

## Form 2B

**City University of Hong Kong**  
**Information on a Course**  
**To be offered by Department of English**  
**with effect from January 2011**

### Part I

<b>Course Title:</b>	English for Academic Research and Publication
<b>Course Code:</b>	EN8012
<b>Course Duration:</b>	9 weeks
<b>Credit Units:</b>	1 (Total contact hours 18)
<b>Level:</b>	R8
<b>Teaching Pattern:</b>	Lecture/tutorial/workshop
<b>Medium of Instruction:</b>	English
<b>Prerequisites:</b> ( <i>Course Code and Title</i> )	Nil
<b>Precursors:</b> ( <i>Course Code and Title</i> )	Nil
<b>Equivalent Courses:</b> ( <i>Course Code and Title</i> )	Nil
<b>Exclusive Courses:</b> ( <i>Course Code and Title</i> )	Nil

## Part II

### 1. Course aims:

The course aims to provide students with the language skills and writing strategies necessary for writing dissertations, and authoring research papers for publication in international-refereed journals.

### 2. Course intended learning outcomes (CILOs)

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

No.	CILOs	Weighting
1	describe the generic formats of theses and research articles and adapt the formats in order to organize their research writing effectively;	15%
2	describe and present in coherent fashion the essential types of information needed in the key sections of a thesis and a research article;	25%
3	describe and employ various linguistic conventions and strategies of citation needed to create well-integrated, meaningful prose and to establish their own authorial voices when drawing on others' work in their writing;	25%
4	describe and employ various strategies and linguistic resources needed to construct cogent arguments;	15%
5	describe the process of journal publishing as well as the various strategies needed and apply the knowledge to publish parts of their theses in international refereed journals.	20%

### 3. Teaching and learning activities (TLAs)

ILO No	TLAs	Hours/week
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Interactive lectures</li><li>▪ Small group discussions</li><li>▪ Guided analyses of different types of research texts such as qualifying reports, theses and research articles</li><li>▪ Short writing tasks</li><li>▪ Language exercises</li></ul>	15 hours (about 7.5 weeks)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Interactive lectures by course instructors and invited speakers such as journal editors, reviewers and prolific writers</li><li>▪ Small group discussions</li><li>▪ Guided analyses of discipline-specific journals</li><li>▪ Guided analyses of papers published by PhD students.</li><li>▪ Short writing tasks</li></ul>	3 hours (about 1.5 week)

#### 4. Assessment activities/tasks

CILO No	Type of assessment activities/tasks	Weighting	Remarks
1-5	<p>1. <i>Producing a research text</i></p> <p>Students will be asked to produce one substantial piece of research writing aimed for a qualifying examination (e.g., one part of a qualifying report, one chapter of a thesis, etc.) or a draft of a manuscript aimed for publication in an international refereed journal.</p>	80%	Nil
4	<p>2. <i>Writing a short critique</i></p> <p>Students will be asked to write a critique of one published work or a group of related published works.</p>	20%	Nil

#### 5. Grading of student achievement:

Grading pattern: Pass (P) and Fail (F). Grading is based on student performance in the two assessment tasks below.

##### Producing a research text

Letter Grade	Grading criteria in relation to CILOs
P	<p><b>Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writing carries the essential ideas expected of the genre/genre-part that the writing represents.</li> <li>The ideas are communicated clearly, effectively and succinctly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Use of citations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive reading is evident as reflected by the number of sources cited.</li> <li>Cited ideas are in general meaningfully engaged and are well-synthesized.</li> <li>Authorial voice is evident.</li> <li>Sources of cited ideas are properly documented and formatted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Development of arguments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arguments are well-supported and well-developed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Organization and format</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writing is effectively sectioned.</li> <li>Ideas within and across sections are well-connected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Language</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writing displays an appropriate mastery of the English language the scholar register.</li> <li>No plagiarism is detected.</li> </ul>

F	<p><b>Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The piece is on the whole incomplete and many essential ideas are missing.</li> <li>• Ideas are vaguely communicated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Use of citations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The piece carries very few citations.</li> <li>• Cited ideas do not cohere and the purposes of citing them are mostly unclear.</li> <li>• Authorial voice is in general lacking.</li> <li>• Sources of cited ideas are inadequately documented and/or poorly formatted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Development of arguments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arguments are poorly supported or under-developed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Organization and format</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectioning is ineffectively done.</li> <li>• Continuity of ideas within/across sections is lacking.</li> </ul> <p><b>Language</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The writing displays a poor command of the English language and the scholar register.</li> <li>• Plagiarism is detected.</li> </ul>
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### Writing a short critique

Letter Grade	Grading criteria in relation to CILOs
P	<p><b>Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The writing provides a summary and a critique of a published work(s).</li> <li>• Content of the published work(s) is accurately represented in the summary.</li> <li>• The critique is cogently developed and demonstrates an adequate use of argumentation techniques discussed in the course (e.g., grounds, warrants, backing, qualifications, rebuttals, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>Organization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The writing is well-organized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Language</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideas are communicated clearly, effectively and succinctly.</li> <li>• The piece reflects an appropriate mastery of the English language and the scholarly register.</li> <li>• No plagiarism is detected.</li> </ul>
F	<p><b>Content</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Either the summary of the published work(s) or the critique is missing.</li> <li>• The content of the published work(s) is inaccurately presented.</li> <li>• The critique is under-developed and on the whole lacks cogency.</li> <li>• Use of argumentation techniques discussed in the course is either absent or inadequate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Organization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The writing is poorly organized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Language</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a general lack of clarity in the ideas communicated.</li> <li>• The writing reflects a poor command of the English language and the scholarly register.</li> <li>• Plagiarism is detected.</li> </ul>

## Part III

### Keyword syllabus:

Authorial voice, citation conventions, citation strategies, constructing arguments, research articles, thesis formats, thesis writing, writing for publication.

### Recommended Readings:

- Artemeva, N. (2000). Revising a research article: Dialogic negotiation. In P. Dias & A. Paré (eds.), *Transitions: Writing in academic and workplace settings* (pp.74-87). Cresskill, N.J.: Hampton Press Inc.
- Brett, P. (1994). A genre analysis of the results section of sociology articles. *English for Specific Purposes*, 13, 1, 47-59.
- Casanave, C. & Vandrick, S. (eds.) (2003). *Writing for scholarly publication: Behind the scenes in language education*. Mahwah, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2003.
- Flowerdew, J. (2008). Scholarly writers who use English as an Additional Language: What can Goffman's "Stigma" tell us? *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 7, 77-86.
- Flowerdew, J. & Dudley-Evans, T. (2002). Genre analysis of editorial letters to international journal contributors. *Applied Linguistics*, 23, 4, 463-489.
- Gosden, H. (2003). 'Why not give us the full story?': Functions of referees' comments in peer reviews of scientific papers. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 2, 87-101.
- Hart, C. (1998). *Doing a literature review: Releasing the social science research imagination*. London: Sage.
- Holmes, R. (1997). Genre analysis and the Social Sciences: An investigation of the structure of research article discussion sections in three disciplines. *English for Specific Purposes*, 16, 4, 321-337.
- Kamler, B. (2008). Rethinking doctoral publication practices: Writing from and beyond the thesis. *Studies in Higher Education*, 33, 3, 283-294.
- Kanoksilapatha, B. (2005). Rhetorical structure of biochemistry research articles. *English for Specific Purposes*, 24, 269-292.
- Kourilova, M. (1998). Communicative characteristics of reviews of scientific papers written by non-native users of English. *Endocrine Regulations*, 32, 107-114.
- Kwan, B. (2006). The schematic structure of literature reviews in doctoral theses of applied linguistics. *English for Specific Purposes*, 25, 30-55.
- Kwan, B. (2008). The nexus of reading, writing and researching in the doctoral undertaking of humanities and social sciences: Implications for literature reviewing. *English for Specific Purposes*, 27, 42-56.
- Kwan, B. S.C. (2009). Reading in preparation for writing a PhD thesis: Case studies of experiences. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 3, 180-191.
- Kwan, B.S.C. (2010). An investigation of instruction in research publishing in doctoral programs: The Hong Kong case. *Higher Education*, 59,1, 55-68.
- Lim, J. M. H. (2006). Method sections of management research articles: A pedagogically motivated qualitative study. *English for Specific Purposes*, 25, 282-309.
- McNabb, R. (2001). Making the gesture: Graduate student submissions and the expectation of journal referees. *Composition Studies*, 29, 1, 9-26.

- Meloy, J. M. (2002). *Writing the qualitative dissertation: Understanding by doing (second edition)*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Murthy, U.S., & Wiggins, C. J., Jr. (2002). Why manuscripts are rejected: An analysis of JIS rejections. *Journal of Information Systems*, 16, 41-48.
- Peacock, M. (2000). Communicative moves in the discussion section of research articles. *System*, 30, 479-497.
- Peters, R. L. (1997). *Getting What You Came For (revised edition)*. New York: Noonday.
- Ridley, D. (2008). *The literature review: A step-by-Step guide for students*. Thousand Oak, Calif.: Sage.
- Swales, J.M. & Feak, C. (2000). *English in today's research world*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Swales, J. M. (2004). *Research genres: Explorations and applications*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Weissberg, R. & Buker, S. (1990). *Writing up research: Experimental research report writing for students of English*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall Regents.

**Online Resources:**

- On-line theses available at the CityU library website
- Concordancing tool: AntConc (<http://www.antlab.sci.waseda.ac.jp/software.html>)
- Licensed EAP corpus: MICASE

**Returned by:**

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**Date:** August 18, 2010