

**Research Paper: Interpersonal Meta discourse Markers in Sunday Newspaper Editorials of
Pakistan: A Corpus-based study**

Ahsan Bashir,

Assistant Professor, University of Education, Lahore,

Awais Rubbani

University of Management and Technology Sialkot Campus

(Corresponding Author)

Khadija Irshad

University of Management and Technology Sialkot Campus

Shumaila Bajwa

University of Management and Technology Sialkot Campus

Abstract:

Metadiscourse markers are linguistic devices which use to ensure coherence in a text while adopting a communicative attitude towards readers. The editorial of newspaper deals with ongoing social issues because of their critical role in the representation of a society. It is important to investigate editors' choice of linguistic devices and how they use of metadiscourse features in the presentation of ongoing issues in a thought evoking way. The present study deals with the analysis of the features of metadiscourse markers in editorials of Sunday newspapers of Pakistan. It is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. The editorials of Pakistan's leading English newspapers are *Dawn* and *The Nation*. are collected and Hyland and Tse (2004a) model of Interpersonal metadiscourse is used as the theoretical framework. Findings revealed the significant use of metadiscourse markers in both corpora in which the interactive markers are more consistent than interactional markers along with few variations regarding hedges, boosters, and engagement markers. Altogether, the results state that editorial writers tend to use persuasive elements as they direct their readers through text using metadiscourse markers ultimately making the editorials reader-friendly. It emphasizes the importance of the use of metadiscourse features in developing a reader-writer relationship.

Keywords: *Editorials, Interpersonal metadiscourse marker, interactive markers, interactional markers*

1-Introduction

Newspaper is considered as the most extensively read published discourses. Because of its vital role in providing people with knowledge about their country, it has long been regarded as a very important public media with a large audience. Newspapers, being the information source, typically have different types of text including two significant types: the editorials and secondly opinion articles. Both consist of distinguishing characteristics related to the topics which are of peculiar significance in terms of society and the time frame they are published in, Le 2004 Editorials are usually written by reporters and editorialists in reflection of the newspaper's viewpoint. The success of writing this type of text is largely dictated by the writer's ability to strike a balance between providing information and persuading the readers. The ability to

construct a text of this kind is dependent on various factors, which include an understanding of the intended readers and intent, as well as mastery of the required linguistic resources (Hyland, 2004) Editorials are described as convincing because they enable the writer to make a claim about an existing problem of society and expect the readers to acknowledge it. Writers, be a professional or nonprofessional, involve themselves in text in a certain way helping and guiding readers with a better understanding of the content and writer's attitude related to it. (Crismore, 1993)

Halliday, a contemporary linguist provided the theoretical foundation for metadiscourse features. Halliday (1973) considered ideational, textual, and interpersonal as macro-functions of a language. Ideational function refers to the writer's thoughts and ideas and textual function relates to the directions provided throughout the text is the while interpersonal function considers in account the reader-writer relationship. So, the interpersonal function encloses the reader-writer relationship in a discourse. Similarly, Hyland (2004) viewed language as is not only useful to pass the information but also how is it organized and is presented in the text alone.

Metadiscourse markers refer to the aspects in where writer directly admits that they are forming a text. To be specific, metadiscourse can be explained as different linguistic devices that the writers utilize to structure a text, to involve readers and to explicitly present ideas regarding the content (Hyland, 2005) . Using metadiscourse in writing, encourages three-way reader, writer, and text relationship because of its interactional role Hyland (2004) further specifies three basic functions of metadiscourse as being distinctive from propositional sides of discourse than being the embodiment of reader-writer interaction and finally as being referential to relations that central to the discourse.

This study utilizes Interpersonal metadiscourse features proposed by Hyland (2004) as a theoretical base because of the similar nature of editorials and academic writings as both are argumentative and focus on persuasion. The main difference between editorials and academic texts is that editorials are shorter in number of words, lengthwise, ultimately requiring not many frame markers or endophoric, Further, they differ in terms of getting material which they can reveal in a simple manner, resulting in code glosses being less relevant, and gaining access to bigger but less specialized readers. I addition, editorials may contain far more personal opinions than academic papers because they reflect the newspaper's official stance on a particular issue. For all of these purposes, editorials are likely to have a lesser number of textual markers but are the same in the interpersonal metadiscourse category. Keeping in mind the Interpersonal category, this study attempts to answer the following questions:

- RQ-1** What metadiscourse markers are used in Pakistan's Leading Sunday English newspaper editorials.?
- RQ-2** Which metadiscourse markers are the most frequently used in these newspaper editorials?
- RQ-3** What function metadiscourse markers perform in these editorials?

2-Literature Review

Metadiscourse, as a term, was first established by Harris as a way of comprehending language in use that assists the writer to guide the reader's understanding of a text. To date, various classification and definitions of metadiscourse have been suggested Crismore, Vande Kopple. Kopple stated metadiscourse as a discourse about discourse because of its function of highlighting the writer's linguistic patterns and signs in a text which he uses to communicate with the intended audience. was of the view that metadiscourse also helps readers with the interpretation and evaluation of a certain text. He claimed that writers normally project on two levels: a primary level where they provide propositional aspects or knowledge regarding the subject; but in the second level which is the metadiscourse level, they don't add much to the content but help the readers comprehend the message and the viewpoints of the writer. Although Crimore viewed metadiscourse as linguistic content whether in written form or is spoken and which does not have any propositional

material in the content is a deliberate effort to help the reader with the evaluation and interpretation of the information provided.

Under the practical headings of textual and interpersonal metadiscourse, metadiscourse markers have been proposed as linguistic units. Interpersonal metadiscourse is a reflection writer's attitude toward the text's material along with the future reader while textual markers are related to the organizational patterns of discourse. In a recent study, Hyland advocated for a more interpersonal stance on metadiscourse, suggesting metadiscourse categories as necessarily interpersonal for they are required to take in account need to take into account readers' requirements of processing of information in accordance with their perception. As a result, change in terminology is proposed adopting the terms Interactive for textual and interactional for interpersonal by Thompson 2001, respectively. The current research supports the idea of metadiscourse categories as being fundamentally interpersonal and eventually intent to persuade readers.

Later, Hyland's (1998) characterized metadiscourse as a term that encompasses a range of unified as well as interpersonal features that aid in the connection of a text to its background. He divided metadiscourse features into interactive and interactional markers. The interactive category assists the reader's overall movement throughout the text, while the interactional category deepens the reader's involvement in it. Usage of metadiscourse features depicts the writer's "friendly" attitude while presenting relevant ideas into a coherent whole K. Hyland.

Metadiscourse features have been explored in different genres including written texts like research articles by Abdi (2002), student writing by Dastjerdi in 2010, Crismore (1993), Davaei, Karbalaei , Simin and Tavangar (2009) and political speeches by Ismail (2012). Despite journalistic texts being the commonly read texts and having an impact on a person's daily life, metadiscourse researchers have paid little attention to them. Surprisingly, only a limited number of researchers have addressed the use of metadiscourse in news related texts. (Abdollahzadeh, 2007; Biria & Zavari, 2014; Dafouz, 2003 and 2008. Kuhl, Majood 2014, Le 2004, noorian 2017 to name a few.

Among the limited studies which explore metadiscourse features is the analytical study of features of metadiscourse in news writing by Moghadam 2017 who used metadiscourse features in news articles to investigate how native speakers and Iranian as non-native English speakers placed propositions. She analyzed sixty newspapers altogether from American and Iranian newspapers using Hyland's (2004) model of metadiscourse markers She concluded American authors as being the more frequent users of metadiscourse in writings based on a quantitative study of the corpora.

Kuhia & Mojood (2014) reviewed features of metadiscourse in editorials of English and Persian writers. They used Hyland's (2004) model of metadiscourse to analyze sixty editorials in total. The findings revealed interactional features being used more commonly than interactive features. In addition, transition markers were more common in the interactive dimension than attitude markers in the interactional dimension. Yazdani (2014) studied metadiscourse elements of news regarding the 9/11 incident adapting Hyland's (2004) model of metadiscourse markers. To investigate, corpus was formed consisting sixty news articles about the incident. The findings of their study, which only explored interactional features, showed American writers using more interactional features as compared to Iranian writers, making Iranian writers less inclined towards using engagement markers or self-mentions.

Similarly, Le investigated how *Le Monde*, a French newspaper, gained authoritativeness and persuasion through editorials that are argumentative in nature. In the selected editorial, she looked for evidential, relational, and individual markers in metadiscourse categories utilizing Hyland's (2004) model as a theoretical framework. Le demonstrated that the three metadiscursive categories listed above were essential

in relation to the argumentation framework of editorials for quantitative and qualitative analysis and discussions.

The features which the writer provides to assist readers in deciphering the intended message, understanding the writer's viewpoints, and representing the conventions that are practiced in culture are referred to as metadiscourse. Following Hyland (2004), this study uses the definition of metadiscourse is a term used for the expressions which are self-reflective in order to state the interactional meanings in a text, help in expressing writer's viewpoint along with the reader's engagement being the members of a different community. Further, the emphasis of this research is about metadiscourse usage being an integral feature in a text, for they can be used as the most effective rhetorical instruments in generating texts and convincing readers, as well as exploring the interpersonal metadiscourse categories that are most commonly used in these texts.

3-Methodology:

The current study is a critical analysis of the use of metadiscourse features present in English newspaper editorial of Pakistan. The objective of this study is to identify metadiscourse markers and their function in selected news editorials. It is a corpus-based research with a mixed-method approach using model of Interpersonal metadiscourse features devised by Hyland (2004) as the base for the analysis. For the of data for this study, editorials of influential newspapers of Pakistan: Dawn and The Nation, the most widely read newspapers are collected. Metadiscourse marker plays multifunctional role in a text and are usually used in various contexts but for this study the focus is on their primary function according to their specific context. For manual identification of metadiscourse features, the list of the metadiscourse markers in Hyland, (see Appendix B) is explored. After identification, metadiscourse features are categorized according to Hyland's classification using concordance feature KWIC of Lancsbox 5.1.2 toolkit. then finally, the extracted metadiscursive markers are then discussed qualitatively in accordance with the quantitative data. The selected data is representative because of its selection from well-reputed newspapers and are written by editors, proficient in language.

3.1 Data analysis:

In current study the time period of the data ranges from March 14, 2021, to April 18, 2021, in total 36 Sunday newspaper editorials, 18 from each newspaper, are collected. Total no. of tokens is 13138. The editorials extracted from Dawn comprise of 7271 words (330 to 477 words per article) and the editorials extracted from The Nation comprise of words 5867 words (between 296 and 373 words per article). The selected articles were of the same date and section to ensure representativeness.

3.2 Theoretical Framework:

The present study has employed Hyland's (2004) Interpersonal markers for analysis of metadiscourse features which he further classifies into interactive and interactional markers. Interactive markers consist of transitions, code glosses, frame markers, evidential, and endophoric markers and explained their function in a text. Transitions comprise conjunctions to mark addition, contrast, or results in a text. For labelling or sequencing a text, Frame markers are used. Endophoric markers assist in referring to different sections of the text. Evidential to relate to the available source of information. Similarly, interactional markers consist of attitude markers, hedges, self-mentions, boosters, and engagement markers according to their functions. Hedges pinpoint writer's hesitancy while stating a propositional statement. Boosters reflect writer's certainty. Attitude markers show writer's approval. Engagement markers explicitly refer to readers using different forms of pronouns or questions. Self-mentions relate to writer's presence with the use of possessives and pronouns.

Hyland's Interpersonal Metadiscourse Model

Category	Function	Examples
Interactive	Help to guide the reader through the text	Resources
Transition	Express relations between clauses	Moreover; however; therefore; and
Frame markers	Refer to discourse acts, sequences or stages	Firstly; in conclusion; purpose
Endophoric markers	Refer to the information in other parts of the text	In this part; In Chapters 2; in section 1
Evidential	Refer to the information in other texts	According to z; cite
Code glosses	Elaborate propositional meanings	Specifically; for example; defined as
Interactional	Involve the reader in the text	Resources
Hedges	Withhold commitment and open dialogue	Claim; may; sometimes
Boosters	Emphasize certainty or close dialogue	In fact; indeed; show
Attitude markers	Express writer's attitude toward the propositional information	Important; I agree; Prefer
Self-mentions	Explicit reference to the writer	I; we; my; the author; us
Engagement markers	Explicitly build a relationship with the reader	Classify; increase; state

4 Results:

For the qualitative approach, the functionality of the frequently occurred markers is interpreted. The quantitative data of the distribution of interactive and interactional markers in Dawn and The Nation is presented in the table below.

Interpersonal Metadiscourse features in Dawn and The Nation:

Dawn		The Nation	
Interactive markers	frequency	Interactive markers	frequency
Transition	269	Transition	216
Frame markers	47	Frame markers	84
Evidentials	4	Evidentials	10
Code Glosses	17	Code Glosses	11
Total	337	Total	321
Interactional markers		Interactional markers	
Hedges	73	Hedges	53
Boosters	43	Boosters	30
Attitude markers	24	Attitude markers	24
Self-mentions	7	Self-mentions	34
Engagement markers	56	Engagement markers	62
Total	203	Total	203
Grand Total	540	Grand Total	524

Table:1

Table: 2

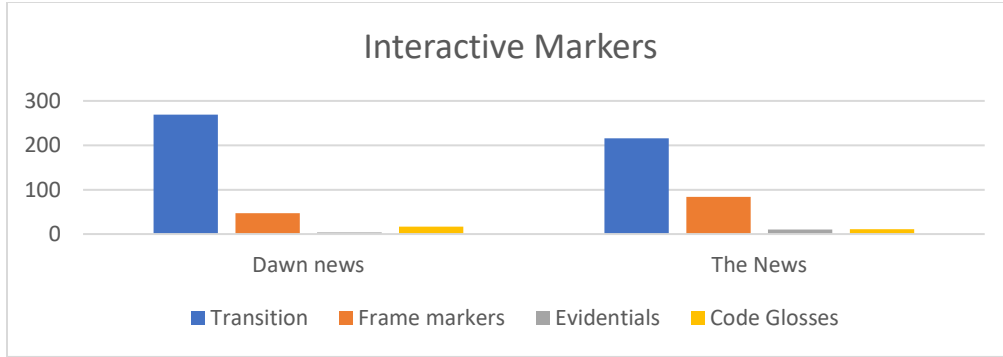


Figure: 1. Distribution of Interactive markers

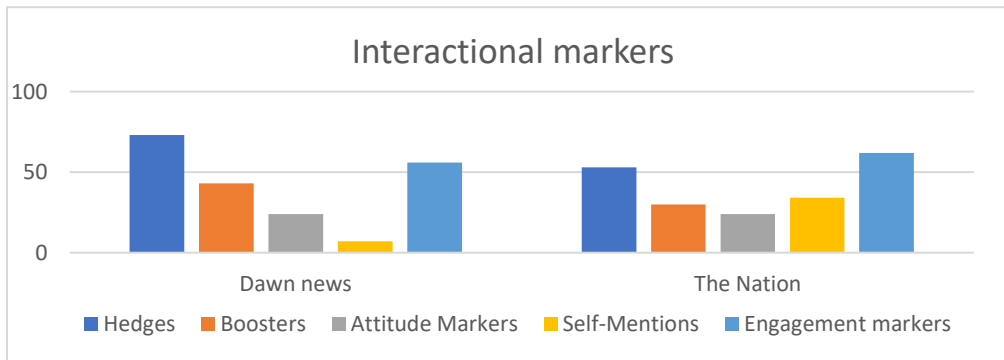


Figure: 2. Distribution of Interactional markers

Analysis:

Most used instances of metadiscourse features in Dawn and The Nation

Table:1 Seven most used features

	And	Also	But	Must	About	Would	Last
Dawn	167	19	15	14	14	11	6
The Nation	132	13	17	18	6	3	11

The frequent occurrences are And, also, but, must, about, and would. However, the feature that occurs most frequently is ‘And’ which appeared 167 and 132 times in Dawn and The Nation respectively.

Interactive Metadiscourse

Table 2: Transitions

	And	Also	But	While	However,	still	So
Dawn	167	19	15	9	10	8	7
The Nation	132	13	17	9	10	9	6

Transitions are the highest in their occurrence in both the corpora with 167 instances for ‘and’ and 19 for ‘also’ in Dawn and 132 for ‘and’, and 13 for ‘also’ in The Nation.

Table 3: Frame markers

	Well	last	Now	First	third	then	So far
Dawn	6	6	5	5	2	4	3

The Nation	13	11	10	9	6	2	1
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As for the frame markers ‘well’, ‘last’, ‘now’ and ‘first’ have more instances in The Nation than in Dawn.

Table 4: Code glosses

	That is	Say	Such as	For instance,	Called
Dawn	4	2	2	1	1
The Nation	5	2	2	1	1

The above table shows Code gloss feature ‘that is’, ‘say’, ‘such as’ with few occurrences each corpus

Interactional Metadiscourse

Table: 5 Hedges

	About	Would	Could	Might	Should	May	Often
Dawn	14	11	10	9	7	6	4
The Nation	6	3	4	2	8	6	3

In interactional metadiscourse, the hedges that appeared most frequently is ‘about’ with 14 instances in Dawn followed by ‘would’ with 11, while in The Nation ‘about’ is with 6 and ‘would’ with only 3 instances.

Table: 6 Boosters

	Must	In fact,	Always	Shown	Show	Of course,	Thought
Dawn	14	5	4	2	3	2	1
The Nation	18	1	2	3	1	2	1

The boosters are commonly found in the corpora ‘must’ with 14 instances in Dawn and in The Nation with 18 instances.

Table: 7 Attitude Markers

	Even	Important	Striking	Expected
Dawn	14	5	1	1
The Nation	12	10	1	1

Occurrences of attitude markers; ‘even’ with 14 and 12 instances in Dawn and The Nation respectively.

Table: 8 Self mentions

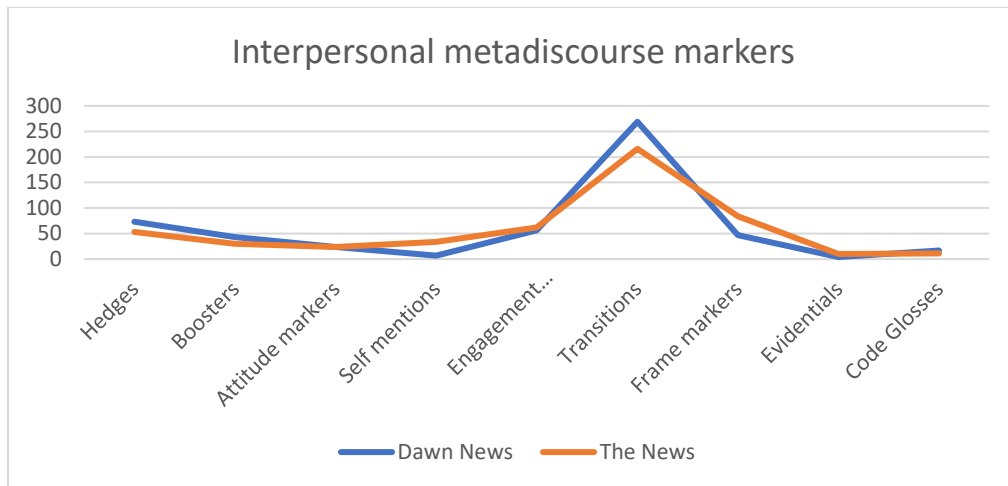
	We	Our	Us
Dawn	3	3	1
The Nation	19	12	3

The preferred form of self-mention is the personal pronoun ‘we’ and followed by ‘our.’ The Nation uses more self-mentions than Dawn.

Table: 9 Engagement Markers

	Should	See	Order	Need to	Ensure	Increase	Do not
Dawn	7	5	7	5	3	2	1
The Nation	8	7	3	1	4	3	3

The identified engagement markers are ‘should’, ‘see’, ‘order’, and ‘ensure’ are frequently used markers than ‘increase’ and ‘do not’ in corpora.



Interpersonal metadiscourse markers in Dawn and The Nation

Qualitative Analysis:

For qualitative analysis, the exemplification of metadiscourse markers along with their functions, under the categories: Interactive and Interactional metadiscourse, are as follows.

Form of conjunctive, **Transition markers**, help readers identify a justified relation between writer and his proposition which ultimately results in better interpretation of events despite the conflict of contradiction.

Depleting rain environment. Pakistan may not contain rainforests. **However**, it is home to a variety of
 Dissension w/ing anything unfavourable about the prime minister. **However**, the number of people standing with him,
 Journalist's n in the journalist's murder. Protests are continuing, **however**, with media workers demanding justice for Laalwa

In examples, 'however' has been used by the writer to show the difference in point of view.

Frame Markers refer to upcoming stages and sections in the text or discourse making it sequential and comprehensible.

South Punjab The latter had been regarded as the **first** step towards a full-fledged south Punjab province.
 South Punjab administrative and financial powers could be the **first** effective step if the intentions are honest.

In the example, the writer has used a sequence marker 'first' making the writing more directional for the readers. The use of 'first' has shown the writer's opinion and how he has sequenced /organized different ideas in a coherent whole.

To refer back to other information or text, **Evidentials** are common in persuasive writings. In the examples below, 'according to' Govt. policy regarding the subject matter.

The Third War just in the last 24 hours and **according to** the government's Covid-19 portal, 4149 more patients
 UK Travel Bar still far behind that of many countries. **According to** Special Assistant to the Prime Minister (SAPM)
 World Bank A The breakdown of the agreements and allocation **according to** the purpose of funds is important if

Code Glosses is to provide extra information with instances and to provide us with a kind of an explanation as shown in the examples 'such as' given below

New FBR Ch: is corruption in key commercial collection points **such as** Karachi. In the past three years, the
 Sidestepping harsh words have been exchanged—PML-N leaders **such as** Marvum Nawaz have made more accusations of

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Hedges refers to probability and their use assists the writer to politely relate to the realities and facts through his writing. In the examples the use of ‘may’ relates to the possibility at the writer’s end.

Deteriorating Journalistic S	one state, no matter how powerful it fight for freedom so that international attention	may	be, cannot accomplish on its own. With
Journalistic S	and cooperate with officials so that they	may	be diverted elsewhere. More often than not, be able to report the proceedings as

The **boosters**, opposite to hedges, are an implication of certainty regarding the author’s proposition ultimately giving no choice to contradict writer’s discernment like the marker ‘always’ displays in the following examples. The other boosters found in both corpora are ‘In fact’, ‘of course’, and ‘show’ etc.

Opposition s; Power to arre	to face this grim situation. It was fide being a state of mind cannot	always	evident that the past would continue to be established through direct evidence and must
Unequal vacc	their embassies to Jerusalem. Though inequalities have	always	existed, the pandemic has underscored how self-serving

Attitude markers show writer’s point of view on certain content in relation to the need of the time.

A virulent wav	rampantly the virus is spreading. It is	important	for the government to send a strong,
A virulent wav	this may be inevitable. But it is	important	to understand that it was avoidable. The

In the above-mentioned example, ‘important’ has been used in form of an indication of a certain obligation along with an anticipation of a suggestion about the situation.

Self-mention is used in the form of possessive adjectives i.e. our, my, not only present intended information but also shows us as agents like in the following examples.

Industrial Gro	a steady flow of revenue through which	our	government can embark upon developmental projects
Industrial Gro	much more can be accomplished to improve	our	potential exports and economic standing as a
Multilingual C	is vital, now more than ever, that	our	proactive role in all of this is

To address the intended readers **Engagement markers** are used, ultimately inviting reader’s attention while anticipating their expected problems and to present a solution as can be seen in the following examples of ‘need to’.

Multilingual C	of the vaccination campaign in Punjab. We	need to	step up our efforts to vaccinate more
New FBR Ch:	indicators. Beyond the targets, there is a	need to	look at how best to advance its
Surging Case	the progress we were making. Our authorities	need to	set an example that the public can

Discussion:

A noticeable observation that is unfolded from the data is the similarity in the occurrences of interactive and interactional markers in both corpora. Individual corpus results show: firstly, interactive markers such as transition markers are in a considerably large number as compared to the frame markers and code glosses. Secondly, interactional markers such as hedges and boosters are more persistent in Dawn than in The Nation, though altogether, the total number of Interactional markers in both papers is the same. Further, according to the individual results of Dawn, transition markers are most frequently used. In the case of interactional markers, the use of is Hedges is frequent. To conclude, interactive metadiscourse markers are more frequent than interactional metadiscourse which make editorial writing in Pakistan reader-friendly. Likewise, the individual results of The Nation also show a significant use of transition markers and for interactional category, Engagement markers are frequent. This study is in contrast with the findings of Kuhia & Mojood (2014) that the interactional features are more common in editorials than interactive features but in line with the revealing that transition markers are the most commonly used markers in interactive features than attitude markers in interactional features. Furthermore, this study also contradicts Le’s (2004) views on the essential use of evidential markers in order to emphasize the seriousness of the argumentation but is aligned with the research by Farahani (2017) in findings that interactive metadiscourse features are more frequently used by the newspaper writers as they present them more concerned towards

the expectations with respect to the readers. This study is also in accordance with Siddique, Mahmood (2018) in findings that interactive markers are dominant in editorial writings and transitional markers are the most frequently used markers.

Conclusion:

To conclude, the revelation of results shows the substantial amount of metadiscourse markers used in newspaper editorials. As for similarities, both corpora use interactive metadiscourse markers more frequently as compared to the interactional metadiscourse markers. Transition markers are used in the highest frequency in all subcategories. While in interactional metadiscourse, highest occurrences are of hedges. In corpus of both Dawn and The Nation's editorials, attitude markers are of the same frequency. The extensive use of engagement markers and hedges in writing suggests that writers are moderate and less conventional in their writings. Keeping in mind the persuasive aspect of metadiscourse, findings state that interactive metadiscourse help making text reader-friendly and on the other hand interactional metadiscourse help writer draw on absolute statement while directly addressing the reader. The present study has number of limitations. Firstly, the selected no. of texts for the analysis which can be expanded for future researches. Secondly, as the current study is limited to the analysis of only the basic function of metadiscourse markers, but for future reference multifunctionality of metadiscourse features and their functions according to the context can be explored. Thirdly comparative study can be conducted to bring out the similar and contrastive features between different sections of a newspaper.

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Appendix A: List of Selected Editorials

A: Editorial taken from Dawn

1. Vile campaign, 14 March 2021
2. Reluctance to test, 14 March 2021
3. Depleting rainforests, 14 March 2021
4. A virulent wave, 21 March 2021
5. Buzdar speculation, 21 March 2021
6. Journalist's murder, 21 March 2021
7. Olympic torch relay, 28 March 2021
8. PPP on its own, 28 March 2021
9. SAPM, 28 March 2021
10. South Punjab province, 4 April 2021
11. Opposition split, 4 April 2021
12. Pakistan football saga, 4 April 2021
13. Power to arrest, 11 April 2021
14. Unequal vaccine distribution, 11 April 2021
15. Dissension within PTI, 11 April 2021
16. Peasant rights in Sindh, 18 April 2021
17. More cabinet changes, 18 April 2021
18. Blocking social media, 18 April 2021

B: Editorials taken from The Nation

1. Multilingual Campaign, 14 March 2021
2. Roshan Digital Accounts, 14 March 2021
3. Afghan Peace, 14 March 2021
4. Deteriorating Relations, 21 March 2021
5. A Lonely Path, 21 March 2021
6. IMF Deadlines, 21 March 2021
7. Sidestepping Allies, 28 March 2021
8. Surging Cases, 28 March 2021
9. World Bank Agreements, 28 March 2021
10. A Diluted Opposition, 4 April 2021
11. Industrial Growth, 4 April 2021
12. UK Travel Ban, 4 April 2021
13. Journalistic Suppression, 11 April 2021
14. New FBR Chairman 11, April 2021
15. Repolling In Daska, 11 April 2021
16. Cabinet Changes, 18 April 2021
17. Development in Sindh, 18 April 2021
18. The Third Wave, 18 April 2021

Appendix B: PG 218-224 BOOK

<p>Appendix: Metadiscourse items investigated</p> <p>These are the search items used in this book as potentially realizing metadiscourse functions. It must be remembered, of course, that all items can realize either propositional or metadiscourse meanings and that many can express either interactive or interpersonal meanings. Every instance should therefore be studied in its sentential co-text.</p> <p>Interactive Metadiscourse</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Code Glosses</p> <p>– () as a matter of fact called defined as e.g. for example for instance I mean i.e. in fact in other words indeed known as namely or X put another way say specifically such as that is</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>that is to say that means this means viz which means</p> <p>Endophoric Markers</p> <p>(In) Chapter X (In) Part X (In) Section X (In) the X chapter (In) the X part (In) the X section (In) This chapter (In) This part (In) This section</p> <p>Example X Fig. X Figure X P. X</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>Code Glosses</p> <p>– () as a matter of fact called defined as e.g. for example for instance I mean i.e. in fact in other words indeed known as namely or X put another way say specifically such as that is</p>	<p>that is to say that means this means viz which means</p> <p>Endophoric Markers</p> <p>(In) Chapter X (In) Part X (In) Section X (In) the X chapter (In) the X part (In) the X section (In) This chapter (In) This part (In) This section</p> <p>Example X Fig. X Figure X P. X</p>	<p>Page X Table X</p> <p>X above X before X below X earlier X later</p> <p>Evidentials (date)/(name) (to) cite X (to) quote X [ref. no.]/[name] according to X cited quoted</p> <p>Frame Markers</p> <p>a) Sequencing (in) chapter X (in) part X (in) section X (in) the X chapter (in) the X part (in) the X section (in) this chapter (in) this part (in) this section finally first first of all firstly last lastly listing (a, b, c, etc.) next numbering (1, 2, 3, etc.) second secondly subsequently then</p>	<p>third thirdly to begin to start with</p> <p>b) label stages all in all at this point at this stage by far for the moment in brief in conclusion in short in sum in summary now on the whole overall so far thus far to conclude to repeat to sum up to summarize</p> <p>c) announce goals (in) this chapter (in) this part (in) this section aim desire to focus goal intend to intention objective purpose seek to want to wish to would like to</p>
<p>Code Glosses</p> <p>– () as a matter of fact called defined as e.g. for example for instance I mean i.e. in fact in other words indeed known as namely or X put another way say specifically such as that is</p>	<p>that is to say that means this means viz which means</p> <p>Endophoric Markers</p> <p>(In) Chapter X (In) Part X (In) Section X (In) the X chapter (In) the X part (In) the X section (In) This chapter (In) This part (In) This section</p> <p>Example X Fig. X Figure X P. X</p>				

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<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Appendix</p> <p>d) shift topic back to digress in regard to move on now resume return to revisit shift to so to look more closely turn to well with regard to</p> <p>Transition Markers accordingly additionally again also alternatively although and as a consequence as a result at the same time because besides but by contrast by the same token consequently conversely equally even though further furthermore hence however in addition in contrast in the same way</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">220</p>	<p>leads to likewise moreover nevertheless nonetheless on the contrary on the other hand rather result in similarly since so so as to still the result is thereby therefore though thus whereas while yet</p> <p>Interactional Metadiscourse</p> <p>Attitude Markers ! admittedly agree agrees agreed amazed amazing amazingly appropriately appropriately astonished astonishing astonishingly correctly curious curiously desirable</p>	<p>desirably disappointed disappointing disappointingly disagree disagreed disagrees dramatic dramatically essential essentially even x expected expectedly fortunate fortunately hopeful hopefully important importantly inappropriate inappropriately interesting interestingly prefer preferable preferably remarkable remarkably shocked shocking shockingly striking strikingly surprised surprising surprisingly unbelievable unbelievably understandable understandably unexpected</p>	<p>unexpectedly unfortunate unfortunately unusual unusually usual</p> <p>Boosters actually always believe believed believes beyond doubt certain certainly clear clearly conclusively decidedly definite definitely demonstrate demonstrated demonstrates doubtless establish established evident evidently find finds found in fact incontestable incontestably incontrovertible incontrovertibly indeed indisputable indisputably know known</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">221</p>
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<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Appendix</p> <p>must (<i>possibility</i>) never no doubt obvious obviously of course prove proved proves realize realized realizes really show showed shown shows sure surely think thinks thought truly true undeniable undeniably undisputedly undoubtedly without doubt</p> <p>Self Mention I we me my our mine us the author the author's the writer the writer's</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">222</p>	<p>Engagement Markers (? (the) reader's add allow analyse apply arrange assess assume by the way calculate choose classify compare connect consider consult contrast define demonstrate determine do not develop employ ensure estimate evaluate find follow go have to imagine incidentally increase input insert integrate key let x = y let us let's</p>	<p>look at mark measure mount must need to note notice observe one's order ought our (<i>inclusive</i>) pay picture prepare recall recover refer regard remember remove review see select set should show suppose state take (a look/as example) think about think of turn us (<i>inclusive</i>) use we (<i>inclusive</i>) you your</p> <p>Hedges about almost</p>	<p>apparent apparently appear appeared appears approximately argue argued argues around assume assumed broadly certain amount certain extent certain level claim claimed claims could couldn't doubt doubtful essentially estimate estimated fairly feel felt felt frequently from my perspective from our perspective from this perspective generally guess indicate indicated indicates in general in most cases in most instances in my opinion</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">223</p>
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Appendix

in my view	relatively
in this view	roughly
in our opinion	seems
in our view	should
largely	sometimes
likely	somewhat
mainly	suggest
may	suggested
maybe	suggests
might	suppose
mostly	supposed
often	supposes
on the whole	suspect
ought	suspects
perhaps	tend to
plausibly	tended to
plausibly	tends to
possible	to my knowledge
possibly	typical
postulate	typically
postulated	uncertain
postulates	uncertainly
presumable	unclear
presumably	unclearly
probable	unlikely
probably	usually
quite	would
rather x	wouldn't