

## Syntactic Interpretations of Raised Determiner Phrases in the Passive Voice: Perspectives of Applied Linguistics Research Articles and Travel Guidebooks

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### Abstract

This study investigates syntactic interpretations of the raised determiner phrase (DP) in passive voice via applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks as written in English. The sources of data in this study were gathered from English applied linguistics research journals as indexed in the SCOPUS database (scopus.com) and the travel guidebooks were guides from the countries of *France* (McGill, 2021) and *Spain* (Keshan & Sanwalia, 2022) due to their highest numbers of tourist visits. A total number of approximately 300,000 words is made up of an entire 39 tokens, referring to sentences. The current study follows Radford's (2009) framework to analyze the data. The results of the raised DP in passive voice in applied linguistics research articles show the same DP between given and new information at 62.50 percent due to the principle of consistency in academic writing. The results of travel guidebooks are in contrast in that the given information of the raised DP in passive voice is mostly used with the syntactic interpretation of the replacement by pronoun at 73.91 because of gender identification. The pronouns *he* or *she*, referring to the proper noun, are used as the given information. It is expected that the results in this study will be useful for learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in order to apply the raised DP in passive voice accurately.

**Keywords:** syntactic interpretations, the raised DP in passive voice, applied linguistics research articles, travel guidebooks

## 1. Introduction

The English language has a canonical structure which is made up of subject+verb+object (S+V+O) Radford, 2009). This syntactic arrangement is known as active voice, as in *Peter ate chocolate*. However, when the active voice *Peter ate chocolate* is modified into the passive voice, it seems to be perplex English language learners and makes them question when and why the passive voice should be used.

Previous research papers (i.e., Wongkittiporn, 2022b) indicated that over 80 percent of passive voice usage is used with the linguistic reason of *pragmatic discourse of givenness* (O'Neill, 2005). This principle of pragmatic discourse of givenness refers to the retrieval of given information to be placed in the initial position of the sentence before providing the unknown or new information in the final position. Some comparisons of this interest are given, as in (1).

- (1) (a) Jane bought a *Ferrari 21*. *The Ferrari 21* was imported to her by ship.
- (2) Jane bought a *Ferrari 21*. *It* was imported to her by ship.

The second sentences in (1a) and (1b) are passive voice, which are pragmatically interpreted as *pragmatic discourse of givenness*. The given information as in *The Ferrari 21* and *it* are used with *the same DP* and *the replacement by pronoun*, respectively.

While previous studies of the raised determiner phrase (DP) of the passive voice selected novels and news written in English as the materials (see Wongkittiporn, 2022b), this study aims to contribute to the literature by examining applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks written in English. To have a clearer notion of determiner phrases, an example is given with the DP *the dog*. *The dog* is a definite determiner phrase consisting of the article *the* and the noun phrase *dog*.

There are several reasons why applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks are selected in this study. Applied linguistics research articles are derived from the SCOPUS database. They are regarded as reliable and valid empirical examples, especially for those younger researchers who would like to contribute something new to the field of applied linguistics. As it has become popular after the COVID 19 pandemic for people to travel again, travel guidebooks are reading materials that are suitable for everyone.

In terms of EFL learners, it is expected that the results of this study would be applicable for English language learners who have different levels of English proficiency. This is because not every student could use applied linguistics research articles to study language as they seem to be suitable for upper intermediate or advanced levels of English language learner. Therefore, travel guidebooks are also provided for those students who have lower levels of English proficiency.

## 2. Objective of the Study

2.1 To examine the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in passive voice via pragmatic discourse of givenness in applied linguistics research articles.

2.2 To examine the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in passive voice via pragmatic discourse of givenness in travel guidebooks.

## 3. Literature Review

### 3.1 The Raised Determiner Phrases in Passive Voice

The raised determiner phrase (henceforth called DP) in the passive voice in the study follows the framework of generative grammar where the passive voice is analyzed as a counterpart of the active voice (Radford, 2009) as in (2).

(2) (a) Jack eats chocolate.  
(b) Chocolate was eaten by Jack.

Example (2a) represents the active voice. In contrast, the structure in (2b) is different in that it is modified into passive voice where the object as in the noun phrase *chocolate* is moved and lands in the syntactic position of the subject. According to Radford (2009), the modification of active voice into passive voice requires a four-step process. The first process is to move the object of the sentence via the syntactic mechanic of A-movement or argument movement to be landed in the position of the subject of the sentence. The landing of the object must be clung into the closest Spec T (or the position of subject) via the syntactic principle of *Attached Closest Principle* (ACP) before moving to the last destination of the Spec T. When moving the subject, it needs to go to the closest Spec T first before moving to another one. Once landed, the second step is to add the auxiliary *be*, such as *was* and *were*, according to the finiteness of the tense in the matrix verbs of active voice. The third step is that the main verb as in *eats* must be modified into the past participle as in *eaten*. Finally, the last step is that the *by*-phrase agent *by Jack* is added if needed. As mentioned by O'Neill (2005), the movement of the object in the active voice to be landed as the subject in the passive voice is to correspond with the pragmatic principle of givenness.

### 3.2 Syntactic Interpretations of the Raised DP in Passive Voice

The raised DP could be syntactically modified in a variety of ways. One of them is the same DP. The DPs are classified into four categories (Radford, 2009). The first one is determiner phrases, which include indefinite and definite articles, such as *a*, *an* and *the*, as in *a cat* and *the cat*. The second classification of the DP is demonstrative phrases, such as *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*, as in *this cat* and *these cats*. The third classification is the quantifier phrase, such as *many*, *a lot* and *much*, as in *many cats*. The fourth

classification is possessive phrases, as in *his cats* and *her cats*. Based upon the mechanic of A-movement, this DP is moved to be landed in the Spec T position as the subject of the sentence. The syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in the passive voice can be exemplified as *the same DP* as in (3).

(3) James bought *a house* on Cambridge Road. *The house* was built large enough for a four-person family.

Regardless of definiteness and indefiniteness, or either *a house* or *the house*, the indefinite noun phrase, *a house*, occurred once in a previous sentence and is pragmatically interpreted as old information by the principle of *pragmatic discourse of givenness*. The raised DP in passive voice in the following sentence is pragmatically interpreted as the given information to link with the previous discourse. Accordingly, they receive the syntactic interpretations as *the same DP* (Radford, 2009).

While the same DP is the repetition of the same form, the raised DP *the house* as a singular noun could be alternatively replaced by *pronouns*, such as the pronoun *it*, as in (4).

(4) James bought *a house*. *It* was built on Cambridge Road. It is large enough for a four-person family.

Example (4) shows the replacement of *the house* by the pronoun *it*. Pronouns are used to avoid the repetitive form in an adjacent area as reproduced in (5).

(5) (a) James bought *a house*. *It* was built on Cambridge Road. It is large enough for a four-person family.  
(b) James bought *a house*. *The house* was built on Cambridge Road. It is large enough for a four-person family.

The replacement of the definite DP, *the house*, by the singular pronoun *it* complies with a pragmatic account of the *horror aequi principle*, referring to the avoidance of using the repetitive form in an adjacent area.

In the case of the same word, the raised DP in the passive voice is replaceable by different syntactic categories (Radford, 2009), as in (6).

(6) Some participants *preferred* to answer the questionnaire with anonymous acknowledgement. This *preference* was allowed by the researcher.

The word *preferred* is the syntactic category of verb. However, the word *preference* is grammatically paraphrased into a noun. Aside from that, Radford (2009) proposed that the clause can be made shorter. However, truncation in this study was applied to be used when the raised DP in the passive voice was made shorter, as in (7).

(7) Mary decorated her new house with colorful portraits and Bohemian style lamps. *These details* were created by her mother's inspiration.

In (7), *these details* is information that was truncated based upon the previous information of *colorful portraits and Bohemian style lamps*. This study follows Radford's (2009) framework.

### 3.3 Pragmatic Discourse of Givenness

*Pragmatic discourse of givenness*, sometimes known as *theme*, is a principle of pragmatic discourse. Halliday and Hasan (1976) subsequently created the concept of pragmatic discourse of given and new information. According to O'Neill (2005), *pragmatic discourse of givenness* refers to the provision of the given information of the previous discourse before giving unknown or new information in the final position.

(8) Peter invited Mary to his birthday *party* tonight. *The party* is at the Marriot Hotel.

The raised DP *the party* is pragmatically interpreted as the old piece of information that has already been mentioned once in the previous discourse. To link this information with the previous sentence, it was reproduced in the initial position of the sentence.

### 3.4 Previous Studies of the Raised DP in Passive Voice

Previous studies took advantage of different materials in English to study the raised DP in the passive voice via pragmatic discourse of givenness. Wongkittiporn (2022b) employed novels written in English to examine the use of the raised DP in the passive voice. He used purposive random sampling to collect 10 novels as written by American novelists. The results showed that replacement by pronoun is a common strategy that is frequently used in novels written in English, as in (9).

(9) *Archer* had known for the last few minutes that the words were coming; but when they came, they sent the blood rushing to his temples as if *he* had been caught by a bent-back branch in a thicket.

(Wharton, 2022, p. 238)

The proper noun *Archer* was replaced by the pronoun *he* since the author knows the gender of the character *Archer*.

When it comes to English newspapers in the column of business, Wongkittiporn (2022b) found that the business section in English newspapers is likely to use the same DP repetitively, as in (10).

(10) *Jaguar I Pace* has been launched to critical acclaim.

(Wongkittiporn, 2022b, p. 16)

The repetitive use of the company name such as *Jaguar* is to create brand loyalty, as the higher frequency in seeing the company's brand name has an impact on clients' psychology to make a decision in purchasing a product or service. While previous studies focused on the materials of English newspapers and novels written in English, the present study aims to contribute to the field by using English applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks.

#### **3.4.1 English Applied Linguistics Research Articles**

Unlike, previous studies, the present study aims to examine the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in the passive voice in English applied linguistics research articles. There are several reasons why English applied linguistics research articles should be used as the material to gather information. To begin with, the articles used in this study were found in journals of applied linguistics which are indexed as Q1 in the SCOPUS database. Thus, the information written in these research articles can be considered reliable, consistent and valid as empirical data to be used in this study. The data of applied linguistics research articles are reliable as there is an editor-in-chief as well as an editorial team to select appropriate research papers to be reviewed. Each research paper must be reviewed double-blind by experts in the field in order for them to be considered accurate and valid. After that, each research paper has to go through the process of proofreading until the language used in the research paper is polished appropriately and academically. They are regarded as appropriate databases for young and junior researchers to study as empirical evidence if they would like to publish their research papers in the SCOPUS database in the future.

#### **3.4.2 Travel Guidebooks**

Right now, it can be said that we are experiencing the new era called Post Pandemic Covid 19. Since the situation of the world is getting better after the severe crisis of this pandemic, many people plan to travel overseas

and take their vacation in a country that they want to visit. The travel industry in many countries is improving. The average tourist expenditure per trip increased over 13 percent in 2022 after the Covid 19 situation. This could be viewed as a huge benefit that many countries would like to achieve. However, when tourists plan to visit a country, places to visit and places to eat are those things that they need to plan in advance. Thus, guidebooks are regarded as a valuable source of information before the trip begins.

#### 4. Methodology

The framework of this current study is based upon generative grammar (Radford, 2009) which asserts that language use is systemic and explanatory. Under this belief, researchers can seek to determine how a language is used systematically and consistently in order to discover patterns of usage.

##### 4.1 Sources of Data

With regard to English applied linguistics research articles, this study selected two reliable and valid journals called *Journal of English for Specific Purposes* and *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*. When it comes to travel guidebooks, the present study selected *Inspire/Plan/Discover/Experience France* (McGill, 2021) and *Inspire/Plan/Discover/Experience Spain* (Keshan & Sanwalia, 2022) due to the popularity of the tourist destinations. France and Spain are the countries where tourists visited the most ([worldpopulationreview.com](http://worldpopulationreview.com); [travelness.com](http://travelness.com)).

##### 4.2 Data Collection

In gathering the materials in the aforementioned journals and guidebooks, the current study follows the principle of purposive sampling for data collection, which is applicable for both quantitative and qualitative data collection. There are several reasons why the principle of purposive sampling is suitable for this study. Where the sample size is not a large number, but the researchers would like to study specific patterns or certain

linguistic features, it is appropriate to use purposive sampling to gain typical characteristics for the dataset. This principle is also suitable when the researcher collects both quantitative and qualitative data. Therefore, both frequency and exemplifications of empirical evidence are used to support the analysis in this study.

A total of approximately 300,000 words which were divided into 150,000 words for each dataset. The 150,000 words from the dataset of applied linguistics research articles were gathered from the journals as listed in Table 1 and Table 2.

**Table 1**  
*Journal of English for Academic Purposes*

Authors and Publication Years	Titles
Nguyen (2023)	Interactional sociolinguistics as a multi-pronged approach to office hour rapport management
Picavet et al. (2023)	Storytelling in L2 English-medium engineering lectures: A typology
Yang (2023)	Supervisory feedback, reflection and academic discourse socialization: Insight from L2 doctoral students' papers writing experience
Yoon and Tabari (2023)	Authorial voice in source-based and opinion-based argumentative writing: Patterns of voice across task and proficiency levels.
Sun (2023)	Increasing critical language awareness through translingual practices in academic writing
Deroey (2023)	English medium instruction lecturer training programmes: Content, deliver, ways forward

Table 2

*Journal of English for Specific Purposes*

Authors and Years	Titles
Luzón (2023)	Multimodal practice of research groups in Twitter: An analysis of stance and engagement
Ädel (2023)	Adopting a ‘move’ rather than a marker approach to metadiscourse: A Taxonomy for spoken student presentation
Sawaki (2023)	High use of direct questions and relative absence of promotional intention in Japanese peer-reviewed research article introductions compared to their English counterparts
McGrath and Liardét (2023)	Grammatical metaphor across disciplines: Variation, frequency, and dispersion
Lindenberg (2023)	Modes and intersemiotic cohesion in the student presentations performed online: An SF-informed multimodal discourse analysis
Jaworska (2023)	But then something happened: A critical multimodal genre analysis of corporate image repair videos

Although the data collection in this study is regarded as being up-to-date at the time of study, gathering articles from various topics in the field of applied linguistics is a good way of reducing bias in choosing one over the other (Wongkittiporn, 2022b). With this viewpoint, the topics of the applied linguistics research articles in this study include instructions, language use and evaluation.

### 4.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis of the raised DP in the passive voice is adopted from Radford (2009) as presented in Table 3. Since generative grammar asserts that language use is computational and systemic, linguistic patterns in the raised DP in the passive voice are discovered and concluded into patterns.

Table 3

*Data Analysis of Syntactic Interpretations of the Raised DP in Passive Voice (11)*

Syntactic Interpretations	Examples
The same DP	(a) I also found evidence for Hieu's comment at the end of <i>the consultation</i> when Loreen asked about a statistical problem, they would be discussing the week after. Although <i>the consultation</i> was considered successful [...] (Nguyen, 2023, p. 5)
Replacement by pronoun	(b) As for the emotional dimension, when <i>doctoral students</i> receive feedback from significant others, a process that is often accompanied by different emotions, <i>they</i> are afforded opportunities to learn to manage emotions in order to enhance the process and results of ADS. (Yang, 2023, p. 3)
Change of Syntactic Category	(c) All students signed the consent forms and agreed to <b>participate</b> in the study, and data collection started in Week 10. It is worth noting that before collecting the data, <b>participants</b> were taught Toulmin's Model of Argumentation. (Yoon & Tabari, 2023).
Truncation	(d) The strong interactional appeal is also evident in how the lecturer addresses the students in a very direct manner. For example, within the 681-word excerpt the lecturer uses <i>the personal pronouns 'you' (20 occurrences)</i> . The 'you' pronoun is only found in its plural form here. It is much more frequent in the Story-likes than in the previous types. <i>The 'you' set</i> can be divided into two subsets corresponding to two distinct functions of the pronoun (Picavet, Henderson, & de Vries, 2023, p. 11)

In (11a), the DP as the subject in the passive voice is written in the same way as the DP in the previous discourse. In (11b), the noun phrase *doctoral students* was replaced by the pronoun *they* in the passive voice. The change of syntactic category refers to the change of the part of speech, such as changing a verb into a noun. For example, the part of speech of

the verb *participate* in (11c) was changed into the noun *participants*. Truncation is the shortening of a phrase as seen in (11d).

Three linguists who are English native speakers were asked to validate the data analysis in order to ensure reliability and validity. To begin with, they were instructed to read the definitions of syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in passive voice. After that, they were instructed to put a tick in either column A or column D. A represents agreement whereas D represents disagreement. If two or three linguists placed a tick in column A, the data analysis gained reliability. However, if only one or none placed a tick in column A, the data needed reanalyzing according to the linguists' suggestions.

## 5. The Results

The results in this study were divided into two sections: English applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks.

**Figure 1**

*Percentages of Passive Voice in Applied Linguistics Research Articles and Travel Guidebooks*

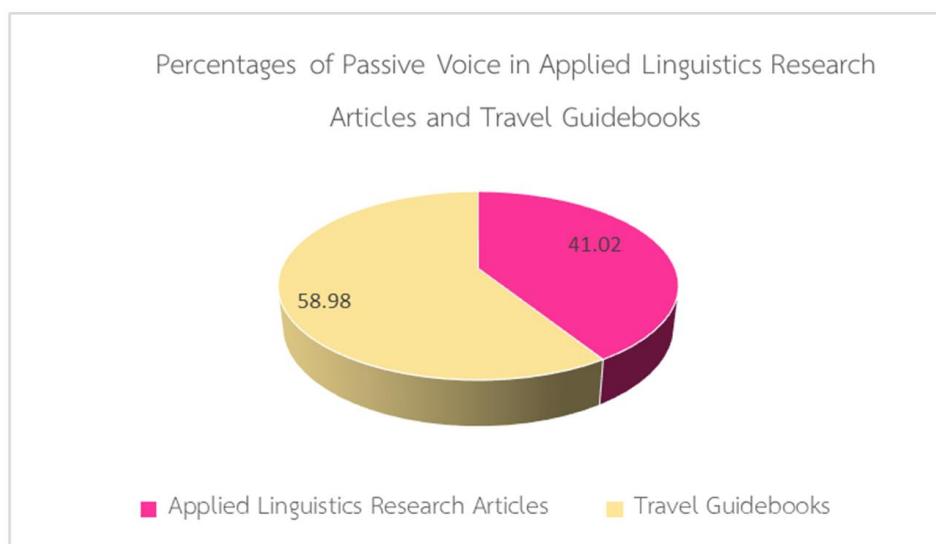


Figure 1 presents the percentages of passive voice between applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks. Approximately 150,000 words were used per dataset. Passive voice use in applied linguistics research articles is lower at 41.02 percent compared to its use in travel guidebooks at 58.96 percent. These data allow us to see that the passive voice is likely to be used with a higher frequency in descriptive writing of places as in travel guidebooks. It seems that the results of this current study provide information in the right direction as places cannot visit us, but they are visited or recommended to be visited, such as *should be visited*, *should be travelled* and *is recommended to go*. This could explain why the passive voice is likely to occur at higher frequency in travel guidebooks.

### 5.1 Quantitative Results of English Applied Linguistic Research Articles

From the 12 articles found in two journals of English applied linguistics, the frequency and percentage of the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in the passive voice are given as follows:

**Table 4**

*Frequency and Percentage of the Syntactic Interpretations of the Raised DP in Passive Voice via Pragmatic Discourse of Givenness*

Syntactic Interpretations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The Same DP	10	62.5
Replacement by Pronoun	3	18.75
Truncation	2	12.5
Change of Syntactic Category	1	6.25
Total	16	100

Table 4 represents frequency and percentage of the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in the passive voice via pragmatic discourse

of givenness. The highest frequency of the syntactic interpretation is the same DP at 62.5 percent. In second place it is replacement by pronoun at 18.75 percent. In third place it is truncation at 12.5 percent. And finally, change of syntactic category appears at 6.25 percent.

## 5.2 The Qualitative Results of English Applied Linguistics Articles.

### 5.2.1 The Same DP

Below is an example of the same DP.

(12) These principles provide guidance for enacting *a CLA approach* in the writing classroom; however, practice details vary vastly by the rhetorical situation (such as audience, purpose, and context). Thus, as Crookes (2021) claims, *a CLA approach* should be implemented concerning institutional, social, cultural, and individual values and their implications.

(Sun, 2023, p. 3)

In (12), *a CLA approach* in the passive voice is mentioned once before in the previous discourse. In academic papers, it appears that the same DP usually occurs with acronyms.

### 5.2.2 Replacement by Pronoun

In addition to the same DP, replacement by pronoun is a change of the previous noun into a pronoun such as *they, he, she, and it*.

(13) As for the emotional dimension, when *doctoral students* receive feedback from significant others, a process that is often accompanied by different emotions, *they* are afforded opportunities to learn to manage emotions in order to enhance the process and results of ADS.

(Yang, 2023, p. 3)

In (13), the pronoun *they* in the passive voice is used to replace the noun phrase *doctoral study*.

### 5.2.3 Truncation

Aside from replacement by pronouns, truncation when used in the passive voice is the process of shortening the information in a previous sentence.

(14) Since none of the participants had formal training in delivering presentations online, selecting both *undergraduate and graduate seminars* ensured various levels of expertise, *both seminars* can be categorized as EMI courses.

(Lindenberg, 2023, p. 69)

In (14), the phrase *both seminars* is the phrase that is truncated from *undergraduate and graduate seminars*.

### 5.2.4 Change of Syntactic Category

Change of syntactic category refers to a change in the part of speech. For example, a verb is nominalized into a noun, called *nominalization* as in (15).

(15) All students signed the consent forms and agreed to **participate** in the study, and data collection started in Week 10. It is worth noting that before collecting the data, **participants** were taught Toulmin's Model of Argumentation.

(Yoon & Tabari, 2023)

In (15), the noun *participants* as the subject of passive voice is changed from the syntactic category of the verb *participate*. The results of this study are discussed in the following section.

### 5.3 Travel Guidebooks

#### 5.3.1 Quantitative results of Travel Guidebooks

There are 11 tokens of the raised DP of the passive voice as found in travel guidebooks shown in Table 5.

**Table 5**

*Frequency and Percentage of the Syntactic Interpretations of the Raised DP in Passive Voice in Travel Guidebooks*

Syntactic Interpretations	Frequency	Percentage
Replacement by Pronoun	17	73.91
The same DP	5	21.74
Truncation	1	4.35
Total	23	100

Table 5 presents frequency and percentage of the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in passive voice in travel guidebooks. The highest percentage of the raised DP in the passive voice in travel guidebooks is replacement by pronoun at 73.91 percent. In second place we see the same DP at 21.74 percent. Finally, in third place we see truncation at 4.35 percent. Change of syntactic category was not found in this dataset. In addition to the quantitative data, the qualitative data is used to support the frequency in this section.

#### 5.3.2 Qualitative Data of Travel Guidebooks

This section provides qualitative data to support the frequency and percentage in the above section. The raised DP in the passive voice via pragmatic discourse of givenness covers replacement by pronoun, the same DP and truncation.

##### 1) Replacement by Pronoun

The given examples are of the raised DP in passive voice being replaced by the pronouns *he*, *she* or *it* as in (16).

(16) (a) In 1830, *Charles IX*, was overthrown and replaced by his cousin, Louise Philippe who ruled until *he* was ousted in 1847.

(McGill, 2021, p. 68)

(b) In 1858 *young Bernadette Soubirous* experienced 18 visions of the Virgin at the Grotte de Massabuelle near the town. *She* was guided to a spring reputed to have miraculous healing powers, endorsed by the Church in the 1860s.

(McGill, 2021, p. 463)

To explain the above token, the pronouns *he* and *she* in (16) are used to replace *Charles IX* and *Bernadette Soubirous*, respectively.

## 2) The Same DP

The same DP refers to the use of the same noun phrases between the raised DP in the passive voice and the DP in previous discourse, as in (17).

(17) This abbey church is an outstanding example of fortress architecture, built in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries by Augustinian monks to protect their monastery. There are two lines of defence: a high stone rampart and, behind it, *the tower* of the church itself, both built with very thick walls. *The tower* looks more like a castle keep and was once pierced by arrow slits.

(McGill, 2021, p. 434)

(b) Villandry was the last great Renaissance *chateau* built in the Loire Valley, a perfect example of 16<sup>th</sup> century architecture. *The chateau* is particularly known for its picturesque formal garden.

(McGill, 2021, p. 302)

The DP as the subject in the sentence of the passive voice is used the same way as the DP in previous discourse, such as *the tower* in (17a) and *the chateau* in (17b).

### 3) Truncation

The truncation of the raised DP refers to shortening the head DP via other forms as in (18).

(18) *Paris's most prestigious cemetery* is set on a wooded hill overlooking the city. *The land* was once owned by Pere de la Chaise, Louis XIV's confessor.

(McGill, 2021, p. 148)

In (18), instead of repeating the phrase *Paris's most prestigious cemetery* again as the subject in the passive voice, it is shortened into the DP *the land*.

## 6. Discussion

From the 12 applied linguistics research articles, 16 tokens, referring to sentences of the raised DP with the passive voice were found in this study. The highest frequency of the raised DP in the passive voice is the same DP. The phenomenon is explained by the norms of consistency in writing academic papers. This explanation is supported by Sword (2021) who indicates that not only do written academic papers need to be interesting in order to get published, but the discipline of academic writing involves clarity, concision and precision as in (19)

(19) From this perspective, a rhetorical sensibility views code-meshing as a matter of agency and advocates for adopting and understanding *translingual practices* based on dynamic and complex rhetorical situations. *Translingual practices* have been increasingly enacted in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) writing classrooms, bringing both benefits and challenges.

(Sun, 2023, p. 4)

(b) [...] have furthermore focused on training in *EMI* contexts, adopting Macaro's definition of EMI as '[t]he use of English to teach academic subjects (other than English itself) in countries and jurisdictions where the first language of the majority of the population is not English' (2018, p. 1). However, the term '*EMI*' has been used quite loosely in the literature.

(Deroey, 2023, p. 2)

*Translingual practices* as in (19a) and *EMI* as in (19b) are those keywords that are likely to appear frequently in the articles. It is necessary for the writers to repeat these keywords again and again in their writing. As a consequence, when their peers use these keywords to search for relevant information, it has a higher tendency that the papers with these specific keywords will appear first in search results for them to read.

However, there are some exceptions. If either the word or phrase appears in adjacent areas, the raised DP in the passive voice is likely to be replaced by a pronoun due to *horror aequi principle* or an avoidance of the same form in an adjacent area as in (20).

(20) Even if these types of examples likely seem quite familiar to us and represent common *metadiscursive practices*, *they* are not commonly reflected in research on metadiscourse.

(Ädel, 2023, p. 5)

In (20), the pronoun *they* as the raised DP in passive voice replaces the noun phrase *metadiscursive practices* due to the avoidance of using the same form in an adjacent area, which is a common practice in English writing.

Another use of pronoun in the raised DP in the passive voice is likely to occur when the coindexation of the raised DP is just a concrete noun, not terminology as in (21).

(21) As for the emotional dimension, when *doctoral students* receive feedback from significant others, a process that is often accompanied by different emotions, *they* are afforded opportunities to learn to manage emotions in order to enhance the process and results of ADS.

(Yang, 2023, p. 3)

In (21), the raised DP in passive voice is replaced with the pronoun *they* as its coindexation as in *doctoral students* is a general concrete noun.

With regards to travel guidebooks, the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in this study are unlike English applied linguistic research articles. It is clearly seen that the proper noun referring to the name of a person or an object will not be repeated, but it is replaced by a pronoun as reproduced in (22).

(22) In 1830, *Charles IX*, was overthrown and replaced by his cousin, Louise Philippe who ruled until *he* was ousted in 1847.

(McGill, 2021, p. 68)

(b) In 1858 *young Bernadette Soubirous* experienced 18 visions of the Virgin at the Grotte de Massabuelle near the town. *She* was guided to a spring reputed to have miraculous healing powers, endorsed by the Church in the 1860s.

(McGill, 2021, p. 463)

Regarding the proper nouns or the names of the writers in English applied linguistic research articles, it is necessary for the researcher to keep repeating the exact authors' name throughout the paper such as Radford (2009) due to *uncertainty avoidance* as many researchers do not know the gender of the authors. It is safer to use the same DP with the author's name. However, travel guidebooks are different as the author can modify the name or proper noun into the pronoun *his* and *her* based upon the genders of historical persons as recorded.

On the other hand, the same DP is likely to be used with concrete nouns, referring to tangible objects as in (23).

(23) This abbey church is an outstanding example of fortress architecture, built in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries by Augustinian monks to protect their monastery. There are two lines of defence: a high stone rampart and, behind it, ***the tower*** of the church itself, both built with very thick walls. ***The tower*** looks more like a castle keep and was once pierced by arrow slits.

(McGill, 2021, p. 434)

The use of exactly the same DP shown in bold in the previous discourse is because the author wants to place emphasis in order to provide comments on the topic about a particular object (Wongkittiporn, 2022a). For example, the author wants to comment that *the tower looks more like a castle keep*. This is because making interesting or appealing comments about a place in a travel guidebook is another way to entice people to travel and visit that place.

## 7. Pedagogical Implications

As mentioned earlier, the present study will be beneficial to learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL). At the same time, many universities

offer an elective course called English for Tourism. Not only can English language learners learn the formats of academic writing and descriptive writing of places, but they can also learn different linguistic features that are actually used in authentic contexts. Learning this way allows English language learners to develop their academic writing skills. Using applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks allows English language learners to learn form, meaning and use at the same time. If grammar, such as pronouns, syntactic categories, and determiner phrases are learned separately, English language learners are likely to be faced with difficulties if they are asked to apply them in use. To assist with this difficulty, this study includes examples of the raised DP in the passive voice in the field for English language learners to learn how to use them in academic writing. To reduce the boredom associated with grammatical study, especially the raised DP in the passive voice, English language teachers could utilize the journals as material for teaching grammar in English classrooms to increase the level of authenticity and practicality in English language learning.

## 8. Conclusion

The present study examines the syntactic interpretations of the raised DP in the passive voice via pragmatic discourse of givenness in applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks at the same time. Supporting the belief that different text varieties or genres are likely to have preferences for their own use (Wongkittiporn, 2022a), the raised DP in passive voice in applied linguistics research articles as examined in this study show that the same DP is a common pattern due to the norm of consistency and systematicity in writing academic articles. It is likely that academic researchers repeat and place emphasis on the same keywords many times through their papers because it allows their papers to be found more easily when other people use specific terms to search

for information. Although the specific terminology is frequently repeated, there are exceptions due to the horror aequi principle and the use of concrete nouns. With the first exception, if the same term is used in an adjacent area, the raised DP in the passive voice is likely to be changed into a pronoun to avoid repeating the same form. With the second exception, the raised DP in the passive voice is likely to be changed into a pronoun if their coindexation is not a specific term or terminology, but it is just a concrete noun.

Unlike English applied linguistic research articles, the raised DP in the passive voice in travel guidebooks is different in that the replacement by pronoun occurs with a higher frequency due to gender orientation. Despite having proper nouns, such as *Charles IX*, the writer tends to avoid repeating the same name again. Rather, the name is replaced by the proper noun *he*.

The results of the current study are limited to only the data of applied linguistics research articles and travel guidebooks. Generalizing the results of this study to other text varieties, such as novels written in English and English newspapers may not be applicable to an optimal level. For future research, alternating other text varieties, such as magazines may contribute something new to the field.

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