## DAY 1- SESSION 4- ROOM A-5

## 'INDEED, THIS APPLIES TO ARTIFACTS, OBJECTS AND SOUVENIRS'. EXPRESSING POINT OF VIEW IN TOURISM RESEARCH ARTICLES

## FRANCISCO J. ÁLVAREZ-GIL & MARÍA ELENA DOMÍNGUEZ MORALES

## (UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA, SPAIN)

This paper examines the use of adverbs as stancetaking devices in a body of research articles in the field of tourism. These texts have been written by specialists in tourism studies. Our study will show how adverbs are deployed with the intention of showing the authors' point of view regarding the content of their texts. The pragmatic implications of these devices will be highlighted bearing the contexts in which these strategies appear within the academic research paper. The methodology of study is corpus linguistics, and the framework of analysis includes the works of Schiffrin (1987), Fraser (1996), Jucker & Ziv (1998), Aijmer (2002) and especially Buysse (2012), Ghezzi (2014) and Furkó (2020), and our notion of metadiscourse follows Hyland (2005). Hyland's description of stance adverbs (2005) clearly indicate the authors' attitude towards their texts, hence an evaluative dimension of these markers, and their use depends on the effect an author is seeking to have on readers. The data for the present study have been randomly taken from 77 tourism research articles from journals published in 2015 up to 2018. These journals are selected following a criterion based on the notions of indexing and visibility in international databases, as these are normally reliable means to learn about the quality of the publication process. The corpus with these texts is tagged for part of speech so that searches concerning the class "adverb" is made possible. Once the concordances for this category are obtained, they are visually inspected in order to identify cases of stance adverbs with evidentiary qualification, and we could evaluate them in the context in which they appear. Evidence clearly indicates that these forms tend to appear in the results and discussion section with an increasing effect to highlight meaning. In the same vein, we also point out that the perspectivizing function of these devices seems to gain strength in topical position within the sentence.

References

- Aijmer, Karin. 2002. English Discourse Particles (Studies in Corpus Linguistics). Vol. 10. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. doi:10.1075/scl.10.
- Buysse, Lieven. 2012. So as a multifunctional discourse marker in native and learner speech.JournalofPragmatics44(13).doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2012.08.012.

Fraser, Bruce. 1996. Pragmatic markers. Pragmatics 6. 167–190.

- Furkó, Péter B. 2020. Discourse Markers and Beyond Descriptive and Critical Perspectives on Discourse-Pragmatic Devices across Genres and Languages. Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ghezzi, Chia & Piera Molinelli. 2014. Discourse and pragmatic markers from Latin to the Romance languages: New insights. In Chia Ghezzi & Piera Molinelli (eds.), Discourse and Pragmatic Markers from Latin to the Romance Languages, 1–9. Oxford: Oxford University Press.