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Rhetorical structure of biochemistry

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Introduction

A corpus was systematically compiled to ensure that it represents core journals in the focused discipline. Then, coding reliability analysis was conducted to demonstrate that, given a set of coding protocols and systematic training and practice, two individuals could agree upon move boundaries. Finally, move analysis of the corpus was conducted. Based on the findings of the analysis, a two-level rhetorical structure (moves and steps) is proposed for these texts. This structure consists of 15 distinct moves: three moves for the Introduction section, four for the Methods section, four for the Results section, and four for the Discussion section. This study captures a basic yet complete and representative template of rhetorical organization for structuring biochemistry research articles [1].

Cell–cell adhesion is critical for tissues and organs. [C9] Protein degradation plays an important role in a wide array of cellular events. [MC8] Iron–sulfur (Fe–S) cluster prosthetic groups play a key role in a wide range of enzymatic reactions, as well as serving as regulatory switches. [MCB6] The angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) has long been regarded as a central player in the renin–angiotensin system through its action in converting angiotensin I to the vasopressive peptide. [JBC8] Vesicle transport is important in eukaryotic cells for the addition of material to the plasma membrane, for secretion, and for cell polarity [2].

Methodology

Compilation of the corpus Previous studies on rhetorical organization have shown that disciplinary variations can have discernible influences on rhetorical structure and language use To control possible disciplinary variation, the choice of discipline for this study is biochemistry. In spite of the focus on one discipline, this study could potentially benefit learners from multiple yet overlapping disciplines, including those in the basic hard sciences (biology and chemistry), the natural sciences (environmental science and ecology), the health/clinical sciences (medicine, veterinary science, and pharmaceutical science), and the several applied sciences (industrial technology, biotechnology, and food science) [3] .

Swales framework

Swales framework and the analysis of the corpus Move analysis, as articulated by Swales, represents academic research articles in terms of hierarchically organized text made up of distinct sections; each section can be subdivided into moves, and each move can be broken down into steps. According to Swaless model, the Introduction section includes three basic moves: the beginning move of

Move 1: Establishing a territory (establishing the topic), followed by

Move 2: Establishing a niche (justifying the present study), and concluded by

Move 3: Occupying a niche (describing the present study). Each move can be realized by one or a series of "steps" For example,

Move 1 is realized by claiming interest or importance of the topic (Step 1), making topic generalization (Step 2), and reviewing items of previous literature (Step 3). Swales [4].

Move 1, Step 1: Claiming the centrality of the topic Protein degradation plays an important role in a wide array of cellular events. [MC8] Iron–sulfur (Fe–S) cluster prosthetic groups play a key role in a wide range of enzymatic reactions, as well as serving as regulatory switches. [MCB6]

Move 1, Step 2: Making topic generalizations The hammerhead ribozyme (R) is arguably the best-characterized ribozyme. [MC2] Protein export pathways are less well characterized, although...[MCB8]

Move 1, Step 3: Reviewing previous research Double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) induces potent cellular responses in diverse biological systems [5].

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Conflict of Interest

None

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