| Subject Code                                 | FH6900   |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Subject Title                                | Advanced Academic English Literacy: Presenting Effectively   |  |  |  |  |
| Credit Value                                 | Non-credit bearing   |  |  |  |  |
| Level  | 6  |  |  |  |  |
| Pre-requisite/<br>Co-requisite/<br>Exclusion | No pre-requisite   |  |  |  |  |
| Objectives                                   | This subject aims to support doctoral students advanced academic literacy with a focus on giving academic presentations. The subject is specifically designed for doctoral students in applied language sciences and draws on texts from applied linguistics.  |  |  |  |  |
| Intended Learning                            | Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:  |  |  |  |  |
| Outcomes                                     | Category A: Professional/academic knowledge and skills   |  |  |  |  |
| (Note 1)                                     | <ul> <li>a. select appropriate conferences and write effective abstracts;</li> <li>b. express ideas and arguments verbally using an appropriate register for academic presentations;</li> <li>c. understand the structure of oral presentations, and plan, design, and deliver academic conference presentations;</li> <li>d. understand the tenor of a presentation, use coherent and appropriate language, and respond to questions during academic presentations; and</li> <li>e. adopt verbal and non-verbal communication strategies that enhance presentations.</li> <li>Through participating in the subject, you will also:</li> <li>Category B: Attributes for all-roundedness</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>f. develop analytical reasoning, critical thinking, and problemsolving skills and a sense of belonging to the academic discourse community via:</li> <li>analytical reasoning: thinking in a logical manner and supporting ideas with well-reasoned arguments and evidence;</li> <li>critical thinking: evaluating information and evidence critically, being able to recognise flaws or inconsistencies in an argument; and</li> <li>problem solving: understanding the problem, exploring plausible answers, and selecting the most appropriate decision/solution.</li> </ul>   |  |  |  |  |
| Subject Synopsis/                            | Session 1  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicative Syllabus                          | Selecting appropriate conferences Writing effective abstracts  |  |  |  |  |
| (Note 2)                                     | The purposes of and audiences for academic oral presentations The structure of an academic presentation  |  |  |  |  |

|  | Visual aids and producing effective PPTs   |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|--|--|-------------|----------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|  | Session 2 Student presentation practice (conference presentation) Q&A sessions and handling questions effectively Webinars and poster sessions   |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|  | Session 3 Oral defence/viva voce Student presentation practice (research proposal)  Session 4 Verbal qualities in academic oral presentations The importance of non-verbal qualities The role of image and paralinguistic features in presentations                              |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|  |  |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|  | Session 5 Student presentations Feedback from peers and teacher  |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
| Teaching/Learning<br>Methodology<br>(Note 3)           | The teaching and learning approach will be task-based, student-centred, interactive, and reflective. Students will learn how to become competent presenters. This subject requires critical and creative thinking, problem-solving, and attention to detail.                     |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|  |  |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
| Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning | Specific assessment methods/tasks  | % weighting | outc     | Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate) |          |          |          |          |
| Outcomes   |  |             | a        | b  | c        | d        | e        | f        |
| (Note 4)   | 1. Write an abstract   | 30%         | <b>√</b> | <b>√</b>   |          |          |          | <b>√</b> |
|  | 2. Presentation  | 70%         |          | <b>√</b>   | <b>√</b> | <b>√</b> | <b>√</b> | <b>√</b> |
|  | Total  | 100 %       |          | 1  | 1        | 1        |          |          |
|  | Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:  |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |
|  | The assessments directly reflect the demands of academic presentations, from selecting an appropriate conference to writing an abstract and giving a presentation. Though the subject is non-credit-bearing, all students are nonetheless expected to complete both assignments. |             |          |  |          |          |          | n-       |
| <b>Student Study</b>                                   | Class contact:   |             |          |  |          |          |          |          |

| <b>Effort Expected</b>         | ■ Seminar   | 15Hrs.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                                | Other student study effort:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Read, prepare, draft, and rehearse presentations.   | 30Hrs.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | <ul> <li>Review websites and video data of<br/>effective presentations.</li> </ul>  | 15Hrs.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Total student study effort  | 60Hrs.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reading List and<br>References |   | presentations of engineers in the 21st century. Social and |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Behavioral Sciences, 123, 344-352.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Evans, S. (2013). Just wanna give you guys a bit of an update:  Inside perspectives on business presentations in Hong Kong. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | English for Specific Purposes, 32, 195-207.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Forey, G. & Feng, D. (2016). Interpersonal meaning and audience   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | engagement in academic presentations: A multimodal discourse  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | analysis perspective. In K. Hyland & P. Shaw, P. (Eds) <i>The</i>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Routledge handbook of English for academic purposes.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Routledge.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Glasman-Deal, H. (2010). Science research writing for non-native  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | speakers of English. Imperial College Press.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Ho, V. (2018). Exploring the effectiveness of hotel management's  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | responses to negative online comments. <i>Lingua</i> , 216, 47-63.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Hood, S. &. Forey, G. (2005). Presenting a conference paper:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Getting interpersonal with your audience. Journal of English  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | for Academic Purpose, 24, 291-306.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Jenks, C.J. (2019). Talking trolls into existence: On the floor   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | management of trolling in online forums. Journal of   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Pragmatics, 143, 54-64.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Querol-Julian, M. & Fortanet-Gomez, I. (2012). Multimodal   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | evaluation in academic discussion sessions: How do presenters   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | act and react? English for Specific Purposes, 31, 271–283.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | Reershemius, G. (2012). Research cultures and the p   | 2). Research cultures and the pragmatic                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | functions of humoring academic research present   | tations: A   |  |  |  |  |  |

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- Rowley-Jolivet, E. (2002) Visual discourse in scientific conference papers. A genre-based study. *English for Specific Purposes*, 21(1), 19–40.
- Rowley-Jolivet, E. (2004). Different visions, different visuals: A socialsemiotic analysis of field-specific visual composition in scientific conference presentations. *Visual Communication*, *3*(2), 145-175.
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- Zareva, A. (2013). Self-mention and the projection of multiple identity roles in TESOL graduate student presentations: The influence of the written academic genres. *English for Specific Purposes*, 32, 72-83.