Use of Reporting Verbs in Research Articles by Pakistani Authors: A Corpus-Based Study

Amna Fayyaz[1], Maimoona Abdulaziz[2]
[1]Lecturer, Department of English, GCWUS
amna.fayyaz82@gmail.com
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of English, Riphah International University Faisalabad
abdulaziz.maimoona@gmail.com

Abstract

The present study aims to explore the use of reporting verbs in introduction and literature review sections of different social sciences fields' research articles by Pakistani authors. This study follows two objectives; the first is to find out the use and frequency of reporting verbs and the second is to identify the most dominant and least prominent category of reporting verbs. Hyland's (2002) classification of reporting verbs into three categories (research acts, cognitive acts and discourse acts) is implied to explore the use of reporting verbs for citation in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles. By keeping in view, the simple random sampling research articles of social sciences' disciplines published in Pakistani journals are selected to identify the use and frequency of reporting verbs. Cluster sampling is done to select the journals and random sampling is adopted to collect the research articles from different journals of Pakistan. Purposive sampling is deployed to take introduction and literature review sections of research articles for findings. Quantitative data analysis approach is used for data analysis and textual analysis is adopted as a research design. Overall findings indicate that reporting verbs relevant to discourse acts are more frequently being used by authors to cite the work of others. Cognitive acts'-based reporting verbs are the second most prevalent category of reporting verbs in selected research articles. The totality of results shows that reporting verb 'state' is commonly being used by authors for citation in introduction and literature review sections of research articles. Sub-category 'critical' of discourse acts'-based reporting verbs is not being adopted at all to cite the work of others. Non-factive as a sub-category of discourse acts is more frequently being used by authors of social sciences' research articles to cite the work of others. The second most frequent sub-category is factive under the research acts'-based reporting verbs. This study is significant for academic writers to get an idea about the use of reporting verbs for citation, and to enhance their formal and informal writing skills.

Keywords: Reporting verbs, Hyland's model (2002), Research articles, Pakistani journals

Use of Reporting Verbs in Research Articles by Pakistani Authors: A Corpus-Based Study

Citation of other relevant work makes the research valid, so this is an essential element of any research. Charles (2006) stated that researchers must be conscious about the correct use of reporting verbs to express the ideas that the writers want to convey. Clugston (2008) said that academic writing learners must get mastery to use the reporting verbs in the citation. As citation is a crucial part of research in any field and analysis to use reporting verbs is need to be done in different fields, but the present study is delimited to explore the use of reporting verbs being used by Pakistan authors of social sciences field. To make the exploration process valid the text of the introduction and literature review section was taken because most citations are supposed to be used in these sections of research articles. Keeping in view textual analysis and exploratory study following are the research objectives of the given research;

1.   To explore the use of reporting verbs and find out the frequency of each reporting verb in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors.

2.   To identify the most dominant and least prominent category (research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts) of reporting verbs being used in introduction and literature review sections of Social Sciences research articles published by Pakistani journals.

Citation is a crucial element of any research work, so proper reporting verb should be used to convey the information got from the work of others. Many research studies (Manan & Noor, 2014, Jafarigohar & Muhammakhani, 2015, Un-udom and Un-udom, 2020, Uba, 2019) have answered some of the questions such as; which reporting verbs are normally being used for citation, and under which category or function of language are reporting verbs being used in introduction and literature review sections of research articles. Exploration of which category (research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts) of reporting verb is being focused by the Pakistani academic writers to cite the work of others published during 2019-2020 has not yet been done. To fulfill this gap the following study is supposed to be conducted to identify the use of reporting verbs under the classification of reporting verbs by Hylland. The present study is significant for academic writers to get a clear picture of trends regarding the use of reporting verbs within different categories for citation. Citation is mostly being added in introduction and literature review sections of research articles, therefore the exploration of introduction and literature sections to the use of reporting verbs is supposed to be done within the present study. Text of introduction and literature review sections was taken from the research articles by Pakistani authors. Hyland's Model (2002); in which classification of reporting verbs into three categories (research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts) is given was supposed to be utilized for identification of reporting verbs under different categories. A list of reporting verbs given by Hyland is used to find out the numbers of reporting verbs within three categories in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors. Following are the research question to be answered in the given study.

1. **What are the reporting verbs being used by the authors to cite the work of others in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles?**
    a. Which is the category (research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts) of reporting verbs commonly being used in the introduction and literature review section of research articles by Pakistani writers?

b. What are the sub-categories of research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts being used by Pakistani authors in the introduction and literature review sections?
c. Which are common reporting verbs being used in different research articles published in selected Pakistani journals?
d. Which of the reporting verbs are differently being used in different research articles published in selected Pakistani journals?
e. Which reporting verb for citation is most and least frequently being used in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors?

Literature Review

Citation is an essential element of any research work to claim the validity of the research. Reporting verbs are a way to analyze your negative, positive and neutral attitude towards the writing being cited (The Independent Learning Centre, 2012). Rana et al (2020) conducted corpus-based research to analyze the reviews of movies by different reviewers in newspapers in terms of discourse. Overall results indicated the manipulative role of media in circulating and developing ethnic and racial stereotypes. Different reporting verbs can be used to quote the work of others (Joshi, 2013). Hyland (2000) stated that for the creation of credibility and reliability, academic writers should use some particular words. The present study is conducted by keeping in view the previous studies i.e Un-udom and Un-udom (2020) analyzed research articles of Applied Linguistics to the use of reporting verbs by following Hyland's Model (2002). The research was conducted by following these two objectives; 1) the frequency of reporting verbs in the selected articles and 2) the use of the category 'used' in the citation process. Total 84 articles were selected as samples from three research journals above to 1.5 impact factor (English for Specific Purposes, Journal of second language writing, and Language Learning). Findings indicated that the authors used research acts most frequently, and verbs were used as simple past tense to form active voice sentences. Yeganeha and Boghayeria (2015) conducted research to show the use and function of reporting verbs in the introduction and literature review section of research articles by native and non-native writers. SLA (Second Language Acquisition) field was selected as population and a total of 60 articles were chosen for analysis. 30 articles were taken from International Journals by English native writers, and 30 articles were taken by Persian writers in National Journals. Findings indicated differences between two different corpora to the use of verbs, grammatical subject. Most frequently occurring patterns were similar in both corpora; integral citation, human subject, present tense, and 'argue' verb. Manan and Noor (2014) evaluated the Literature Review section of the Master's thesis to find out the frequency of reporting verbs, most frequently used reporting verbs, and impacts of reporting verbs. A random type of sampling was adopted to select six Master's level theses completed in 2012 by ESL students. The researcher followed the Hyllands (2000) model to indicate the use of reporting verbs in chosen articles. Results showed that students used reporting verbs based on research acts most frequently as compared to cognitive acts and discourse acts. Reporting verb "found" in the research category appeared most of the time in selected thesis, verb "state' in the discourse act category found with most frequency, while 'suggest' verb in the cognitive act category was used frequently. Jafarigohar and Mohammadkhani (2015) examined sixty-three Applied Linguistics research articles by three journals ("Modern Language Journal", "Regional Language Center Journal", and "System") to highlight the differences between the use of reporting verbs by native and non-native writers. This study highlighted the degree of direct and indirect quotes used by native and non-native English speakers. The selected articles thirty-three were written by non-

native writers from different linguistic backgrounds, and thirty articles were chosen written by native English speakers. Researchers used Thompson and Ye's (1991) classification to tallied, record, and classify the number of verbs. Results showed direct quotations with higher frequency by native writers. Amrullah et al (2017) evaluated eighteen research papers of graduates' students in the light of Hyland's (2000) framework under two objectives 1) use of reporting verbs, and 2) appropriate use of reporting verbs. Findings indicated that discourse acts were mainly used as compared to cognitive and research acts in the research papers as a final project by the graduate students as compared to others. Uba (2019) analyzed reporting verbs used in 120 research articles across four disciplines (Applied Linguistics, Accounting, Engineering, and Medicine). Two levels of analysis were adopted; firstly, random five articles were selected from each discipline and identified the semantic category by identifying what reporting verbs have used, the context of used reporting verbs, and why reporting verbs were used, secondly, the researcher used identified semantic category list of reporting verbs to make quantitative textual analysis. Results indicated that authors from Accounting and Applied Linguistics disciplines used reporting verbs more frequently as compared to the other two Engineering and Medicine disciplines. Findings also showed the commonalities and variations regarding the use of reporting verbs in the selected research articles. Luzon (2018) conducted research to compare the use of reporting verbs used in articles written by scholars from the Anglophone context and EAP. The objective of this research was to highlight the divergent use of reporting verbs and to examine to what extent diverse discursive patterns within reporting verbs are being accepted for international-level publications. The frequency of reporting verbs was found similar on both selected corpora, and differences were noticed to use the discourse acts, mental acts, and research acts. Many pieces of research have been conducted to explore the citation-based sections of academic writings by using Hyland's classification of reporting verbs, but the current study is supposed to be done by analyzing the recently published research articles' introduction and literature review sections by following the Hyland's (2002) model.

Methodology

Research Method and Design

A quantitative data analysis approach was used to reveal the frequency of reporting verbs in introduction and literature review sections by Pakistani academic writers. Textual analysis was implied as a research design to analyze the text to the use and frequency of reporting verbs in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors.

Population and Sampling

By keeping in view, the simple random sampling research articles of social sciences' disciplines published in HEC recognized journals of Pakistan were selected to identify the use and frequency of reporting verbs. Cluster sampling was done to select the journals of Pakistan; random sampling was adopted to collect the research articles and stratified sampling was deployed to take introduction and literature review sections of research articles published during 2019-2020 for findings. Following is the list of journals and number of articles was selected for findings;

Table 1

Details about corpus collection

Sr. No	Name of Journal	Number of articles	No. of Words	Year of publication
1	Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research (PJPR)	11	16240	2020
2	Journal of Research and Reflection in Education (JRRE)	11	19845	2020
3	Pakistan Journal of Criminology (PJC)	9	12765	2020
4	Journal of Political sciences (JPS)	15	20515	2019
5	Journal of Media studies (MDS)	14	26001	2019
6	Pakistan Journal of Behavioral Sciences (PJBS)	8	9268	2019
	Total Articles		68	
	Corpus Size		104634	

A total of 68 articles published by Pakistani journals were selected to take the introduction and literature review sections for findings. Total 104634 words were included as a corpus size.

Theoretical Framework

Hyland's Model (2002) introduced criteria to classify and identify the reporting verbs in academic writings. He categorized reporting verbs into three main domains; 1) Research acts, 2) Cognitive acts, and 3) Discourse acts. The figure 1 shows the visual representation of Hyland's Model.
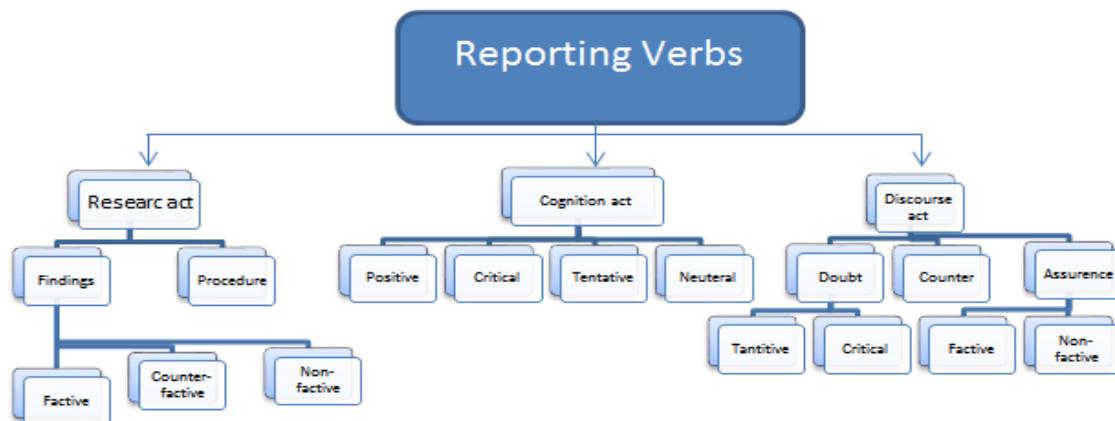
Figure 1

Hyland's framework of reporting verb

Figure1. Hyland's framework of reporting verbs (2002, P. 122)

Figure 1 shows the division of reporting verbs into main categories and sub-categories. Verbs relevant to research acts can be used to show the method of cited work. This category is divided into two sub-categories 1) procedure: these verbs are used to show the method of cited work, and 2) findings: these reporting verbs are used to show the results of cited work, this subcategory can be further divided into three sub-categories; 1) factive: used verbs to show acceptance of cited work, 2) counter-factive: verbs are used to show the disagreement of cited work's results, and 3) non-factive: verbs are used to show the neutral decision on the results of work being cited.

Verbs relevant to cognitive acts can be used to refer author's attitude towards the statement being reported. This second category has categorized into four subparts; 1) positive attitude: verbs are used to show the acceptance regarding information as true or correct, 2) tentative view: verbs are used to show the supposition, 3) critique: verbs are used to show the critical stance, and 4) neutral stance: verbs used to not showing support either a side in a conflict.

Verbs relevant to discourse acts are used to show the evaluation in the form of doubt and assurance of cited work. This third category of reporting verbs is divided into three parts 1) doubt: verbs are used to show the uncertainty of correctness, this subcategory of discourse act is further divided into two subcategories tentative and critical, and 2) assurance: verbs are used to show the assurance towards the correctness and attribute qualification to the author, this subcategory is further categorized into factive and non-factive verbs and 3) counter: verbs are used to state the object of work being cited. The list of reporting verbs within main and sub-categories is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Division of reporting verbs in order to main and sub categories by Hyland (2002).

Main category	Sub-category		Reporting verbs
Research acts	Procedure		analyze, calculate, assay, explore, plot and recover.
	Findings	Factive	demonstrate, establish, show, solve, confirm.
		Counter-factive	fail, misunderstand, overlook.
		Non-factive	find, identify, observe, obtain.
Cognitive acts	Positive		agree, concur, hold, know, think, understand.
	Tentative		believe, doubt, speculate, suppose, suspect.
	Critique		disagree, dispute, no think.
	Neutral		picture, conceive, anticipate, reflect.
Discourse acts	Doubt	Tentative	postulate, hypothesize, indicate, intimate, suggest.
		Critical	evade, exaggerate, not count, not make a point.
	Assurance	Factive	state, describe, discuss, report, answer, define, summarize.
		Non-factive	argue, affirm, explain, note, point out, claim.
	Counter		deny, critique, challenge, attack, question, warn, rule out.

Table 2 shows the relevant reporting verbs that can be used to highlight the main and sub-categories of reporting verbs for citation. Many previous studies about the analysis of writings by using Hyland's model (2002) were conducted and some of the relevant researches have been mentioned supporting the present study.

Corpus Building

The present is corpus-based research, and the data collection procedure was consisted of following steps; a) research articles were downloaded in pdf form from journal's websites, b) pdf files were converted into MS Word by using an online converter, c) collected data was clarified by excluding all points from the research articles except introduction and literature review sections, d) files were converted from MS Word to text by the online converter to find out frequency through Antconc.
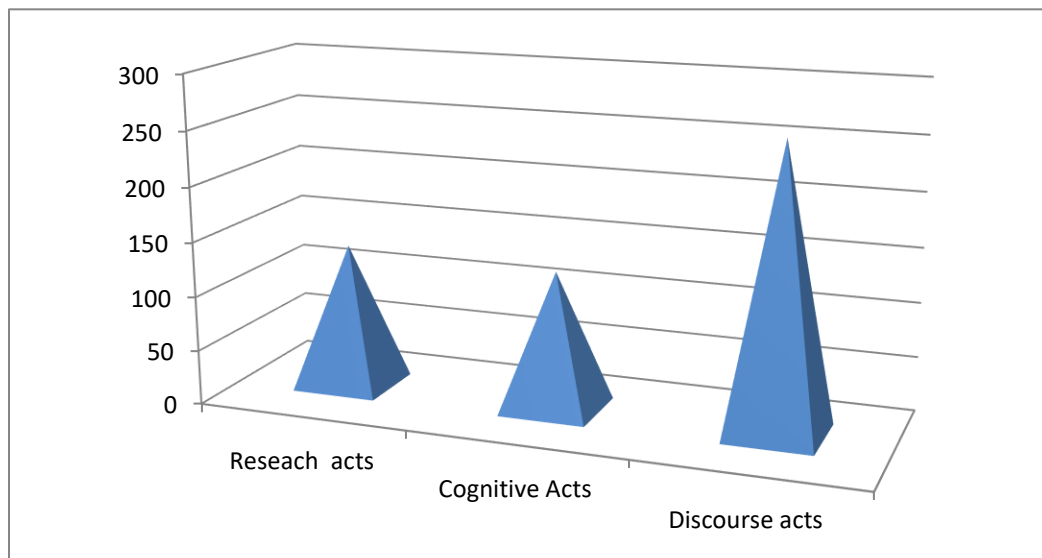
Tools for Data Analysis

Antconc 3.4.2 version was used to get the frequency of reporting verbs in selected research articles. Results were got in the form of collocations to show the frequency of reporting verbs used for citation in introduction and literature review sections of selected articles. Findings were supposed to be presented in the form of tables and figures.

<div align="center">

Data Analysis

</div>

Detailed analysis of introduction and literature review sections in research articles by Pakistani writers showed that discourse acts'-based reporting verbs were most prevalently being used to cite the work of others. The figure 2 reveals the distribution of reporting verbs to research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts in research articles.

Figure 2

Frequency of reporting verbs' categories used by Pakistani authors.

Results revealed that reporting verbs relevant to discourse act were most prevalently being used in introduction and literature review in research articles by Pakistani authors. Reporting verbs under the category of discourse act were found with 259 instances. Research act's-based reporting verbs appeared with 132 frequencies and cognitive act-based reporting verbs identified with 126 numbers of occurrences.

Sub-categories of research act, cognitive acts, and discourse acts were also found in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistan authors. The following figure 3 shows a clear picture of the frequency distribution of reporting verbs within sub-categories.

Figure 3

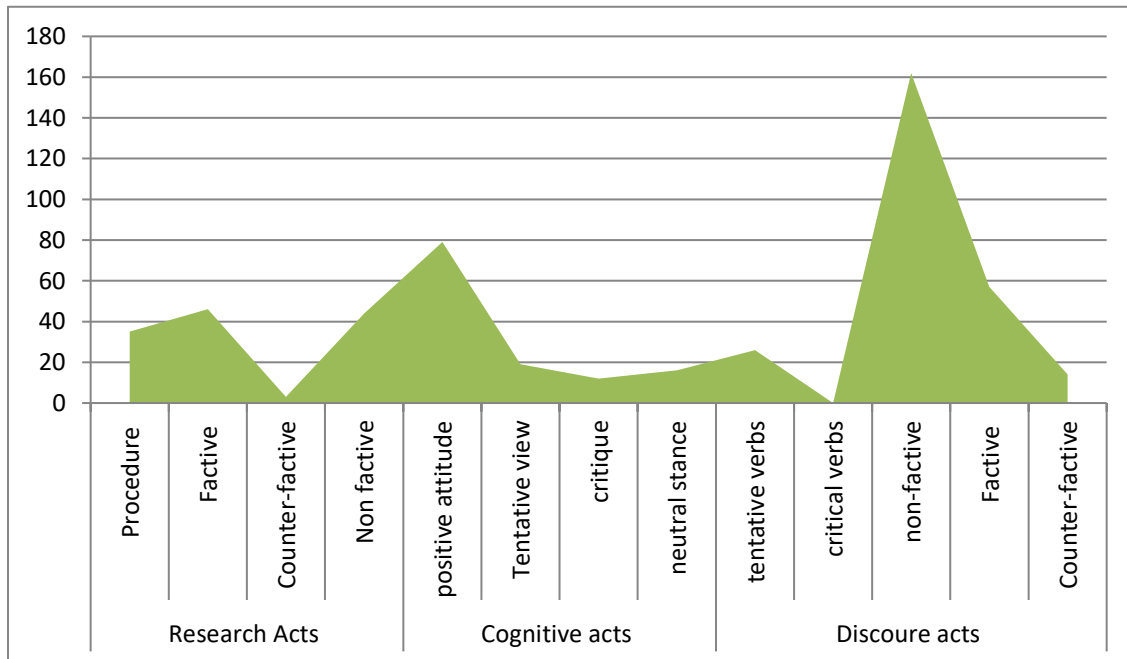*Frequency of sub-categories of reporting verbs in research articles*

Figure 3 highlighted the frequencies of sub-categories under research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts' reporting verbs in the introduction, and literature review sections of research articles published by Pakistani journals, and frequencies showed that reporting verbs within discourse acts were more prevalently being used by authors to cite the work others. Non-factive as a subcategory of discourse acts was the most frequent with 162 numbers of occurrences. Positive attitude as a subcategory of cognitive acts was with a higher frequency with 79 numbers of appearances than other subcategories of research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts. Counter-factive as a subcategory of research acts was found with the least frequency with 3 numbers of occurrences.

Research acts were found with subcategories in research articles and the most dominant sub-category was factive with 46 frequencies. Non-factive reporting verbs were with 44

numbers, reporting verbs related to counter-factive were with 3 numbers, and procedure as a subcategory of research acts appeared with 35 frequencies.

Reporting verbs related to positive attitudes about others' works were predominant in research articles by Pakistani journals under the main category of cognitive acts. Other subcategories of cognitive acts were near to each other in the form of frequency; tentative 19, critique 12, and neutral stance were with 16 numbers of appearances.

Discourse acts based on reporting verbs were more predominant than cognitive and research acts in research articles by Pakistani Journals. Non-factive as subcategory was most dominant with 162 frequencies, and least subcategory was counter-factive with 14 frequencies. Reporting verbs relevant to the 'tentative' subcategory of discourse acts was with 26 frequencies and the 'factive' subcategory was with 57 frequencies.

Textual analysis of introduction and literature sections in research articles by Pakistani authors was showed the variation about the use of reporting verbs to cite the works of others. Variation was found in the form of frequencies of reporting verbs, and many of the reporting verbs were identified as similarly being used in the introduction and literature sections of research articles published by different journals. Similarity and variation in the use of reporting verbs were highlighted by using the codes relevant to research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts. Research acts-based reporting verbs and frequencies of each reporting verb used in the introduction and literature review sections in research articles are enlisted below;

Table 3

Research acts'-based frequency distribution and use of reporting verbs.

Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency
analyze	1	analyze	1	analyze	1
explore	10	explore	9	explore	4
recover	1	establish	4	show	3
establish	3	show	3	find	2
show	12	fail	1	observe	1
ignore	1	find	5	analyze	4
find	7	identify	3	explore	4
identify	1	observe	1	demonstrate	1
demonstrate	1	demonstrate	3	establish	2
show	3	establish	4	show	1
find	3	show	9	solve	1
identify	2	find	10	fail	1
observe	1	observe	2	find	3
Obtain	1	identify	2		

Most of the reporting verbs relevant to research acts were similar in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani writers. Commonly used reporting

verbs were; 'analyze, explore, demonstrate, establish, show, find, identify, fail, and observe'. On the other hand, a few reporting verbs (recover, ignore, solve, and obtain) were identified as differently being used in research articles by different journals. The table above showed that commonly used reporting verbs were with different frequencies in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by different journals. Overall results showed that reporting verb 'explore' is being used with the highest frequency in research articles of different selected journals.

Cognitive acts' based reporting verbs were also similar in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles published by different Pakistani journals. The table below shows the frequency and use of reporting verbs;

Table 4

Frequency distribution and use of cognitive acts'-based reporting verbs.

Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency
Hold	1	know	1	hold	1
Know	1	think	1	know	5
Think	5	understand	3	think	2
understand	5	believe	3	understand	9
Believe	1	picture	2	believe	3
Picture	1	agree	1	picture	1
Reflect	2	hold	2	reflect	2
Indicate	4	think	2	hold	1
Suggest	2	understand	2	know	6
State	1	believe	7	think	2
Report	1	conceive	1	understand	12
Explain	1	believe	5	dispute	1
Note	2	picture	2	picture	1
rule out	1	reflect	2	reflect	2
understand	9	think	3	know	1
Hold	2				

Results revealed that similar cognitive acts'-based reporting verbs were being used by different authors in introduction and literature review sections of research articles published by different Pakistani journals. Commonly used reporting verbs were highlighted with different frequencies in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by different journals. Similar cognitive acts based on reporting verbs were; 'hold, know, think, understand, believe, picture, and reflect'. Variant reporting verbs (such as indicate, suggest, state, report, explain, note and rule out) were found in research articles by PJPR. Reporting verb 'dispute' was not found in any other selected research articles by different journals except JPS. Reporting verb 'conceive' was found only in one research article of PJBS. Overall results indicated that reporting verb 'understand' is most frequently used in research articles of Pakistani Journals (PJPR, JRRE, PJC, JPS, JMS, and PJBS).

Discourse acts' based reporting verbs were also found similar in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani journals. The following table shows the frequency distribution and use of reporting verbs in research articles by different authors;

Table 5

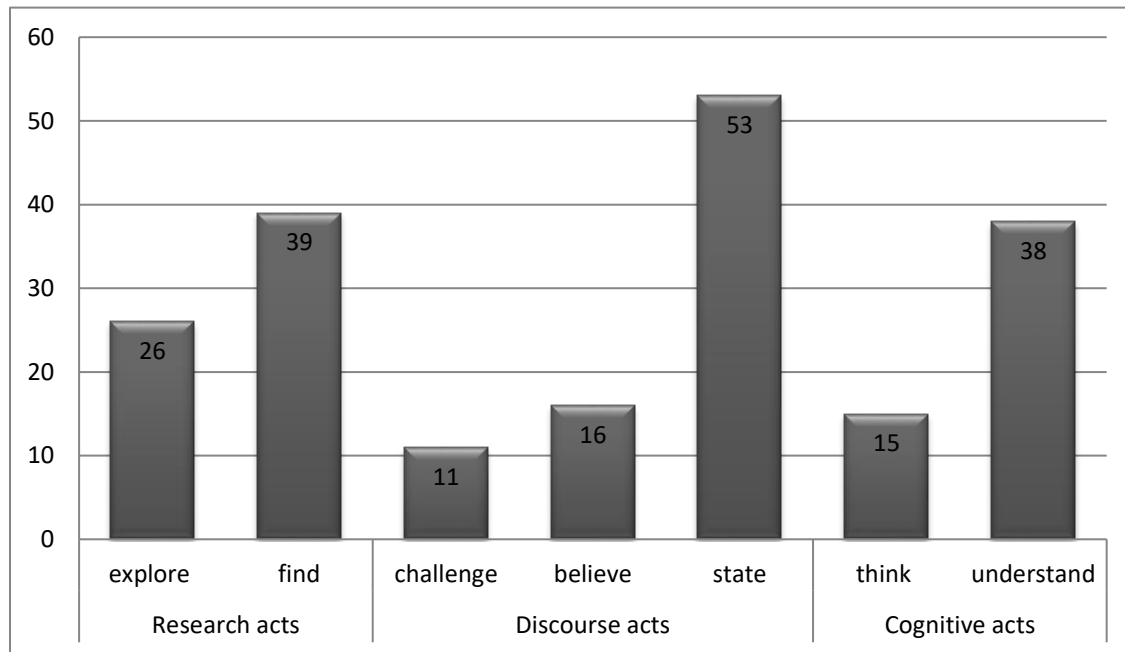*Frequency and use of reporting verbs relevant to discourse acts.*

Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency	Reporting Verbs	Frequency
Indicate	4	describe	2	indicate	3
Suggest	2	answer	1	suggest	2
State	11	define	2	state	22
Report	11	explain	3	discuss	1
Explain	1	note	2	report	8
Note	2	point out	1	argue	2
rule out	1	claim	1	claim	2
Indicate	3	challenge	7	question	2
Suggest	3	question	6	discuss	1
State	3	affirm	1	define	2
Report	1	explain	3	argue	3
answer	2	note	1	explain	4
Warm	2	point out	1	point out	1
Argue	1	claim	7	challenge	4
Explain	2	challenge	3	hypothesize	5
point out	2	question	7	indicate	2
Define	2	describe	1	indicate	2
summarize	1	discuss	1	state	67
Argue	1	report	3		
State	17	answer	1		

Reporting verbs relevant to discourse acts were also found similar in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles published by Pakistani journals. Commonly used reporting verbs were 'indicate, suggest, answer, describe, define, explain, point out, question, challenge, claim, state, argue, report, and discuss. Variant reporting verbs (such as rule out, affirm, summarize, hypothesize, and warm) were also found in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by different journals. Reporting verb 'state' identified with highest frequency in all selected journal articles. An overall analysis of research articles showed that the 'state' reporting verb was with the most frequency.

Overall findings indicated that some of the reporting verbs are commonly being used by Pakistani authors in the introduction and literature sections of research articles. The figure 4 shows the frequency of commonly used reporting verbs.

Figure 4

Frequency of most commonly being used reporting verbs by Pakistani writers.

Reporting verb 'state' was found highest frequency 53 in selected articles published in Pakistani journals. Reporting verb 'find' was the second most commonly used with 39 frequencies in introduction ad literature sections of research articles by Pakistani authors. The third most frequently used reporting verbs were 'understand' and 'find' with 38 occurrences. Reporting verb 'explore' was appeared with 26 frequency, and two reporting verbs 'believe' with 16 frequency and 'think' appeared 15 times in the introduction and literature sections of research articles published by Pakistani journals.

Reporting verbs under the category of research acts should most prevalently be used for the citation in research articles, but results of the present study indicated that discourse acts as a category of reporting verbs was most prevalently being used for citation in introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors, and the results are similar to research conducted by Amrullah et al (2017). On the other hand, Un-udom and Un-udom (2020) evaluated 84 research articles from above to 1.5 impact factor journals by using Hyland's model (2002) and results showed that research acts-based reporting verbs were commonly being used in research articles. Variation in results is found by comparing the results of the present study with the previous one. Reporting verb 'state' was appeared with the highest frequency in the present research but reporting verb 'used' was the most prevalent in research articles published in above to 1.5 impact factor journals.

Conclusion

The present study aimed to explore the use and frequency of reporting verbs in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles by Pakistani authors. A Total of 68 research articles of different disciplines were collected as corpus, and two sections (introduction and literature review) were selected as a sample size for data analysis to find out the frequency of each category (research acts, cognitive acts, and discourse acts), and to represent the use of reporting verbs. The totality of findings indicated that reporting verbs relevant to discourse acts were predominant with 259 instances in all selected research articles. Reporting verbs relevant to research acts were highlighted with 132 frequencies and cognitive acts'-based reporting verbs were found with 126 occurrences. Reporting verbs (i.e. 'state', 'show', 'understand') were identified as most frequent in all selected research articles. Sub-categories of Hyland's framework were also found in the introduction and literature review sections of research articles. Reporting verbs relevant to the subcategory 'non-factive' of discourse acts were predominant in all selected research articles. The second most frequently used reporting verbs were relevant to the subcategory 'positive attitude' of cognitive acts. Reporting verbs related to subcategory 'critical' of discourse acts was missing from all selected research articles. Overall results showed that similar reporting verbs are being used by academic writers of different disciplines. This study is significant for academic writers to use the appropriate reporting verbs for citation.

This study is useful for academic writers; it is beneficial for researchers to use reporting verbs by maintaining the balance between the uses of reporting verbs with different categories to cite the work of others.

Recommendations

Corpora size of this study was small to represent the citation trend in Pakistan. Further studies can be conducted by collecting large size corpora, to show the balance between the use of reporting verbs by English natives and nonnatives, to show the gender-based discrimination in the use of reporting verbs for citation, and to do the comparison between the use of different authors belong to different fields.

References

Amrullah, Q. L., Munir, A., & Suharsono. (2017). Rhetorical functions of reporting verbs in author prominent citations of graduate students' research papers . *Journal of English Language and Literature*, *8*(3), 690-700.

Charles, M. (2006). Phraseological patterns in reporting clauses used in citation: A corpus-based study of theses in two disciplines. *English for Specific Purposes*, *25*, 310–331. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esp.2005.05.003

Clugston, M. F. (2008). An analysis of citation forms in health science journals. *Journal of Academic Language and Learning*, *2*, 11–22.

Hyland, K. (2002). Directives: argument and engagement in academic writing. *Applied Linguistics*, *23*(2), 215–239. https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/23.2.215

Hyland, K. (2000). *Disciplinary discourses: Social interaction in academic writing*. Longman.

Jafarigohar, M., & Mohammadkhani, A. (2015). Reporting verbs in Applied Linguistics research articles by native and non-native writers . *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, *5*(10), 2490-2496.

Joshi, M. (2013). Direct and indirect speech: English speaking in M. Joshi, *Direct and Indirect Speech: English Speaking* (p. 63). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.

Luzon, M. J. (2018). Variation in academic writing practices:The case of reporting verbs in English medium research articles. *Iberica*, *36*, 171-194.

Manan, N. A., & Noor, N. M. (2014). Analysis of reporting verbs in Master's theses . *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 140-145.

Rana, A., Khan, J., Zafar, M., & Shehzad, W. (2020). A corpus-based genre analysis of newspaper movie reviews: genre analysis of newspaper movie reviews. *Corporum: Journal of Corpus Linguistics, 1*(2), 63-84. http://journals.au.edu.pk/ojscrc/index.php/crc/article/view/38

The Independent Learning Centre, C. U. (2012). *Reporting verbs*. Retrieved December 2020, from https://www.uts.edu.au/sites/default/files/Reporting%20Verbs%20Reference%20Sheet.df

Uba, S. Y. (2019). Semantic categories of reporting verbs across four disciplines in. *English language teaching, 13*(1), 89-98.

Un-udom, S., & Un-udom, N. (2020). A corpus-based study on the use of reporting verbs in Applied Linguistics articles. *English Language Teaching*, *13*(4), 162-169.

Yeganeha, M. T., & Boghayeri, M. (2015). The frequency and function of reporting verbs in research articles written by native parsian and English speakers. *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *34*, 582-586.