is expressed are often premodified by the adverb **too**, which functions as an intensifier:

3(f) This assumption is, however, too simplistic. (ET5/d,202)

Also, the adverb **too** can be found in front of the adjective and is used for intensifying the author's attitude:

1(g) All too often the argument is presented in reverse, with psychology's normative descriptions of forms of life under capitalism presented as the immutable bedrock of human nature onto which social relations are grafted. (ET13/d,144)

Adverbs functioning as adjective premodifiers can be also considered as attitude markers, as it is the case with the adverb *honestly*, in the following example:

4(g) A follow-up Tukey honestly significant difference (HSD) test showed the difference to be between the CBT+ FAM and WL conditions. (ET12/d,336)

3.4.2. Some examples of the adjectives which contain specific semantic content by which authors express their value judgement, identified in the articles written in Serbian, are the following:

4(a) Dosadašnji rezultati istraživanja akulturacije u osnovi su ukazali na neke neosporne, empirijski obrazložene i naučno dokazane činjenice: akulturacija je kompleksan proces koji se odigrava u prostornoj i vremenskoj perspektivi, a manifestuje se kroz proces dodira kultura dveju različitih društvenih grupa pri čemu se kultura jedne od njih ili obe menja u dijalektičkom procesu kulturne interakcije. (ST7/d,87)

4(b) Iskustvo komunizma predstavlja drastičan primer koji današnje zagovornike privlačnog ideala istinske ljudske zajednice zasnovane na kolektivizmu, socijalnoj harmoniji, zajednici slobodne od pravnog formalizma i svake forme "otuđenja", mora opomenuti na oprez. (ST6/d,88)

4(c) Matrica inerkorelacija ajtema pokazuje da se svi ajtemi merenju istog nivoa atribucije nalaze u značajnim korelacijama i uglavnom višim nego što su one sa ajtemima drugih nivoa. (ST12/d,387)

### 3.5. Modal verbs *must* and *should*, when expressing obligation:

3.5.1. The two examples found in the English corpus are the following:

5.(a) Philosophical hermeneutics and deconstruction should be understood as complementary postmodern philosophers, as mutually supportive descriptions of the hermeneutic situation. (ET7/d,52)

5.(b) The merits of claims about the causal significance of truancy must be assessed in relation to two problems.(ET1/d,68)

3.5.2. In the corpus written in Serbian, the constructions with modal verbs *trebati*, *morati* and *smeti*, can appear both in the affirmative and negative forms:

6(a) Treba uočiti da se najveća unutar-polna razlika povodom pitanja o participaciji pojavljuju na dnu i na vrhu hijerarhije radnih mesta.(ST3/d,176)

6(b) Otuda ne treba da čudi što je nakon nestanka stega "marksizma-lenjinizma", probuđeni interes za rusku filozofsku tradiciju vodio upravo recepciji klasičnih slovenofilskih tekstova kao polaznoj tački rekonstrukcije nasilno prekinutog i potisnutog toka ruske filozofske misli. (ST6/d,78)

6(c) Dakle, moramo interpretirati ove nalaze o niskoj zaštiti, njoj saglasno, visokoj destrukciji zajedno.(STST14/d,432)

6(d) Istoriografska argumentacija protiv slovenofilske slike stare Rusije ne mora biti presudna za odbacivanje slovenofilske socijalne filozofije. (ST6/d,88)

6(e) Ali nas sve to ne sme zavaravati u suočenosti s izvesnom ravnodušnošću običnih ljudi Zapada prema kosmetskoj i balkanskoj krizi.(ST4/d,9)

### 3.6. Nouns of specific semantic content<sup>6</sup>

3.6.1. In the English corpus we have noticed that the choice of the noun which appears either as the subject (a) or a subjective complement (b) can be a means through which the author expresses his/her attitude towards the propositional content:

6(a)The paradox at work here should be evident enough: on the one hand, the moral law must be 'unconditioned', distant from the realm of hypothetical imperatives which are tied, essentially, to empirical, contingent ends.(ET8/d,44)

6(b) There is a danger of ignoring how the domain of the 'academic' persists, not despite but by virtue of its exclusive relation to the 'popular' (ET13/d,145)

3.6.2. The examined corpus which comprises the articles written in Serbian proves that the carefully made choice of a noun could help the author to express his/her attitude towards the propositional content. It can be seen in the example 5(a), in which the semantic content of the noun *ironija* is sufficient to express the author's attitude. The similar situation is in the example 5(b), which contains an intensifier before the noun.

5(a) Ironija je da se ovaj neoliberalni model razvoja forsira ne samo kad ne odgovara zemljama u razvoju - kad ih se sili, kako je primećeno, da nužno moraju da prođu kroz samouništavajuću, gotovo mazohističku fazu prvobitnih surovosti kapitalizma opisanih, recimo, u Engelsevom

<sup>6</sup> Here the term 'specific content' denotes the type of a noun which is chosen to express the author's affective or emotional state or value judgment.



*Položaju radničke klase u Engleskoj* ili u Dikensonovim romanima - već se to radi i onda kad u suštini ne odgovara ni samim najrazvijenijim zemljama, kao što je slučaj s "protektorizacijom Evrope", i kad to nije povoljno ni za privredno ni za socijalno biće same Amerike.

5(b) Trajna aktuelnost ideje i prakse participacije čini da i ovo konkretno istraživanje o proteklom iskustvu učešća u odlučivanju može da predstavlja osnovu i podstrek za buduća longitudinalna i komparativna istraživanja. (ST3/d,181)

3.6.3. Finally, it is important to stress that the combination of the attitude markers with the markers for expressing the author's assertion are often evidenced in the examined corpus, as in the following examples:

7(a) Umesnom se čini i primedba da za akulturaciju nije presudan činilac neposredani trajan dodir skupine dveju kultura, već da nju kao pojavu uslovljava jednostavno dodir ili sukob dveju kultura. (ST7/d,87)

7(b) Danas se lako može konstatovati da su naša teorijska misao, u značajnoj meri, a političke snage našeg istorijskog razvoja, skoro u potpunosti, previdale ovo upozorenje. (ST8/d,255)

Also, it could be interesting to add that Serbian writers, when writing in English, are especially inclined to use the constructions *It is understandable* and *It would be understandable*:

7(c) It is understandable that humane relations in a society are not given once and for all. (ETS/5d,254)

7(d) It would be understandable if this prolongation came as the result of the caution of our authorities due to the complexity of the procedure of introducing religious instruction into school. (ETS4/d,248)

#### 4. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The number of attitude markers identified in academic articles written by English and Serbian writers has pointed that the latter are more inclined towards using attitude markers in their writings in comparison to their English colleagues. This holds true both when Serbian writers write their articles in their mother tongue and in the English language too, which means that even when writing in a foreign language, they stick to the writing habits acquired within their writing culture. Thus, in the corpus of 45 articles written by English and Serbian writers, it has been found that in the articles written by English authors the number of attitude markers is 225, which makes 0.28% of the texts, while in the articles which Serbian authors write in their mother tongue, the number of attitude markers is 254, which makes 0.40% of the texts. Approximately the same is the percentage for the articles written in English by Serbian authors – 244, which means 0.36% of the texts. (The findings are presented in the table below):

Attitude markers in 45 A. R. articles			
Writers	Language	Number	Percent
English	English	225	0.28%
Serbian	Serbian	254	0.40%
Serbian	English	244	0.36%

## 5. CONCLUSION

On the basis of our contrastive corpus-based analysis we have come to the conclusion that the writers of 45 analyzed academic articles do not simply use attitude markers in order to indicate their presence in the texts, but also to guide their readers how to understand their opinions, intentions, points of view, etc. By using attitude markers, writers of academic research articles hold some kind of control over the interpretation of the presented content, suggesting sometimes subtly, sometimes obviously the way they want their statements to be interpreted and comprehended.

Linguistically, attitude markers are realized through various kinds of formal categories and syntactic constructions, such as adverbs, adjectives, verbs, modal verbs and nouns (as presented in the first section of this paper), and approximately the same types of categories are used in both compared languages, Serbian and English.

As for the frequency of the attitude markers used in the analyzed academic texts, we may conclude that Serbian writers exhibit a greater tendency towards using attitude markers in their texts in comparison to the trend noticed among English academic writers. This tendency of the Serbian writers has been noticed in both cases, regardless of the language they use in writing their academic texts, whether it is their mother tongue or English. This tendency is, however, not easy to explain and all endeavours to account for it should include a variety of cultural, social, and psychological factors embedded in the two writing cultures.

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## IZRAŽAVANJE STAVA U NAUČNOISTRAŽIVAČKIM ČLANCIMA ENGLLESKIH I SRPSKIH AUTORA

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*U radu su predstavljeni rezultati kontrastivnog istraživanja načina na koji autori iz engleske i srpske govorne sredine izražavaju svoje stavove pri izlaganju materije u svojim naučnoistraživačkim člancima. Načini izražavanja stavova ovih autora upoređivani su u odnosu na jezičke forme kroz koje se one ispoljavaju kao i u odnosu na učestalost njihovog prisustva u akademskim tekstovima iz tri akademske discipline – sociologije, psihologije i filozofije. Analizirano je 45 takvih tekstova i na osnovu dobijenih rezultata može se zaključiti da su kod obe grupe autora forme kojima se autorovi stavovi jezički realizuju približno iste, a da su autori iz srpske govorne sredine više skloni da upotrebjavaju ova metadiskursna sredstva u odnosu na svoje engleske kolege. Ovakvu tendenciju autora naučnoistraživačkih članaka nije jednostavno objasniti, jer bi to zahtevalo dublju i sveobuhvatniju analizu koja bi uključila različite kulturne, društvene i psihološke faktore ukorenjene u svaku od navedenih govornih zajednica.*

*Ključne reči: stavovi, kontrastivna studija, akademski članci, lingvističke forme, učestalost pojavljivanja*