

ACADEMIC WRITING
(Zinātniskie raksti)

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Course code kods	
Form of evaluation	exam
Credit points (ECTS credit points)	2 KP (3 ECTS)
Prerequisites	No similar courses are included in this study programme; students use any background knowledge related to academic research.

Course group

Objective The course language is English. Students are introduced into general methods, techniques and approaches of academic writing (types of academic papers; primary requirements as to their drafting, contents and style), work with sources and references, collection of data, analysis of primary and secondary sources and presentation of research results.

Results Students have acquired skills in writing academic essays, summaries and papers; doing independent research (extraction of information and provision of their own inputs) and analysis of all sorts of data and information; they know primary methods of academic studies; are able to use adequate style and register; show their presentation skills.

Organization mode of students` individual assignment: class work, home assignments, presentations.

Evaluation of learning outcomes: mid-term presentations, home assignments/class work; final test: final 12-page academic study and its presentation.

Course outline:

1. Types of academic writing .
2. Academic [argument] essay: structure; approaches; mapping and plan; drafting of the main structural elements.
3. References and evidence. Analysis. Evaluation.
4. Academic register or style.
5. The writing process and procedure. Prewriting techniques.
6. Primary and secondary sources.
7. Academic writing and text. Coherence and context.
8. Plagiarism.
9. Academic research methods in social sciences:
 - 9.1. Epistemology.
 - 9.2. Research tools and procedures.
 - 9.3. Data collection.
 - 9.4. Fundamental/applied/practical research.
 - 9.5. Research parameters.
 - 9.6. Aims of research.
 - 9.7. Qualitative/quantitative research.

- 9.8. Research design.
- 9.9. Hypothesis. 'Zero' hypothesis.
- 9.10. Criteria
- 9.11. Sources and resources. Variables and data.
- 9.12. Results. Conclusions. Validity and quality.
- 10. Bachelor Thesis Guidelines.
- 11. Independent final 15-page study and its presentation.

Basic literature:

- Babbie, E. (2007). *The basics of social research* (11th ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Bailey S. (2006(2003)). *Academic Writing. A Handbook for International Students*. London and New York: Routledge,
- Bowker, L., Cronin, M., Kenny, D., & Pearson, J. (Eds.). (1998). *Unity in diversity? Current trends in translation studies*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.
- Bowker N. (2007). *Academic Writing: A Guide to Tertiary Level Writing*. Massey: Massey University.
- Garfield, E. (1972). Citation analysis as a tool in journal evaluation. *Science*, 178, 471-479.
- Garfield, E. (1979). *Citation indexing: It's theory and application in science, technology and humanities*. New York: John Wiley.
- Hatim, B. (2001). *Teaching and researching translation*. Harlow: Pearson Education.
- Jendrek, M. P. (1998). *The practice of social research* (8th ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Kumar, R. (1999). *Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners*. London, Thousand Oaks & New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Kurz, I. (2001). Small projects in interpretation research. In D. Gile, H.V. Dam, F. Dubslaff, B. Martinsen & A. Schjoldager (Eds.), *Getting started in interpreting research Methodological reflections, personal accounts and advice for beginners* (pp. 101-120). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing translation studies*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Neuman, W. L. (2006). *Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches* (6th ed.). Boston: Pearson/ Allyn and Bacon.
- Nunan, D. (1999). *Research methods in language learning*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Porta D.D., Keating M (2008). *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences. A Pluralist Perspective*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Small, H. G. (1980). Co-citation context analysis and the structure of paradigms. *Journal of Documentation*, 36, 183-196.
- Toury, G. (1995). *Descriptive translation studies and beyond*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- White P. *A Guide to Writing Linguistics / Language Studies Essays*. https://arts.adelaide.edu.au/linguistics/pg/A_Guide_to_Writing_Ling

uistics.pdf

Williams, J. & Chesterman, A. (2002). *The map: A beginner's guide to doing research in translation studies*. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.

Bachelor Thesis Guidelines.

Papildliteratūra

Creswell, J. W. (1994). Research design: Qualitative & quantitative approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Gillham, Bill (2000) *Developing a Questionnaire*, London: Continuum.

Hatch, E. & Lazaraton, Anne. (1991). The research manual: Design and statistics for applied linguistics. Boston: Heinle & Heinle.

Hatim, Basil (2001) *Teaching and Researching Translation*, London: Longman. Hermans, Theo (2002) *Crosscultural Transgressions. Research Methods in Translation Studies II: Historical and Ideological Issues*, Manchester: St. Jerome. Olohan, Maeve (ed.) (2000) *Intercultural Faultlines. Research Models in Translation Studies 1: Textual and Cognitive Aspects*. Manchester: St. Jerome.

Silverman, D. (1993). Interpreting qualitative data: Methods for analyzing talk, text and interaction. London: Sage Publications.

Wadensjö, Cecilia (1998) *Interpreting as Interaction*, London and New York: Longman.

Woods, A., Fletcher, P., & Hughes, A. (1986). Statistics in language studies. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Other sources of information: presentations and other materials available in e-studies platform Moodle, Internet resources.