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GENRE IN ACADEMIC PROSE: WHAT MAKES ACADEMIC PROSE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER VARIETIES?

Annotation

This article explores the distinctive features of academic prose compared to other genres. It delves into the defining characteristics that set academic writing apart, emphasizing its formal structure, objective tone, and reliance on evidence-based arguments. By examining the conventions and expectations of academic prose, the article sheds light on why it is a crucial component of scholarly communication and discourse. Through analyzing examples and discussing key differences, readers can gain insight into the unique qualities that distinguish academic prose from other forms of writing. This exploration contributes to a deeper understanding of the role and significance of genre in scholarly endeavors.

Key words: academic prose, academic conviction, academic performance, academic excellence, academic style, non-academic style, academic paper, non-native speakers, native speakers.

ЖАНР В АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОЗЕ: ЧТО ОТЛИЧАЕТ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКУЮ ПРОЗУ ОТ ДРУГИХ РАЗНОВИДНОСТЕЙ?

Аннотация

Эта статья исследует характерные особенности академической прозы по сравнению с другими жанрами. Она вводит определение черт, которые отличают академическое письмо, подчеркивая его формальную структуру, объективный тон и основанную на доказательствах аргументацию. Исследуя общепринятые правила и ожидания академической прозы, статья проясняет, почему она является важным компонентом научного общения и дискурса. Анализируя примеры и обсуждая основные различия, читатели получают понимание уникальных качеств, которые отличают академическую прозу от других форм письма. Это исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию роли и значения жанра в научной деятельности.

Ключевые слова: академическая проза, академическое убеждение, академическая успеваемость, академическое превосходство, академический стиль, неакадемический стиль, академическая статья, иноязычный говорящий, носитель языка.

AKADEMIK NASR JANRI: AKADEMIK NASR BOSHQA JANRLARDAN QANDAY FARQLANADI?

Annotation

Ushbu maqolada akademik nasrning boshqa janrlarga nisbatan o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiq qilinadi. Unda akademik uslubning xususiyatlari, uning rasmiy tuzilishini, xolis ohangi va dalilga asoslangan holda muzokaralarni olib borishini tubdan o'rganadi. Maqola akademik nasrning talablari va istiqboli tadqiq etish orqali ilmiy muloqot uslubi va nutqning muhim xususiyatlarining tarkibiy qismlariga oydinlik kiritadi. Misollarni tahlil qilish va asosiy farqlarni borasida muzokaralar olib boirish orqali o'quvchilar akademik nasrni boshqa nasr shakllaridan ajratib turadigan noyob taraflari haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lishlari mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqot akademik janrning ilmiy ishlardagi o'rni va ahamiyatini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: akademik nasr, akademik uslub talablariga qattiq amal qilish, akademik ko'rsatkich, akademik mukammallik, akademik uslub, noakademik uslub, akademik nasriy ish, ingliz-tili ona-tilisi bo'lmagan gapiruvchilar, ingliz-tilida ona-tili sifatida gapiruvchilar.

Introduction. As Bourdieu and Passeron (1994) put emphasis on the matter that both native and non-native speakers have identical challenges to meet the requirements of academic language, which is so-called no-one's mother's tongue, either mastering the English language or being a native speaker can guarantee no-one with adequate knowledge how to write a paper properly in academic prose. Each stage of education and professional progress require various types of writing demanding adherence to stringent language structures and skills, therefore, recognition where tasks, skills and situations diverge or where they stay close to each other are vital for successful academic performance of writers. In this sense, having familiar with what academic prose itself is, how many genres exists in it, and what features makes it different from other writing styles and of course why a writer need acquire it can be prioritised to get aware. In this paper, all those concerns will be explored through analysis of relevant

literatures that illustrate clear model for each genre of academic prose and its distinguishable features from other ones. The review will draw research synthesised from exact sources and provide a summary and factual analysis related to academic writing. These findings will provide explanatory basis to the factual analysis and contribute further in-depth comprehension of content provided that allows acquisition of every concern and master them.

Literature review. Academic writing style is considered as a style that is mainly utilised among members of academic community, namely students, professors, and researchers, all the scholarly audience in academia. An academic paper feasibly shows tendency of heavy dependence on textual and empirical evidence, as it goals to fill in the reader on non-biased data and support every claim with several solid proofs with the help of citations and a list of references. An adherence to rigid structure and layout is

noticed in all kinds of academic genres, while it is not a single formula and homogeneous aspect, as Bazerman (2014) mentioned that "Rather it varies from discipline to discipline and from educational level to level. ... Even within the same field, genres may vary substantially on these same dimensions; for example, a paper of literary criticism differs greatly from a paper in literary history. Further the exercises asked of a primary grade of student differs greatly from those of a university student, and the professional scholar's task differs again" (p. 2).

While writing an academic paper, various tests and different structures are used to from a new one and those structures show to which genre the paper mostly suits. According to Professionalwritingbay (n.d.) there are several genres in academic prose: abstracts, essays, posters, case-studies, reports, review of literature, research papers, dissertations, theses, and grant proposals. Here Sheldon argues that abstracts and literature reviews are considered as a genre element, not a wholly independent single one, because of being mostly an integral part of a paper and rarely stand alone. Although an exact structure is applied and following certain rules is fundamental, there are several general aspects that they must exhibit and make them as a single unit. Firstly, an academic paper is required to keep the semantic structure, allowing to encompass the topics and the foci. Secondly, the formal appearance of paper that is reached by adhering a structure. At the next steps, rhetorical function, structure of implication and frame can be shown.

Discussion. Looking at each genre in-detail, one of the most common ones might be an abstract, which ensures a summary of a text, pointing out the key points. Also, an abstract possibly serves as a gateway catching reader's attention at the first sight, as a conference organiser for rejection or acceptance of paper, and as a means of trigger that can both have influence on decision of journals and guarantee to get published. A brief abstract should have the feature that not only informs the reader about entailed content and arguments but also, persuade him to go ahead till the end of the literature (Professionalwritingbay, n.d.). Second most important genre is an essay due to be as effective assessment tool at university and college. It can fall into 10 types: comparison and contrast, cause and effect, problem-solution, classification, argument, discussion, definition, process, exemplification, and description, so that it varies in rationale and length. To identify which type of essay is expected to write, it is necessary to make sure that the essay question is realized clearly.

At the same time, a report has mainly 9: namely business, laboratory, research, case study, progress, project, design, field and technical (Sheldon, 2019). Presentation of factual analysis of a particular project or definition of a certain procedure and analysis of presented issues are mostly encompassed in a report. A report can be presented in a distinctive format such as: Table of contents, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussions, Conclusion, Appendices, as well. All parts follow one after another keeping the linear order. Another Equally important genre in academic prose is a case study, in-detail research of a facet of a real-life problem from numerous viewpoints, mostly aims to offer a solution. In a case study, a reader is aimed to guide through various stages of investigation: description, evaluation, and solution of a problem. To explore the relevant data of sources for solution wide range of approaches exist to be used including: interviews, observation, questionnaires, library research, diaries, current documents and historical documents. Mainly case study could be divided into comparative, linear analysis, theory-building, un-sequenced and suspense reports. Two of the most challenging and time-consuming ones are exactly theses and dissertations. Both academic writing genre are

common among postgraduates and graduates. For admission into academic community those lengthy literatures can employ as a justification, simultaneously a requirement of qualification. Subjects and college instructions differentiate theses from dissertations, but they are tools to distinguish. A dissertation is a single and whole genre, while a thesis is created in another genre as a crucial part of it. A postgraduate or graduate student could be asked to write a thesis for graduation, but a doctoral must work on a dissertation for requirement of qualification (Professionalwritingbay, n.d.). One of the limitations all the explanation is that lack of examples that allow to have the pictures of each genre. By providing appropriate samples it might have been more informative that Sheldon (2019) managed to do properly and precisely that in his well-organised book every genre is mentioned clearly.

Formal, complex, objective, explicit, hedged, responsible, well-organised, planned, precise and accurate writing is an academic writing style according to the description of website UEFAP. Knowing what features do not belong to it can also help to comprehend what they are. Yes, a paper is free of citations or a list of references, possibly aims to inform mass public based on somehow biased facts, is written straightforward style to ease reading, ensures entertainment, and can be persuasive. It can be concluded, then, a paper that puts emphasis on informing scholarly audience through non-biased facts and solid evidence scaffolded with citations and a list of references is an academic one. In a 2007 study, David suggested many tips for academic convention - an amalgamated list, including: avoidance of abstraction and run-on expressions such as "and so forth, etc." , free of engagement with reader, especially direct questions, placing adverbs among verbs to show high level of grammar accuracy, using phrasal verbs less, excluding any collocations, slangs and niches and of course avoiding any personal pronouns. Unfortunately, a strict adherence to academic convention plausibly makes paper boring to read. In this sense, intentional impairment of that frame might bring about a far more prospective outcome. In an interesting 2017 study, Dominator found that violation of some academic writing rules could be an advantageous, yet. Because presence of non-academic writing style in academic paper might ensure a paper to be found fun and interesting to read, to reach wider readership. Applications of some entertaining techniques such as attention catchy title, emotion triggers, personal point of view, amusing tone and sense of humor and engaging the reader by directly addressing and giving questions in further steps captive the reader and lead to wide readership. Thus, now it is time that educational institutions, generally academic community, considered inclusion of non-academic style resulting in easiness of reading and granted wider readership of research. The mixture of little deviant from a prescribed writing convention and non-academic writing style features would usher in a breakthrough, which could make a way for new crucial and relevant theories in life to be prevented in a far more straightforward and appealing mode. As Hyland (1994) argues that fortunately, widely recognised interaction between writer and reader at the expense of a popular belief of a series of in-demand impersonal statements of facts is a must to consider, because the expected audience, anticipation of their background knowledge and their reactions to the texts are requirements, all writers need to be aware (Cited in James, 2022).

Conclusion. Taking every key points consideration and looking at them deeply highlight that gaining awareness of academic convention, knowing what happens at every stage of education, especially in a university, what academic writing is not actually that mostly leads to comprehension of what it is, and genre and their structure is a must-be knowledge need to

be acquired. Some suggestions raised by Dominator could generate new area of prose, so further research on them will possibly pay off. Because of a rigid structure of language, tone and mode, research could reach a wide range of audience

rarely. It might not, then, be taken necessary reader who is supposed to review it, feasibly develop new arguments on it. There might be also several unnoticed facets of academic writing need to be further researched to better understand.

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