Rhetorical Structure of the Book Reviews Published in Pakistani English Newspapers: A Study in Genre Analysis

Atteya Shahnaz

Abstract

Book reviews (BRs henceforth) published in academic journals have been widely studied for the patterns of their moves and evaluation. However, not much attention has been given to the study of BRs published in newspapers which carry much significance because of the role they play in the promotion of a newly published book and in shaping their readers' opinion about whether to buy the book for detailed reading or not. Hence, this article focuses on the study of the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers. Naturally occurring corpus of 162 BRs from seven different Pakistani English newspapers (i.e., The Nation, Pakistan Observer, Daily Times, Pakistan Today, The News International and Dawn) was taken for this study. It makes an interdisciplinary research as it has employed Motta-Roth's model (1995a) of the rhetorical patterns of BRs published in the academic journals for the analysis of newspaper BRs - a form of media text. The moves and sub-functions delineated in Motta-Roth's model (1995a) for the rhetorical organization of BRs published in academic journal were traced in the newspaper BRs. Frequencies of their occurrence were noted and organizational patterns analyzed. Mixed method involving qualitative as well as quantitative techniques was used for the analysis of moves and sub-functions. It helped devising a model for the generic structure of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers. It can be concluded on the basis of the results that newspaper BRs make one sub-genre of the BRs, the other sub-genre being the BRs written for academic journals.

Keywords: newspaper book reviews, rhetorical organization, moves, sub-functions

Introduction

During last two decades of the previous millennium, research remained centered around the study of genre. Collages of linguistic specialists, socio-linguists, ethnography researchers, anthropologists, rhetoric scholars, language educationists and even philosophers have dedicated time and energy to venture into this area. The main catalyst of this academic trend may be the shift in the focus of linguistic research from micro-level formal elements (i.e., phonological and lexico-grammatical) to macro-level elements (i.e., paragraphs, texts and discourses) which has led to discourse analysis and textual linguistics (Ren, 2010).

The genre of academic journal BRs introduces new books to a particular discipline and assesses their value in relation to the development of the field (Gea Valor, 2000; Moreno & Suárez, 2008a & 2008b). However, the BR has remained neglected until very recently and few attempts have

been made to identify the features defining it as a genre of its own. One method that has proved to be useful in the definition and shaping of genres is move analysis (cf. Swales, 1990). In comparison of studies on BR rhetorical structure such as Motta-Roth's (1995a), De Carvalho's (2001), Nicolaisen's (2002), Gea Valor's (2004), and Moreno & Suárez's (2008a) analysis of English and Spanish literary BRs do not yield important cross-linguistic and cross-disciplinary differences in the basic rhetorical organization of BRs. Thus, there seems to be empirical evidence that supports the consideration of the BR as a genre in its own right. On the other hand, some slight variations across academic disciplines and languages have been identified that should also be taken into account if we want to provide a more accurate picture of the rhetorical organization of the BR. For example, De Carvalho (2001) in her study of academic BRs of literature in English and Portuguese reduced the four moves identified by Motta-Roth (1995a) in the latter's study of a corpus of academic BRs of Linguistics, Chemistry and Economics to three moves.

Newspaper genres have been variously used by researchers in the field of genre analysis. However one so-far ignored newspaper genre which has not been examined for its generic structure is the BR section of newspapers, more so in the Pakistani context. This study, thus, aims to explore the rhetorical structure of newspaper BRs. Newspaper BRs are unique in the sense that they are part of media discourse owing to their occurrence in media as well as academic discourse because of the subject they deal with. However the writers and readers of the BRs, that are published in academic journals, are more specialized and fewer in number than the writers and readers of newspaper BRs, one out of many reason of which is the ease of accessibility to general public related to the latter.

Statement of the Problem

Newspaper BRs are expected to be relatively simpler in form and content than the academic journal BRs depending on the factors such as the required qualification and expert knowledge of the book reviewers who write for the newspapers and those who write for the academic journals, the audience who they are written for, the people who they are accessible to and also the purpose for which they are written. The generic structure of newspaper BRs has so far remained unexplored and nothing is known as to how uniform their structure is. Therefore it is significant to study the generic structure of newspaper BRs. This becomes particularly noteworthy in the context of Pakistani English newspapers, where English is a second language for both the writers as well as the readers of these reviews. All this makes the study of the generic structure of newspaper BRs a research-worthy problem.

Research Questions

1. What is the rhetorical organization of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers in comparison with Motta-Roth's (1995a) suggested model for schematic description of the BRs published in academic journals?

2. How frequently do the moves and sub-functions of Motta-Roth's (1995a) suggested model for schematic description of the BRs published in academic

journals occur in the BRs published in seven different Pakistani English newspapers, i.e. The Nation, Pakistan Observer, The Express Tribune, Daily Times, Pakistan Today, The News and Dawn differ?

3. Which elements combine to form a model to elaborate the rhetorical organization of the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers?

Significance of the Study

The significance of this article lies in the fact that it presents the schematic description of a yet unexplored genre of newspaper BRs. Finding out the structure of the newspaper BRs has helped the researcher to speculate if a uniform pattern of composition is being used by the book reviewers who write for the English newspapers in the context of Pakistan as well as what similarities and differences exist between the BRs written for newspapers and those written for academic journals. This is beneficial for Pakistani learners of English as second language and particularly for those who are aspiring to be the future writers of newspaper BRs.

Delimitation of the Study

Due to the time constraint, the researcher has delimited the research to the study of BRs as published in the seven daily national newspapers published in English accredited by APNS, i.e. The Nation, Pakistan Observer, The Express Tribune, Daily Times, Pakistan Today, The News and Dawn, over a time period of 6 months, i.e. from 1St February 2015 to 31St July 2015. Moreover, only the generic structure of these BRs has been explored in this study.

Works Done on Academic Book Reviews

Regardless of the well-known position of BRs in academia, the studies conducted to explore their rhetorical patterns are quite recent (e.g. Motta-Roth, 1995a, 1995b, 1996 & 1998; Carvalho, 2001 & 2002; Suárez & Moreno, 2008). Other researchers have examined the linguistic features typical of the BRs, focusing on, for example, praise and criticism (Hyland, 2000), critical attitudes (Gianonni, 2006; Moreno & Suárez, 2008a, 2008b, 2009), reporting and evaluation verbs (Diani, 2009), rhetorical identity (Tse & Hyland, 2009), phraseology and epistemology (Groom, 2009), and evaluative acts (Shaw, 2009).

Motta-Roth (1995a), in her study of 180 academic BRs belonging to three different disciplines, observes major uniformities of rhetorical organization among all and minor disparities of evaluative patterns among BRs from different disciplines. The textual pattern found uniform across most of the BRs reflects four moves, i.e. introducing, outlining, highlighting parts of and giving closing of the books being reviewed. However disciplinary variations occur between the length of moves and the manner of evaluation because of the differences in writing traditions of each field. After doing an extensive analysis of these 180 BRs, Motta-Roth (1995a) suggested a framework for the rhetorical organization of the academic BRs comprising of four major moves and eleven sub-functions.

Motta-Roth's (1995a) pioneer work in proposing a four-move rhetorical structure model for the academic BRs has later been used by many linguists in their studies, where the model has been applied to other corpora of BRs. The results of some of these further affirmed Motta-Roth's (1995a) model while those of the others suggested minor modifications in the same model. De Carvalho (2001) has used Motta-Roth's (1995a) four-move model in her study of academic BRs written in English and Portuguese. Her analysis revealed interesting observations about differences between the English and the Portuguese cultures of writing reviews. She has, therefore, proposed a slightly different structural organization of BRs by reducing Motta-Roth's (1995a) four moves to three. De Carvalho's (2001) study reveals that the second and the third move, i.e. 'outlining the book' and 'highlighting parts of the book' of Motta-Roth's (1995a) model can be fused into one single move (Move 2).

Similar were the findings of Suárez-Tejerina (2003) in her study of comparison of 40 BRs (20 of Spanish and the other 20 of English). Tejerina (2003) found move 3 of Motta-Roth's model (1995a) missing in most of the Spanish BRs while in others, moves 2 and 3 WEre fused into a single move. Moreover, some other choices for sub-functions were found in move 4 of both Spanish and English BRs. She also observed cross-cultural variations in the realization of evaluative moves.

Suárez-Tejerina and Moreno (2008a) also worked on the literary academic BRs in the cross-linguistic context of English and Spanish to explore their general structure. The results showed an overall similar rhetorical organization for both types of BRs; however the descriptive moves were more developed in the Spanish BRs of literature. Moreover the Spanish BRs were less likely to employ criticism-loaded expressions at the end of the texts. So, most of these studies showed an overall similar rhetorical organization of the BRs with slight variations resulting from different disciplines, cultures and languages that the BRs belonged to.

Studies on Newspaper Book Reviews

Glackin (as cited in Titchener, 2005) makes a distinction between critics and reviewers and suggests what exactly constitutes a newspaper BR. Talking of the newspaper book reviewing, Titchener (2005) suggests that unclear statements and masked subjects do not constitute a literary review; solid arguments and valid instances should be quoted to support opinions and expressions. Titchener (2005) believes that creating space for BRs in newspapers is an efficient and effective promotional tool that helps in finding the target audience. A close kinship between newspapers readers and book readers makes the newspaper BRs a logical tool for creating perception and appreciation about publishing houses and their affiliated authors and their works of art. Pape & Featherstone (2006) propose three rules which the reviewers need to consider in order to make an impressive newspaper BR.

Despite these works and discussions on newspaper BRs in books of media from a theoretical perspective as to what they are structured like and what are the pre-requites for the qualifications of the reviewers or what are

the ethics of composing a review, no significant research in the field of genre analysis has been done on newspaper BRs to practically see what their rhetorical organization is like. In fact this appears as a suggestion for future researchers in Motta-Roth's (1995a) seminal work on academic journal BRs to take newspaper BRs as their data in future works. This highlights the significance of this present study as to what the necessary elements of a newspaper BR are by finding out the rhetorical organization of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers.

Research Methodology

Following a move-analytical approach to genre analysis, this research set out to explore the rhetorical structure of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers. It is, therefore situated within Swales' theory of move analysis (1990, 2004). The study is an interdisciplinary, exploratory research which has employed a textual approach to corpus analysis. It has explored in detail the structure of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers taking Motta-Roth's (1995a) suggested model for the schematic structure of academic BRs as a yardstick. So the framework for the analysis of the purely academic text (i.e. academic journals BRs) has been used as a yardstick to study media text (i.e., newspaper BRs).

This research is quantitative as the frequency of occurrence of each move with its respective sub-functions found in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers (The Nation, Pakistan Observer, The Express Tribune, Daily Times, Pakistan Today, The News and Dawn) has been calculated to see as to how uniform the structures of these newspaper BRs are to establish these as an identifiable genre.

Theoretical Framework

In order to explore the generic structure of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, the researcher chose a model of schematic organization of the academic BR as devised by Motta-Roth (1995a). Motta-Roth (1995a) studied a corpus of 180 academic BRs collected from three different disciplines as linguistics, chemistry and economics. So the BRs were collected from linguistics, chemistry and economics journals in equal numbers, i.e. 60 BRs from each discipline. As a result of information gathered from interviews of the editors, already existing literature on the generic structure of BRs, and the first step detailed qualitative analysis of 60 texts, Motta-Roth (1995a) suggested "an overarching four-part organization" (p. 130) as given:

Move 1 - Introducing the book
Move 2 - Outlining the book
Move 3 - Highlighting parts of the book
Move 4 - Providing final evaluation

Fig. 1 Overarching four-part organization of BRs (Motta-Roth, 1995a, p. 130)

Motta-Roth (1995a) called these four moves as the 'canonical moves' as these were found in a greater number of BRs. Detail examination of the paragraphs corresponding to each move in the BRs revealed "a pattern of rhetorical sub-functions in the interior of each move" (p. 142) as follows:

Move 1	**INTRODUCING THE BOOK**
Sub-function 1	Defining the general topic of the book
	and/or
Sub-function 2	Informing about potential readership
	and/or
Sub-function 3	Informing about the author
	and/or
Sub-function 4	Making topic generalizations
	and/or
Sub-function 5	Inserting book in the field
Move 2	**OUTLINING THE BOOK**
Sub-function 6	Providing general view of the organization of the book
	and/or
Sub-function 7	Stating the topic of each chapter
	and/or
Sub-function 8	Citing extra-text material
Move 3	**HIGHLIGHTING PARTS OF THE BOOK**
Sub-function 9	Providing focused evaluation
Move 4	**PROVIDING CLOSING EVALUATION OF THE BOOK**
Sub-function 10A	Definitely recommending/disqualifying the book
or	
Sub-function 10B	Recommending the book despite indicated shortcomings

Fig. 2 Schematic description of rhetorical sub-functions in Book Reviews (Motta-Roth, 1995a, p. 141)

Although the four canonical moves were consistently found in most of the BRs, there were significant variations in the frequency of occurrence and sequence of appearance of the eleven sub-functions. Sub-functions do not necessarily emanate from one another in an irreversible sequence; they, rather, function as a collection of elements that jointly constitute different moves in a flexible way. It is for these reasons that the term 'sub-functions' is used in the above-mentioned model instead of 'steps' (Motta-Roth, 1995a).

Corpus of the Study

The naturally-occurring corpus was taken for this research which consisted of all the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers from 1st February 2015 to 31st July 2015. The researcher selected only the daily national newspapers accredited by All Pakistan Newspapers Society (APNS). The regional newspapers were excluded from the list and so were the online newspapers. So the seven Pakistani English newspapers taken for this study were The Nation, Pakistan Observer, The Express Tribune, Daily Times, Pakistan Today, The News and Dawn. BRs appearing in all of these newspapers over a period of six months, i.e. February to July 2015 were

collected which made the corpus of this study. As it was a naturally occurring corpus, the no of BRs found in each newspaper varied greatly. The details of these BRs gathered from the seven Pakistani English newspapers are given in the form of tables as Appendix - B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

Qualitative Analysis of Moves and Sub-Functions used in the Pakistani English Newspaper Book Reviews

All moves and sub-functions of Motta-Roth's (1995a) model have been found in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, but in varying degrees and patterns. In Motta-Roth's (1995a) study, the moves generally occurred across paragraph boundaries, with move 1 and 4 occurring in the first and the last paragraphs respectively. However moves 2 and 3, which were relatively longer, were situated in the middle paragraphs of the BRs (Motta-Roth, 1995a). This pattern is not so rigidly found in the present research where sub-functions and thus moves occur time and again and appear to be dispersed throughout the whole texts rather than being limited to specific paragraphs. This tendency can be seen in the table given in Appendix-A. The details of the moves along with their sub-functions as witnessed in the corpus along with the example statements given in the following.

Move 1: Introducing the book

The first move, called the 'opening move', introduces the book being reviewed by consolidating five different sub-functions which are given in the following along with the example sentences from the BRs. However these 5 sub-functions of the first move did not confine only to the opening paragraph of the BRs but were spread over different paragraphs of the reviews (see Appendix A).

M I, SF 1: Defining the general topic of the book

The general topic of the book is defined as a separate, isolated sub-function as in

Her recent work, Power Failure: The Political Odyssey of a Pakistani Woman, is <u>an account of</u> a politician and diplomat born to plenty.
$$\text{(R5; The Express Tribune)}$$

Quite rarely, SF-1 is seen to occur, fused with SF-2, i.e., readership

The book is <u>a collection of period studies</u> by experts which would be highly useful not only for students of history but also for common reader.
$$\text{(R29; DNA)}$$

The general topic of the book is often defined with a mention of the author and in the following instance, even the readers are mentioned in the same statement.

Dr. Jah is the author of several books on public health in English and Urdu; this particular volume is <u>a health guide</u> for ordinary people, for whom Dr. Jah offers some commonsense advice: avoid unnecessary use of medicines, take care of

your diet and the rest will follow.

<div align="right">(R2; Pakistan Observer)</div>

M I, SF 2: Informing about potential readership

Informing about the potential; readership often appears 'embedded' sub-function in SF-1.

His latest offering, Pandra Kahaniyan, is set to give <u>his readers</u> a taste they had more than a quarter of a century ago.

<div align="right">(R157; Books & Authors)</div>

However it typically appears as a 'dislocated' SF occurring within move 4.

New Islamic Schools is a <u>must for those interested</u> in the debates about education but also about the role of religion in Pakistan today.

<div align="right">(R162; Books & Authors)</div>

Motta-Roth (1995a) found these embedded and dislocated SFs in her research, where the first refers to the occurrence of one SF inserted in another SF of the same move in as in the first example above (R157; Books & Authors) and the latter refers to the occurrence of one SF embedded in another SF of a different move as in the second example above (R162; Books & Authors).

M I, SF 3: Informing about the author

The author is typically introduced with the mention of the book under consideration.

<u>*Farkhanda Lodhi's strongest point in her solo Punjabi novel*</u>*, Jand da Angyar, is the language and lack of inhibition.*

<div align="right">(R46; TNS)</div>

Often, much space of the review is given to establishing author's expertise in the relevant field and this is done through the mention of his/ her past successful contributions to writing. This is the reason that in most of the newspaper BRs, it is the author who is evaluated (SF 9) rather than the book under consideration.

Ali Akbar Natiq is <u>an intriguing and polarizing writer</u> in the sense <u>that his Urdu short stories show a maturity of craft and technique</u> ... his short stories and poetry started making an impact after they were published ... his <u>first book of Urdu fiction</u> titled Qaim Deen, containing some of his <u>best short stories</u> ...Natiq <u>highlighted the schism</u> ....

<div align="right">(R42; TNS)</div>

In this and in some other reviews, this sub-function constitutes the longest part of the text. This is different from Motta-Roth's findings who found the second move to constitute the longest move. In the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, this sub-function about authorship is often spread over many of the paragraphs of the text.

An interesting observation is made in the newspaper BRs of autobiographies. As the main character of the story in autobiographies as

well as the author is the same person, therefore the events of autobiographies also constituted the life story of the author and hence lead to a 'fuzzy' category of SF 7 and SF 3 respectively. Suarez and Moreno (2008a) explained these fuzzy categories in their study of academic BRs as the fragments of the BR texts which happened to develop two rhetorical functions at the same time, so that one could not be separated from the other. This is also seen in reviews of books, apart from autobiographies, where the authors relate memories of their real lives in their books. For example,

Along the way, <u>he also relays his memories</u>, <u>talks about his lovely children</u>, <u>shares photos of his family</u>, and repeatedly <u>reminds us how beautiful his wife is</u> in case we have forgotten about it <u>since he last mentioned it two sentences ago</u>.

<div align="right">(R144; Books & Authors)</div>

M I, SF 4: Making topic generalizations

Topic generalization occurs as a fused sub-function with SF 9 (providing focused evaluation); this, therefore, leads to fusion of moves 1 and 3. Fusion of sub-functions (Suarez & Moreno, 2008a) occurs in the following example where the book reviewer purposefully states the topic generalization of the book being reviewed and focused evaluation of this topic generalization at the same time. It is, therefore, an instance of the fusion of SF 4 and 9 as well as the fusion of the moves 1 and 3.

The <u>spillover effect of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the arrival of the mujahideen in Pakistan</u> is used to <u>add a realistic touch</u> to the narrative.

<div align="right">(R6; The Express Tribune)</div>

Sometimes SF 4 forms a fuzzy category along with SF 5 in the Pakistani English newspaper BRs. The topic generalization (reviewer quoting to authenticate his stance) - SF 4 of the following BR is also an effort to place the book in a larger field - SF 5.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, sitar, a stringed instrument of the lute family, is popular in northern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

<div align="right">(R13; Daily Times)</div>

In case of books dealing with historical events or theories (such as Marxism, feminism, etc.), politics and current affairs, SF 4 makes a fuzzy category with SF 1, in some instances while with SF 7 in the others. The first example given below reflect a fuzzy category of SF 1 and 4, where defining the general topic of the book is also at the same time its topic generalization. This is particularly indicated by the initial phrase that puts the topic of the book in its actual historical context.

<u>Set in post-WWI England</u>, <u>Cuckoo Song is a dark fairy tale</u> that also comments on the <u>changes taking place in society</u>: <u>whether it was the depression</u> of those suffering from losing loved ones in the war, or ....

<div align="right">(R88; Books & Authors)</div>

The second example displays a fuzzy category which narrates the contents of the book but also act as generalization of the topic of the book.

With the exception of <u>the four decades following the First World War,</u> *in which* <u>this 'law' did not hold</u> *due to the destruction of extant stocks of capital by war,* <u>Piketty shows</u> *how* <u>an ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor has</u> <u>characterised the world's economies for the last 200 years,</u> *and....*

<div align="right">(R160; Books & Authors)</div>

M I, SF 5: Inserting book in the field

This sub-function is locates the book in its disciplinary field by either focusing on how the news book fills an already existing gap or how it continues an already existing trend or theory.

This book of Khizar Humayun Ansari <u>is unrivalled</u> *in its topicality, content and depth. Moreover, it is an encyclopaedic work containing....* (R31; DNA)

There's been a glut of autobiographies during the last decade and a half ... When retired ambassador Nazar Abbas jumped on the bandwagon, <u>he made</u> <u>sure he had better credentials than the people already on it.</u> (R47; TNS)

*I*n some of the Pakistani English newspaper BRs, SF 5 appears as a fuzzy category with SF 4, an example of which is given under the heading M1 SF 4 from R13, Daily Times.

Like the tendency seen with all other SF, SF 5 also appears in combination with other sub-functions, SF 7 in the following instance.

Then Dr. Jah <u>plunges into terrain not normally found in a physician's manual</u>: *take anti-diabetic Roti bread ... recite some verses of the Quran....*

<div align="right">*(R 2; Pakistan Observer)*</div>

Move 2: Outlining the book

Known as the 'descriptive move', the second move outlines the content of the book by realizing three different sub-functions. Motta-Roth (1995a) found this to be the longest move in her data of academic journal BRs. However in the present research, this was the longest move in some of the newspaper BRs while in other BRs, move 1 was the longest move. Following are the sub-functions of the second move along with the example sentences from the Pakistani English newspaper BRs.

M 2, SF 6: Providing general view of the organization of the book

The general view of the organization of the book is either found as a separate sub-function or it appears in combination with the sub-functions 1, 7 or 9. These four cases are respectively shown in the given examples.

The <u>book is</u> <u>divided into 84 short chapters</u>, *most of which are dedicated to some ailment or another.* (R2; Pakistan Observer)

The <u>book contains 41 poems</u> *that* <u>hint at an inner landscape</u> *observed with a....*
<div align="right">(R57; TNS)</div>

<u>Out of twenty two short stories</u>, *the* <u>first one titled 'Tmasha' (Page 9)</u> <u>reflects</u> <u>upon</u> *the dilemma of aging girls....* (R11; Daily Times)

... having written twelve fairly decent stories with occasional moments of brilliance. (R60; TNS)

M 2, SF 7: Stating the topic of each chapter

This SF is seen in combination with SF 3 as discussed under the heading M I, SF 3 by giving example from R144, Books & Authors. It makes a fuzzy category with SF 4 as given in the example from R160, Books & Authors under the heading M 1, SF 4. It also appears right after SF 6 as part of the same sentence in (R57; TNS) under heading M 2, SF 6 above.

SF 7 is frequently seen to occur with SF 9 (either as a fused SF or one following the other) and in some cases the sequence of their combination occurs so repeatedly in a review that it makes a cyclic pattern.

In his story 'Insaan; you are face to face with a scavenger and ... one feels nauseated. Yet one feels amazed ... Titled 'Muhafiz' the story is well-crafted with a fair share of wit and ribaldry ... Where would you find such unusual character who suffers heavily but doesn't part with his camel! Then how can one forget the masterpiece 'Aurat Ghora Aur Mard' ... The distinct style of merging the dialect gives a refreshing touch to the story. (R55; TNS)

M 2, SF 8: Citing extra-text material

Some reviewers add to the significance of the book by referring to extra-text materials found in the book such as the quotes given by the author in the book to support his stance

The author quoted the comments of Sir Walter and Aldus Huxley about Kashmir (the land of poets) who had called it the 'Era of Plight and Pillage'. (R1; The Nation)

or the numerical values and statistical data used by the author as an evidence to his argument or the tables and graphs to elucidate his arguments

He has provided statistics of imports and exports with Pakistan and rest of the world. (R3; Pakistan Observer)

or the images and illustrations used by the author to make the book more attractive for the readers or mentioning the book cover/ jacket

Fahim Siddiqui's photos of the city's architectural beauty is perhaps what makes this book a real journey through time. (R9; The Express Tribune)

To look at, the jacket is a delicious tomato red with a panel of a choice tea-serving 18th century painting.... (R25; DNA)

and lastly the mentioning of preface or appendices

In his foreword, Tarrar has talked about these stories being a result of.... (R157; Books & Authors)

..., by now the president, making suggestions on the affairs of state (attached as annexure to the book). (R49; TNS)

Move 3: Highlighting parts of the book

The third move evaluates the texts of the books that are reviewed. Motta-Roth's (1995a) analysis revealed this to be the second longest move in academic BRs. However in the current research, it was difficult to suggest its length as it was fused with moves 1 and 2 in most of the cases. Rarely did it occur as a separate, independent move in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers.

M 3, SF 9: Providing focused evaluation

Discourse analysts believe that evaluation is usually interspersed throughout texts and, thus, cannot be strictly classified as a situated discursive act (Labov & Waletzky, 1967 as cited in Motta-Roth, 1995a). SF 9 occurs in cyclic patterns with SF 7 as demonstrated by the example given under the heading M 2, SF 7. In many cases instead of the book's content (SF 7) being evaluated, it is the author and his/ her previous works (SF 3) which are evaluated. Evaluation makes the necessary feature of any BR, hence we rarely find a review that is composed without this SF. SF 9 occurs in combination with many other SF's (e.g., 1, 3, 5, 6, 8). Evaluation is either positive or negative or both; definitive or hedged. However in the Pakistani English newspaper BRs, evaluations is predominantly definitive and positive.

Positive and definitive evaluation is seen in the following example. Also, it is the author's expertise being evaluated rather than the book and its contents.

So, <u>I find him more qualified than most</u> to authoritatively digest and cogently explain what took place on 9/11.... (R4; Pakistan Observer)

Negative and definitive evaluation is exhibited in

It is, therefore, <u>quite disappointing</u> when Salman decides to quote Dr Akhtar Hameed Khan's homage to the architect where (R9; The Express Tribune)

The following example illustrates the hedged and neutral evaluation where the reviewer points out the lacking in the book followed by a justification for the same.

The <u>stories are not really stories</u> in the sense of a proper plot and characterization <u>but these appear to be peeping into a certain situation</u> <u>to expect these novices to create a good story was not being fair enough</u>.

(R36; TNS)

Move 4: Providing final evaluation

Move 4 recounts evaluation as well as functions as the closing of a BR. It acts like the final portion of narratives known as the 'coda' (Labov & Waletzky, 1967 as cited in Motta-Roth, 1995a). It delineates the end of the text and brings the reader back to the world outside the book's text from inside of the text which the reader has been involved with so far as in moves 2 and 3. In Move 3, parts of the book are evaluated while in Move 4, evaluation is provided in terms of the future applications of the book.

Move 4 generally appears to be the closing move coming as a conclusion at the end of the review. However, it is not only expressed

through the two sub-functions given by Motta-Roth (1995a) but a third sub-function of providing neutral summary/conclusion of the book (Suarez & Moreno, 2008a) is found too in the newspaper BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers. All three sub-functions of this last move are mutually exclusive, hence symbolized as 10A, 10B and 10C. There is only one BR in which, surprisingly, both 10A and 10B occur.

Ultimately The Human Body is an engaging look at a difficult subject. While the ideas it explores aren't new or unique, they are delivered very competently and are likely to leave an impact on readers. That said, if you want an action packed, battleground-centred war thriller, then this isn't the novel for you.

(R112; Books & Authors)

M 4, SF 10A: Definitely recommending/disqualifying the book
Only in one BR is the book clearly disqualified following an almost consistent negative evaluation.

The novel that started on a compassionate note about the dispossessed ends up turning them into one monolithic, faceless demon. That's a silly note to end the novel on. (R46; TNS)

Having one case of disqualifying the book affirms the point made in the previous heading that evaluation in Pakistani English newspaper BRs is mostly positive, leading finally to the recommendation of the book. Moreover in majority of the BRs, SF 10A, i.e. definitely recommending the book has SF-2 (readership) embedded within it.

Uprooted is eventually a warm, hopeful book: the sort of story you can't wait for your child to be old enough to read and love the way you did.

(R161; Books & Authors)

M 4, SF 10B: Recommending the book despite indicated shortcomings and vice versa
Only in one BR, a variant of M 4, SF 10B is found which is 'disqualifying the book despite indicated strengths' as suggested by Motta-Roth (1995a) or 'not recommending the book despite indicated strengths' as suggested by Suarez & Moreno (2008a).

Roy gives a hint of awareness to social and racial issues, but his restraint with writing does not allow him to disturb the status quo. It is in this sense I feel that the book fails to rise above its potential. It is written, and perhaps edited and packaged, too carefully. Though all the stories hold your attention, the aftertaste is that of a wasted opportunity. (R60; TNS)

M 4, SF 10C: Providing neutral summary/conclusion of the book
This was an option not found in Motta-Roth's (1995a) study of academic BRs but was presented as a frequently occurring option by Suarez & Moreno (2008a). In the BRs published in Pakistani English newspapers, this was often found. It serves as a face saving SF for the author rather than clearly getting a disqualified status for the book.

The author, in his writings, inculcates his motto of life that his upcoming generation must live in a nation where they will not be judged by their sects or religion, colour and credo but by the content of their character and morality.

(R1; The Nation)

Sufi's book sheds light on Afghanistan's weak and ambiguous stance over Pakistan. ... *The author* *volunteers a solution and argues in favour of* establishing a firm relationship among the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

(R10; The Express Tribune)

Postscript

In a few BRs, 10C (neutral conclusion) at the end of the text is found in addition to a prior existence of 10A or 10B. However as 10A, 10B and 10C are mutually exclusive, Suarez and Moreno (2008a) call this a postscript which indicates a concluding comment or reflection on the book being reviewed. It always occurs at the end of the review after an already present SF from the fourth move.

Turn over the hardback cover of this latest addition to coffee tables books on Karachi and *you will find all the ingredients to let you strike up a conversation* on the city's remarkable history told through its magnificent building. *From the book cover to the way Salman captures the feel of the city's....*

(R9; The Express Tribune)

It is *an important book specially for students of journalism, human rights activists, politicians and people in general*...... *In Waris Mir's life, there's a message for every Pakistani* -.... (R70; TNS)

The sequence of sub-functions of each BR of the corpus chosen for this study are given in Appendix A

Quantitative Analysis of Moves and Sub-Functions found in the Pakistani English Newspaper Book Reviews

The quantitative analysis of the moves and sub-functions of Motta-Roth's model (1995a) reveals which of the moves and sub-functions are consistently found in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers and which ones rarely occur.

Table 1: Cumulative frequency of the occurrence of sub-functions in the book reviews published in the Pakistani English Newspapers (1st February 2015-31st July 2015)

	M-1				
	SF-1	SF-2	SF-3	SF-4	SF-5
The Nation (01)	01	-	01	-	01
Pakistan Observer (03)	03	03	03	02	03
The Express Tribune (06)	06	02	05	03	03
Daily Times (08)	08	-	08	07	06
Pakistan Today (15)	15	03	15	12	08
The News International (43)	40	12	37	34	31
Dawn (86)	85	21	77	65	58
TOTAL (162)	97.5 %	25.3 %	90.1 %	75.9 %	67.9 %

	M-2			M-3	M-4		**SF-10C**
	SF-6	SF-7	SF-8	SF-9	SF-10A	SF-10B	**SF-10C**
The Nation (01)	01	01	01	01	-	-	01
Pakistan Observer (03)	02	02	02	02	03	-	-
The Express Tribune (06)	03	06	02	05	04	-	02
Daily Times (08)	03	08	05	07	-	-	-
Pakistan Today (15)	04	14	05	15	07	03	-
The News International (43)	11	36	13	36	19	06	09
Dawn (86)	25	84	34	86	35	22	24
TOTAL (162)	30.2 %	93.2 %	28.2 %	93.8 %	41.9 %	19.1 %	**22.2 %**

The table for the cumulative frequency of sub-functions in Pakistani English newspaper BRs shows a clear incidence of a greater occurrence of SF-1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 (A, B & C) and much lesser occurrence of SF-2, 6 and 8. The percentage of SF-10 is considered by combining those of SF-10A, 10B & 10C because these 3 sub-functions are mutually exclusive, not the case with the rest of the sub-functions. The same tendency is generally exhibited in case of individual newspaper category BRs. Therefore, even though the pattern of sequence of sub-functions in BRs of different newspaper categories vary considerably, the preference for the existence or non-existence of a sub-function remains the same barring a few exceptions. Like the results of this research, SF- 2 and 8 have an overall percentage of less than 50% and thus considered optional in Motta-Roth's (1995a) study too. Thus readership and citing extra-text material have also been rarely found in Motta-Roth's (1995a) research as is the case here. However SF-6, rarely found in the corpus of the present research, is more frequently found in the corpus of Motta-Roth's (1995a) study. In the present research, defining general topic of the book, talking about the author and the contents of the book, and evaluation receive greatest percentages of occurrence and thus can be called as obligatory/ mandatory sub-functions. This is similar to Motta-Roth's study in case of SF-1, 7 and 9 but different in case of SF-3 because authorship is not much discussed in Motta-Roth's BRs too, just like readership.

Also the percentage of occurrence of SF-1 in Motta-Roth's exemplars of BRs is much less than that in the exemplars of newspaper BRs selected for this study. Making topic generalizations about the book, locating it in the relevant field and recommending/ disqualifying the book receive second highest percentages in the present study and can be called as quasi-obligatory. Topic generalizations are discussed much less rarely in Motta-Roth's (1995a) corpus while recommending/ disqualifying the book is discussed much more frequently in the same as compared to the current study, The frequency of occurrence of SF-5, i.e. placing book in its relevant field is almost the same for both studies.

Considering the relative percentages of the sub-functions of the last move as found in Motta-Roth's (1995a) corpus and the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, there are marked differences too. Only two sub-functions are found in the move 4 in Motta-Roth's (1995a) study, i.e. definitely recommending/ disqualifying the book (10A) and recommending book despite indicated weaknesses and vice versa (10B). However, 3 possible options are witnessed in the newspaper BRs in this study. In addition to 10A and 10B, there is a third possibility symbolized as 10C, which gives a neutral summary of the book instead of recommending/ disqualifying the book. This was also found as one of a few more sub-function of move 4 in a modified model of Motta-Roth's (1995a) framework in the study of academic reviews conducted by Suarez and Moreno (2008a). Many newspaper BRs end with neutral conclusion, i.e., 10C.

A last point of difference is the presence of a postscript in 3 Pakistani English newspaper BRs which never occurred in Motta-Roth's (1995a) corpus. Postscript is not part of any move but appears in some BRs as a concluding comment, in addition to a prior occurrence of any of the three mutually exclusive sub-functions (10A, 10B, 10C) of the fourth move.

The affinities and deviations between the findings of these two studies are interesting as the two vary greatly in terms of the different cultures they belong to and the nature of the texts under study. Motta-Roth (1995a) takes academic journal BRs in her study which are written by professionals or research scholars having a greater degree of expert knowledge of the relevant field and are also meant for the audience that is well-equipped in terms of the background knowledge of the field. This present study, on the other hand, takes, newspaper BRs as its data and these are written by not just educationist but the staff reporters of the newspaper they are published in, people in the editorial board, students and are also meant for a wider audience who may not necessarily have the background knowledge of the field, the book being reviewed, belongs to.

It is apparent from the above-mentioned findings that the BRs chosen for this study, in comparison to Motta-Roth's (1995a) BRs published in academic journals are more general (a greater occurrence of SF-4) and more story based (a greater occurrence of SF-7). These reviews rely more on the popularity and publicity of the authors (a greater occurrence of SF-3) and a definite recommendation/ disqualification is lesser (comparatively lesser incidence of SF-10). However evaluation is there at its full display, hence affirming a universal finding of all-related studies on BRs that this particular genre is primarily evaluative in nature and composition. Last but not least, evaluation in most of the cases is positive and it is often the author being evaluated rather than the book, thus reaffirming the significant role an author has to play in the Pakistani English newspaper BRs.

After calculating the relative frequency of sub-functions as found in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, the relative frequency of the occurrence of moves in these reviews has been noted.

Table 2: Cumulative frequency of the occurrence of moves in the book reviews published in the Pakistani English Newspapers (1st February 2015-31st July 2015)

Newspapers	Moves							
	1		2		3		4	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The Nation (01)	01	100 %	01	100 %	01	100 %	01	100 %
Pakistan Observer (03)	03	100 %	03	100 %	02	66.7%	03	100 %
The Express Tribune (06)	06	100 %	06	100 %	05	83.3%	06	100%
Daily Times (08)	08	100 %	08	100 %	07	87.5%	zero	0%
Pakistan Today (15)	15	100 %	14	93.3%	15	100 %	11	73.3 %
The News International (43)	43	100 %	39	90.7%	36	83.7%	34	79 %
Dawn (86)	86	100 %	86	100 %	86	100 %	81	94.1%
TOTAL (162)	162	100 %	157	96.9 %	152	93.8 %	136	83.9 %

The percentages of the occurrence of moves in the BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers show all the four moves as obligatory as all four occur over 50%. This is why Motta-Roth (1995a) calls them the 'canonical moves'. However there is a slight difference in the percentages of move 4 in Motta-Roth's (1995a) study, where it occurs like all the other moves in over 90% of reviews and the present study where recommending/ disqualifying the book plus the neutral summary is in 83.9 %. One reason of this difference is the complete absence of move 4 in all BRs published in Daily Times. The first move, that is, introducing the book, occurs in 100% of the BRs in this study and the same has been the situation in Motta-Roth's study (1995a). Moves 2 (outlining the book) and 3 (highlighting parts of the book) occur in over 90 % of the Pakistani English newspaper BRs.

Conclusion

The present study takes newspaper BRs as its data and these are written by not just educationist but the staff reporters of the newspapers they are published in, people in the editorial board, students and are also meant for a wider audience who may not necessarily have the background knowledge of the field, the book being reviewed belongs to. From the results of the data analysis, a model has been proposed for the rhetorical organization of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers, which is a modified version of Motta-Roth's model (1995a).

Move 1INTRODUCING THE BOOK

SF 1   Defining the general topic of the book
        and/or
SF 2   Informing about potential readership
        and/or
SF 3   Informing about the author

	and/or	
SF 4		Making topic generalizations
	and/or	
SF 5		Inserting book in the field

Move 2 OUTLINING THE BOOK

SF 6		Providing general view of the organization of the book
	and/or	
S 7		Stating the topic of each chapter
	and/or	
SF 8		Citing extra-text material

Move 3 HIGHLIGHTING PARTS OF THE BOOK

SF 9		Providing focused evaluation

Move 4 PROVIDING CLOSING EVALUATION OF THE BOOK

SF 10A		Definitely recommending/disqualifying the book
	or	
SF 10B		Recommending the book despite indicated shortcomings or Vice versa
	or	
SF 10C		*Neutral conclusion*

POSTSCRIPT

Schematic description of rhetorical sub-functions in BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers over a period of 6 months (1st February-31st July 2015)

The last two options in italics are the additions to Motta-Roth's (1995a) suggested model.

Pedagogical Implications of the Study

The exercise of finding the generic structure of newspaper BRs acts as a priceless tool that can be easily employed in the writing classroom. Appropriate application of this is beneficial for teaching BR writing techniques in the L_2 writing classroom. Likewise these kinds of results may also be useful for designing guidelines for students of ELT as prospective authors of newspaper BRs in each discipline especially because writing BRs for academic journals requires greater expertise and professional experience.

The data chosen for this study comprises the reviews of books belonging to different disciplines. This could be very beneficial for teaching ELT and ESP students about the variations in discourse structure of book reviews of different disciplines. The results of this research can also be used to guide the students of ESP about the differences between the discourse organization of purely academic texts (BRs published in academic journals) and media-academic hybrid texts (BRs published in newspapers). This is also helpful for the students in learning to employ in their writings the promotional strategies that make a characteristic feature of newspaper BRs.

Suggestions and Recommendations

As this is the first attempt of exploring the generic structure of BRs published in the Pakistani English newspapers and has considered a large corpus of 162 BRs from seven different newspapers, many areas could not be touched upon in this article. It, thus, opens many new avenues for the future researchers to study the similar kind of corpus for many different reasons.

1. The discourse markers used for each move and the sub-functions as found in the newspaper BRs can make interesting and more elaborated study.

2. Cross-disciplinary study of newspaper BRs can yield interesting findings and a better understanding of the structure of this genre.

3. Traces of promotion in the language of newspaper BRs will be beneficial in establishing it as mixed genre-having traces of both of academic and media discourses.

4. The additional rhetorical strategies found in the newspaper BR

5. Additional rhetorical strategies such as colored headline, book cover, excerpt and textual quotes that specially make them different from academic journal BRs can be explored in detail.

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Appendix A

Sequence of Sub-functions in the Book Reviews published in the Pakistani English Newspapers (February 2015-July 2015)

	The Nation
R1	[1+3]-3-1-[3+1]-6-5-1(3)-6-7-8-7-[3+7+9]-3-[3+7]-7-9-10-C
	Pakistan Observer
R2	[3+2+1]-5-6-9-[7+5]-9-4-9-4-9-1-9-[10A+2]
R3	[1+3]-1-5-6-7-8-[10-A+2]
R4	[9+3]-[9+3+1+5]-9-[3+9+4]-5-[3+9]-[5+4]-5-[8+9]-[2+10A]
	The Express Tribune
R5	1-3-1-9-3(7)-9-3(7)-9-3(7)-9-3(7)-9-3(7)-3-3(7)-3-9-[10A+2]
R6	4-1-7-9-7-1-9-7-9-5-[5+9]-[4+9]-[9+1]-[5+9]-10-C
R7	[1+3]-1-6-7-4-[10A+2]
R8	[3+3A+1]-[3A+3]-[3A+3(7)]-9-3(7)-9-5-9-[8+10A]
R9	[5+1]-10A-5-7-6-7-8-3-5-9-[7+4]-10-C
R10	[1+3]-1-6-7-3(7)-[3(7)+9]-9-10-C
	Daily Times
R11	4-[1+9+7]-7-[9+7]-7-9-[6+7]-[7+9]-9-3-[3+1]-[3+7]-[9+7]-7-[3+9]-9-4-7-[9+7]-7
R12	[9+3+1]-[3+9]-[3+1(4)]-7-8-7(4)
R13	[9+1]-5-[3+5]-[8+3+9]-[9+7(4)]-7(4)-[3+9+7(4)]-7(4)-[9+7(4)]-7(4)-5(4)-4-[3+7]
R14	[3+1]-[1+3]-[3+1+3]-3-[3+7]-[3+9]-[3+1]-6-7-5(4)-[3+9+7]-[3+9]-[3+9+7]-[8+3]-[3+9+7]-[3+9]-7
R15	4-5-[9+3+1]-3-[7+3]-3-5(4)-7-[7+3]-3-7-[9+7]-7-4-[7+5]-7-[7+5]-[9+3]-7
R16	[4+3+1]-5-4-7-5-[3+4]-4-[3+9+1+5]-4-[3+9]-[3+1]-4-5-[3+5]-5-[3+5]-7(4)-[3+5+9]-7
R17	[1+3]-3-[8+3]-3(4)-[3+7+9]-7-[9+7]-3-[3+9]-7-[9+3]-4-5-4-5-[3+7]
R18	[1+9+3]-3-[3+1]-6-[7+3]-3-[5+3]-3-1-3-[3+1]-[9+5+3]-[3+7]-[3+9]
	DNA (Pakistan Today)
R19	[1+4]-3-7-3(7)-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-[3+1]-3-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-[3+9]-4-4(7)-3(7)-10B
R20	[1+9]-[1+3+3A]-[3+1]-3-3A-[3+3A]-[3A+1]-[9+1]-[9+3+3A]-7-9-7-3A-[3A+9]-8-[3A+4]-[1+5]-[10A+2]
R21	4-3-1-[6+7]-[9+7]-7-[3+9]-9-7-9-7-[9+5]-[7+3+9]-4-5-4-[5+3+9]-9-[9+7]-[3+7]-[3+9]-[3+1+9]-4-[7+3+9]-4-[7+3+9]-[1+9]-7-9-[3+9]-9-[10B+2]
R22	[1+5]-[1+9]-7-[9+7]-7-[9+5]-9-5-3-[3+9]-9-10B
R23	[3+1+7]-3(7)-[1+4]-[3+4(7)]-[9+3(7)]-[3+4(7)]-4
R24	4-[1A+1B]-[3B+1B]-4(7B)-[3A+1A]-4(7A)-4-5-3A-[3A+9]-[1A+9]-[1A+8]-1A-[1A+3A]-[3A+7A]-[3A+9+7A]-[3B+9+7B]-7B-4(7B)-9-7B-[9+7B]-9+5(A+B)]-5-[3C+1C]-3C-1C-[3C+9]-[3C+4]-[1D+3D]-4(7D)-5D-[10A+1D]-[3D+7D]--4-[9+5D]-4
R25	[1+3]-[8+7+9]-8-3-[9+1]-1-6-7-9-7-9-5-[9+3]-7-9-7-[7+9]-[9+7]-[7+9]-4-[9+10A]-[7+9]-9
R26	4-[4+1]-4-[3A+1]-3A-[3A+1]-9
R27	1-[9+1+3+9]-3-[3+4]-3-[9+1]-3-7-[3+7]-[7+9]-7-[3+9]-[7+3+9]-[3+7]-[7+9]-[3+4]-[9+7]-[3+9]-7-9-10A
R28	4-[1+9+5]-[1+3]-3-7-3-[4+3+4]-3-[9+3]-[3+9]-10A
R29	[1+2]-9-6-7-3-[7+3]-[3+7]-9-7-[3+7]-[3+9+7]-[3+7]-7-[3+7]-5-7-[9+7]-7-[3+7]-[9+7]-7-[6+9]-[10A+5]-[3+7]
R30	7-[1+3+4]-[3+9+1]-[4+1]-3-9-6-7-[3+7]-[7+3]
R31	4-[3+1]-7-9-5-10A
R32	[1A+3A]-1A-[8A+3A+9A]-1A-[8A+3A+9A]-7A-[5A+3A+9A]-7A-9A
	3B-[3B+9B+8B]-4B-[1B+3B]-3B-[1B+9B]

R33	3-1-4(7)-8-1-4(7)-[9+4(7)]-[3+4(7)]-4(7)-9-[3+8]-7-10-C
	TNS (The News International)
R34	4-5-[2+A(B)1]-[9+A1]-A7-[9+A3]-[B3+B1+5]-A(B)9-B7-A(B)7-[A(B)9+7]
R35	1-3-4-3(7)-9-3(7)-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-[9+3(7)]-10B
R36	4-[1+3]-1-5-3-5-4-[5+9]-5-1-[3+1]-3-[5+1]-7-[9+7]-7-9-5-9-[10B+2]
R37	4-5-1-[3A+3]-1-5-7-9-3-5-10-C
R38	5-3-[1+3A]-5-4-7-5-7-10-C -4
R39	1(4)-7-10A-3-8
R40	3-1-7-9-7-9-4-[7+5]-1-10-C
R41	4-1-7-9-3
R42	3-1-5-3-7-4-[3+5]-5-3A-9-3A-10A
R43	4-1-4-1-9-1-7-9-7-[8+10A]
R44	4-1-9-6-4-10A
R45	4-6-9-7-9-1-7-9-1-7-9-7-9-10A
R46	4-[3+1]-7-1-7-9-1-9-[9+7]-10A
R47	5- 3(7)-8-9- 3(7)-[9+3(7)]-9-8-10B
R48	5-4-7-4-7-9-10B
R49	[1+3]-[3+1]-3(7)-8-3(7)-9-10-C
R50	[1+9]-3-1-3-1-[7+1+5]-7-3-8-9-10A
R51	5-[3+5]-8-[6+8]-7-8-7-1(4)-[10A+2]
R52	1(3)-3-5-1(4)-5-1(4)-4-[3+4]
R53	1(4)-5-3-7-5-7-5-7-[1+9]- 10-C
R54	[5+3]-3-1-[7+9]-2-7-9-7-[1+9]-[3+7]-7-[1+7]-7-9-[6+9]-9-10A
R55	3-[2+3]-3-[6+1]-3-7-9-7-9-5-7-9-7-9-7-[9+3+3A]-10A-[3A+3+8]
R56	3-5-[3+5]-5-[3+5]-5-3-5-1-9-7-3-5-10-C
R57	5-[1+3]-[6+1]-9-[9+5]-1-9-[9+7]-[9+3]-[5+4]-[10A+2]-5-4(5)
R58	4-1-4-7-[10A+2]-9-4
R59	5-[1+5]-3-1-5-1-9-7-4-7-8-7-8-7-[3+4]-3-[8+4]
R60	[1+3]-5-[6+9]-7-9-7-9-7-10B
R61	5-1-5-3-[10A+2]-9-5-9-5-9-[7+9]-9-5-3-9-5-10-C
R62	4-[1+3]-1-4-7-4-10-C
R63	5-3-1(3)-7-3-9-8-4-7-3
R64	3-4-9-5-3(7)-9-4-1-3(7)-[9+3(7)]-[3(7)+9]-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-4-3(7)
R65	5-[1+3]-1-7-9-3-9-7-4-7-4-7-9-7-[1+5]-10A
R66	1-4-1-4-5-4-5-4
R67	4-3-5-4-1-4-9-[8+9]-5-[4+5]-[4+9]-[8+9]-10A
R68	3-1-9-5-6-[7+3]-[4+9]-6-9-7-10-C
R69	5-3-[5+3A]-[1+4]-5-[3A+3]-1-[3A+3]-4-1-9-5
R70	4-[1+3]-[1+3A]-8-4-[3+1]-7-[10A+2]-7-8-10-C
R71	4-3-1-6-7-9-[10B+2]
R72	4-1-7-3-9-7-4-[9+1]-4-[10A+2]
R73	5-3-[10A+2+8]-1-4-[1+9]-[6+9]-[10A+2]
R74	5-4-[5+3+9]-6-7-8-5-7-9-7-[10A+2]
R75	[3+5]-[1+9]-4-7-9-4-9-4-1-5-9
R76	3-4-3-4-3-[3+1]-[5+3]-9-5-9-[3+5]- 10-C
	Books & Authors (Dawn)
R77	3-[8+3]-[3+1]-9-[9+7]-7-[7+9]-[9+7]-[3+7]-4-[9+7]-7-9-[3+7]-8-9-8-7-[5+8+3]-7-10A-4-[3+9]
R78	3-5-3-5-4-9-7-[9+7]-7-10A
R79	[1+5+2]-[3+1]-9-5-4-8-4-6-7-9-10-C

R80	4-1-[3+4]-7-5-7-9-[10A+5]
R81	3-1-8-3-[9+3]-3-[3+1]-1-7-9-7-[9+7]-[9+3]- 10-C
R82	4-1-5-6-7-[8+9]-9-7-8-9-[10A+8]-4
R83	7-1-[9+3]-9-4-7-[9+3]-7-[9+3]-9-1-9
R84	[1+3+3A]-8-[9+5]-5-4-9-1-9-7-1-9-7-[8+9+7]-9-10B
R85	3-1-[8+9]-4(5)-1-[8+9]-1(4)-1-9-7-9-10B
R86	5-[3+5]-[1+5]-3-[6+1]-9-[4+1]-[9+1]-[9+7]-[7+9]-9-7-[9+7]-[7+9]-7-[2+10B]-9-[7+9]-[9+7]-[10B+2]-4
R87	4-1-4-5-4-[9+1]-7-5-4-7-5-7-4-[10A+2]-4
R88	7-1-7-[9+7]-9-[9+7]-[9+1(4)]-[9+4+7]-[9+3]-[1+9]-9-5-10A
R89	3-1-4-3-1-3(7)-3-4-[9+1]-4(7)-[3+4]-[7+9]-3-[10A+2]
R90	[3+9]-[1+3A]-[8+3A]-[9+5]-4-3-1-[3+9]-7-[9+7]-[8+9]-7-[3+7]-[9+7]-9-7-9-8-10-C
R91	4-[1+5]-1-7-[9+7]-[9+2]-[2+9]-[6+9]-7-[9+7]-[7+9]-9-[10B+2+4]
R92	[3+1]-[1+9]-1-7-[7+9]-7-[7+9]-7-[7+9]-[10A+2]-9
R93	4-1-7-[9+1]-9-[3+8+9]-9-[3+9]-9-[3+1+9]
R94	4-1-3-6-7-[9+1]-]3+4]-[3+4(7)]-9-7-10-C
R95	4-5-1-6-1-7-4-1-5-9-10A
R96	[1+3]-6-1-[9+5]-[5+3+9]-3-[1+9]-1-[5+1]-[7+9]-9-7-[3+9]-9-7-9-[7+9]-7-9-10-C
R97	3-1-[9+7]-7-6-7-9-[7+5]-[1+5]-[9+5]-10A
R98	5-1-7-9-7-9-7-[9+7]-[9+4]-[7+9]- 10-C
R99	4-1-7-1-4-9-3-1-5-1-7-10A
R100	4-5-4-[A3+B3]-A(B)1-5-A3-[A7(4)+9]-A7(4)-4-[A3+B3+5]-B7(4)-B9-[A1+B1]-4-[B1+5]-A(B)9-4-10A-4
R101	[9+8+1]-[1+9]-1-[6+3]-[1+3A]-[3+3A+1]-1-7-9-[4+1+9]- 10-C
R102	1-[1+9]-1-[1+4]-4-9-7(4)-[9+4]-4-9-4-9-10-A
R103	4-1-[3+9]-1-4-7-[9+7]-[7+9]-7-10B
R104	4-[5+1+3]-1-3-[3+4]-5-4-5-4(7)-9-4(7)-4(7)
R105	5-[1+5]-7-4-7-[9+5]-9-[9+4]-9-10A
R106	[3+1]-[3+9]-[1+9]-7-[3+9]-7-[3+9]-7-9-[3+7]-10A
R107	[3+1]-[1+5]-6-3-1-[8+3]-5-1-7-[9+3]-[3+5]-[3+9]-3-[3+9]-[9+3]-3
R108	[1+5+9]-7-[1+3+9]-7-[1+5+9]-7-[1+5+9]-3-[3+9]-[10A+8]
R109	4-[3+8+1]-8(1)-[7+9]-7-[3+7]-7-[3A+1+9]-9-7-[9+7]-9-3-[9+7]-7-[3+7]-[9+7]-[3+7]-[3+9+7]-9-[3A+3+9]-9-7-10-C
R110	3-[1+9]-4-1-[1+9]-3-[1+8]-[3+9]-[9+3]-[3+7]-[3+9]-7-[3+9]-3-[3+9]-7-[3+7]-[3+9]-[3+7+9]-7-[3+7]-4-[3+7]-10A
R111	4-5-4-[3+1]-1-5-1-6-7-9-7-9-[10A+2]
R112	[5+1]-1-6-7-[1+3+6+7+9]-9-[7+9]-[9+7]-[3+9]-[3A+9]-10A-10B-9
R113	[2+4]-3-[1+3]-3(7)-[3(7)+9]-3(7)-9-[7+9]-3(7)-[9+7]-[9+3(7)]-3(7)-[7+9]-[3(7)+9]-10-C
R114	[3+1]-[1+9]-7-[9+7]-7-[3+7]-7-[3+7]-9-1-9-7-[3+9]-7-10A
R115	[3+1]-1-9-7-9-7-9-7-9-7-[3+9]-9-[3+1+9]-[5+9]-[9+7]-9-7-9-[7+9]-[5+9]-4-9-10A
R116	4-5-[1+3A+5]-[3+3A]-[4+1+9]-6-9-[9+7]-7-[9+7]-7-9-[7+9]-9-7-9-[3+9+7]-9-10B
R117	3-5-3-[1+3]-9-[5+9]-[3+1]-3-[1+3]-[3+7]-3-[7+3]-9-[3+9]-7-9-10B
R118	3-[3+9]-4-[5+3+9]-3-1-3-1-7-9-7-8-7-4-[9+7]-7-5-[3+7]-7-4-3-10-C
R119	[3+1]-8-3-[8+5]-[1+3]-3(7)-[8+9]-[3+9]-5-3-7-3-9-3(7)-3-[7+9]- 10-C
R120	[3+1]-[1+5]-1-[5+1]-3(7)-5(4)-3(7)-4(5)-[1+3(7)]-5(4)-3(7)-9-[4+3]-3(7)-[1+3]-5(4)-3(7)-8-3(7)-9-5(4)-4-5(4)-4-9-4-1-3-10-C
R121	[1+3+9]-1-[1+9]-[1+7]-7-[9+1]-[3+9]-[1+9]-[9+1]-[3+9+7]-[7+9]-[3+7]-[7+5+9]-[3+9]-7-[3+7+9+5]-5(4)-9-[9+4]-9-[10B+2]
R122	7-[1+3]-7-[1+5]-1-[3+9]-7-[3+9]-9-7-1-[3+9]-[1+9]-[3+9]-[1+9]-[1+9+3]-10A
R123	[1+3]-4-1-9-7-9-3(7)-9-5-7-[1+9+4]-10-C
R124	3-[1+9+3A]-9-7-9-5-7-[10B+2]

R125	[4+1]-1-[1+9]-5-[1+9]-3-4(7)-3(7)-4(7)-3(7)-4(7)-[9+3(7)]-4(7)-[3+9+1]-9-10A
R126	5-[3+1]-[1+3]-[5+3]-3-1-[4+1]-7-[3+7]-[3+7+9]-[3A+9]-10A-[7+3+9]-9
R127	7-[7+3+1]-7-4-7-4-[7+4]-8-7-4-7-9-[3+9]-[7+4]-4-9-[4+1]-[8+9]
R128	1-7-1-9-10A
R129	[1+3+3A]-[8+3A+3+4]-6-7-9-[3+9+4]-7-9-[7+9]-[5+3+9]-7-[7+5]-[3+9]-7-[9+3]-[7+9]-9-[7+9]-7-[3+9]-9-5-10A
R130	4-[3+1]-3-[3+7]-9-7-[9+7]-[3+1]-7-[3+7]-7-[3+1+5]-[3+7]-7-[3+4]-9-10-C
R131	3-[1+9]-[10A+2]-4-[5+9]-[1+9]-5-[8+1+9]-[8+3+9]-8-[1+9]-[9+4]-[3+9]-[3+9+4(7)]-[3+4(7)]-7-9-4(7)-[3+9]-3(7)-4(7)-9-4(7)-[3+9]-[3+4]-[7+9+3]-3(7)-4(7)-[1+3+9]-[1+3A]-[8+9]-9-[1+9]-[1+3A+3]
R132	3-1-[3+1+9]-[1+4]-9-1-[1+5]-8-[9+7]-[3+8]-[3+4]-[4+1+9]-[9+7]-9-7-9-10A-[1+5]
R133	5-4-[5+1+3+9]-[3+1+5]-4(7)-9-4(7)-4-[4+10A]
R134	4-1-3+1-1(4)-4(7)-5-4(7)-9+4(7)-4(7)-9+4(7)-4(7)-9-3+9-10A
R135	4-1-4(7)-[3+9]-3-[3+1]-7-[5+9]-7-6-7-[3+9+1]-[1+9+3]-9-10B
R136	4-[3+9]-3-1-3-[1+9+7]-7-[3+9]-3-7-9-[9+7]-7-3-4-7-[3+9]-[3+1]-[3+9+4]-[10A+5]
R137	4-1-[3+1]-[3+9]-[2+1+9]-9-6-[3+9]-7-[9+3]-7-[7+3+9]-[3+9]-[9+3]-[9+7]-[9+3]- 10-C
R138	[3+1+9]-3-1-[7+9]-7-9-7-9-7-9-7-[9+7]-10-C
R139	[3+1+9]-[3+1]-[8+1]-[6+7]-[3+9+7]-7-[3+7+9]-7-[7+9]-7-[9+7]-[3+9+7]-[3+9]-7-10-C
R140	[3+1]-4-[1+9+4(7)]-[5+9]-4(7)-[3+9+4(7)]-4(7)-10-C
R141	[3+1]-4-5-[5+9]-5-4-[1+3]-3-[1+3+9+8]-4(7)-5-10A
R142	1-3-9-3-[6+5]-6-[3+4]-6-7-[7+9]-[3+7]-[7+9]-7-4(7)-[3+9]-[3+8]-9-[3+8]-7-[3+7]-4-9-[8+9]-9-5-4-10B
R143	[3+9]-1-[3+9]-3-[9+3]-1-7-6-7-9-[3+9]-10-C
R144	4-[3+1]-[9+1]-[9+6]-7-3-3(7)-1-7-[3+9]-[7+9]-[3+9]-[2+1+9]-10A
R145	[3+1]-[9+1]-1-[1+4]-1(4)-6-7-[8+4]-4(7)-1-9-7-4-[9+1]-9-7-[3+9]-[10A+2]-9
R146	3-1-[8+1]-[5+1]-7-[3+9]-7-[3+9]-[1+9]-[3+9+7]-7-9-[3+9]-9-10-C
R147	[5+3+1]-[3+1(4)]-1-[8+9]-[1+9]-7-7(4)-[3+9+7]-[5+1+9]-9-[9+7]-10B
R148	[1+3]-[1+9]-7-[9+7]-9-7-9-7-[9+7]-9-[8+9]-9-7-[9+7]-[10B+2]
R149	[9+3+1]-1-9-4-7-[3+9+1]-9-[9+7]-[5+9]-9-7-9-7-[9+2]-10B
R150	4-1-7-9-[2+9]-9-10B
R151	4-[1+9]-9-5-[4+9]-[5+9]-9-3-[1+9]-9-7-[7+9]-9-10-C
R152	3(7)-[3+1]-3(7)-[9+4(7)]-[3+4(7)]-4(7)-9-[3+4(7)]-[9+3(7)]-4(7)-[3+4(7)]-9-[3+4(7)]-9-10B-9-[8+9]
R153	4-3-[3+1]-[3A+9+1]-4(7)-[3+2+9+1]-4(7)-[3+4(7)]-9-10-C
R154	7-[3+1+5]-[5+4]-[3+1]-[9+4]-[1+9]-9-[4(7)+3+9]-[9+4(7)]-[3+4]-[9+7]-[3+4(7)]-[9+7]-10B-5
R155	4-3-[3+9]-[3+9+1]-[3+9+4]-[1+9+8]-8-6-[7+3+9]-[3+9]-7-[3+9]-7-[3+9+7]-7-9-[9+3]-[3+9+7]-[1+9+3]-[3+5+9]-10-C
R156	[1+3]-[1+4+9]-9-7-4-7-[8+7]-[9+7]-7-10-C
R157	3-[1+2]-[6+1]-[3+9]-[9+1]-[3+4]-[3+9]-9-[3+9-3+4]-[4+9]-[8+1]-9-7-[9+3]-[9+7]-[9+3+1]-7
R158	4-[3+1]-5-1-7-[3+9+4]-4(7)-[6+9]-[8+9]-9-[3A+9]-10B-[3+9+1+9]
R159	4-3-[3+9]-3-[5+1+9]-9-[9+5]-7-1-9-7-[9+7]-5-9-[3+9]-10B
R160	[1+5+9]-9-[4+9]-[9+3+1]-[8+3+4(7)]-[8+4(7)]-[3+9+4(7)]-[3+9]-[1+9]-4(7)-[3+9]-9-4(7)-5-4(7)-9-5(4)-10B
R161	1-[3+1]-1-7-9-7-9-3-9-[10A+2]
R162	4-[3+1]-[3+7]-4(7)-7-[3+7]-8-7-[3+7]-[3+5]-[1+5]-[3+9]-[3+7+9]-[3+9]-[10B+2]