

Topic 1. English as an academic lingua franca

OUTLINE

1. English as an academic lingua franca (ELF) in the context of globalization.
2. Types of institutional discourse.
3. The concept of academic writing. Characteristics of academic writing.

Assignment 1. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words:

1/ As a result of globalization, higher education institutions throughout the world are adopting English for parts of their education. Higher education is becoming increasingly _____ and thus linguistically _____, for educational, idealistic and financial reasons.

2/ However, ELF is especially crucial as a communication tool in certain disciplines. In no professional area is the use of English more necessary for the cross-fertilization and transfer of knowledge than in science and technology. For this reason, engineers and scientists should acquire _____ skills pertaining to knowledge in their respective fields. If they wish to be competitive, they must publish their _____ and disseminate their findings in English.

As previously mentioned, communicative competence in scientific and technical communication goes far beyond a certain fluency in the _____. Rather, it also means an understanding of other aspects of _____ such as how to vary intonation, rhythm, and sentence structure to argue one's viewpoint, and present content in such a way as to interest and persuade an audience. It signifies an understanding of the differences between oral and written communication, the contexts of scientific and technical interaction, and the texts that are typical of each context.

3/ Communication in scientific discourse refers to both _____ and _____ communication and often involves methods of reasoning as well as vocabularies used to present information, conclusions and ideas.

Assignment 2. What terms relating to *discourse* are defined below:

_____ is a polysemantic term, which is frequently used in modern studies in philosophy and sociology, as well as in literary studies and linguistics. In the Anglo-Saxon and American linguistic tradition _____ is understood as a coherent stretch of speech, longer than a sentence. _____ is also concerned with the language use in social contexts and interaction between speakers [Stubbs 1983]. <http://scodis.com/for-students/glossary/discourse/>

_____ – communication within the established social institutions of the society [Dijk, van, 2008]. In some linguistic works the notion of “_____” is understood as “the _____ produced in social institutions that presuppose communication as a constituent part of their organization” [Шейгал, 2000, с. 43]. It is “a specialized clichéd type of communication among people, who might not know each other in person, but should communicate in accordance with the regulations of this community” [Карасик, 2002, с. 292]. <http://scodis.com/for-students/glossary/discourse/>

_____ is the processes and methods used to communicate and debate scientific information. _____ focuses on how to arrive at and how to present scientific ideas and thoughts, taking into account a diverse range of audiences. Those audiences include peers, students, teachers, the general public, business and government organizations, or any other potential audience that may benefit from or contribute to scientific theory and consensus. <https://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-scientific-discourse.htm>

Assignment 3. Write 3-4 sentences to sum up about the English-speaking scientific discourse.

Assignment 4. Describe the following concepts: *speech community* (дискурсивна спільнота, мовленнєва спільнота), *scientific community* (фахова спільнота, наукова спільнота). Use the following words and expressions:

addressee / recipient oriented	rules of communication
culture	speech act/s
international communication	to share
language	

Assignment 5. Render the following into English:

Поняття «академічний дискурс» охоплює різні види комунікації, до якої залучаються представники академічного середовища, а отже він є продуктом професійно орієнтованої взаємодії в академічному середовищі. Це означає, що науковий та академічний дискурси співвідносяться як частина і ціле. Академічний дискурс значно ширше поняття, оскільки охоплює, наприклад, спілкування між студентами або колегами після конференції, обговорення доповідей у неформальній обстановці тощо. У цілому, академічний дискурс, залежно від підходу до його розгляду, може бути схарактеризований як інституційний, науковий чи дисциплінарний, а також як спеціалізований різновид комунікації.

Імовірно, що жанрове різноманіття академічного дискурсу обумовлено тим, що освіта як процес саморозвитку та самореалізації учасників цього процесу, набуває різних форм. Так, скажімо, жанри письмового академічного дискурсу можуть бути представлені дискурсом курсових та випускних кваліфікаційних робіт, наукових статей, дослідницьких та грантових проєктів, дисертацій, роздаткового матеріалу тощо.

Assignment 6. Watch the 7-min video *An Introduction to Academic Writing*:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyTLoz6aHA>

Answer the questions:

1. What 4 questions does the speaker intend to answer?
2. Can you answer these questions?
3. Compare your answers to those of the speaker.

Assignment 7. Read the following passage about *Academic Writing* and correct the mistakes:

1 Academic writing is also used for publications that are read by teacher and
2 researchers or presented at conferences. A very broad definition
3 of academic writing could include any writing assignment given in
4 an academic setting. Here is a list of documents where academic writing is
5 used.

6 Academic writing is, of course, any formal written work produced in an
7 academic setting. While academic writing comes in many forms, the
8 following are some of the most common.

9 Literary analysis: A literary analysis essay examines, evaluates, and makes
10 an argument about a literary work. As its name suggests, a literary analysis
11 essay goes beyond mere summarization. It requires careful close
12 reading of one or multiple texts and often focuses on a specific
13 characteristic, theme, or motif.

14 Research paper: A research paper uses outside information to support a
15 thesis or make an argument. Research papers are written in all disciplines
16 and may be evaluative, analytical, or critical in nature. Common research
17 sources include data, primary sources (e.g., historical records), and
18 secondary sources (e.g., peer-reviewed scholarly articles). Writing a
19 research paper involves synthesizing this external information with your
20 own ideas.

21 Disertation: A disertation (or thesis) is a document submitted at the
22 conclusion of a Ph.D. program. The dissertation is a book-length
23 summarization of the doctoral candidate's research.

24 Academic papers may be done as a part of a class, in a program of study,
25 or for publication in an academic journal or scholarly book of articles
26 around a theme, by different authors.

Source : <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-academic-writing-1689052>

Assignment 8. Write short sentences or phrases to summarize / entitle the following paragraphs:

Characteristics of Academic Writing

Most academic disciplines employ their own stylistic conventions. However, all academic writing shares certain characteristics.

- A. _____
The focus of an academic paper—the argument or research question—is established early by the thesis statement. Every paragraph and sentence of the paper connects back to that primary focus. While the paper may include background or contextual information, all content serves the purpose of supporting the thesis statement.
- B. _____
All academic writing follows a logical, straightforward structure. In its simplest form, academic writing includes an introduction, body paragraphs, and a conclusion. The introduction provides background information, lays out the scope and direction of the essay, and states the thesis. The body paragraphs support the thesis statement, with each body paragraph elaborating on one supporting point. The conclusion refers back to the thesis, summarizes the main points, and highlights the implications of the paper’s findings. Each sentence and paragraph logically connects to the next in order to present a clear argument.
- C. _____
Academic writing requires well-informed arguments. Statements must be supported by evidence, whether from scholarly sources (as in a research paper), results of a study or experiment, or quotations from a primary text (as in a literary analysis essay). The use of evidence gives credibility to an argument.
- D. _____
The goal of academic writing is to convey a logical argument from an objective standpoint. Academic writing avoids emotional, inflammatory, or otherwise biased language. Whether you personally agree or disagree with an idea, it must be presented accurately and objectively in your paper.

Most published papers also have abstracts: brief summaries of the most important points of the paper. Abstracts appear in academic database search results so that readers can quickly determine whether the paper is pertinent to their own research.

Assignment 9. Project work: *Teaching and Learning Resources Development.*
Work either in teams or independently. Create a quiz for an *Academic Writing Handbook for International Students* to help learners focus on the English language as an academic lingua franca and improve their awareness of academic writing requirements.