BALEAP Conference, University of Warwick, UK, 19-21 April 2023

Deconstructing grant proposal summaries written by exiled Syrian academics

Genre analysis and pedagogical materials for inexperienced researchers

Maggie Charles, University of Oxford, UK Ahmed Halil, Selçuk University, Konya, Turkey Michael Jenkins, independent researcher Karin Whiteside, University of Reading, UK









cara a lifeline to academics at risk since 1933



The Cara Syria Programme

'To strengthen and connect Syrian academics in exile and open up new opportunities to ensure that this major part of Syria's intellectual and cultural capital will be able to play its vital role in the future of Syria.'

- English for Academic Purposes (EAP)
- Academic Development
- Research Incubation Visits
- Cara-Commissioned Research
- The Syrian Research Fellowship Scheme

Syria Programme Research Grants

Aim: Rigorous quality research outputs including publication in peer-reviewed journals & international conference presentations

- Competitive grants up to £7K for research projects conducted by Syrian participants
- 9 grant rounds since April 2018, calls go out approx. every 6 months
- 90+ grants awarded to date
- Average 30 applications submitted per grant round
- Average 30%+ success rate

Proposals consist of

- a proposal **summary** of 500 words maximum
- a detailed proposal about 2,000 3,000 words
- other documents

Learners: exiled Syrian academics on the Cara Syria Programme. Most based in Turkey.

English level: B2 to C1

Projects: wide range of disciplines (e.g. agriculture, engineering, sociology, archaeology, education)

PROBLEMS Proposals are an occluded genre Syrian participants' Many (Swales, 1996) lack of experience unsatisfactory in applying for Lack of available teaching materials proposals research grants Lack of examples for self-made teaching materials Texts in other genres not appropriate Need to or relevant Teach **Proposal** Writing **Build a corpus of** participants' proposals

Corpora: 32 proposals: 12 Funded; 20 Unfunded

Corpus of summaries: 12,292 tokens

2 sub-corpora: funded (4,857 tokens); unfunded (7,435 tokens)

Software: AntConc (Anthony, 2020); AntFileConverter (Anthony, 2021)

Research Questions

RQ1 What is the generic structure of inexperienced learners' summaries?

RQ2 What are the differences, if any, between the summaries of funded and unfunded proposals?

Moves and Steps for Genre Analysis of Summaries

Adapted from: Feng, H., & Shi, L. (2004). Genre analysis of research grant proposals. LSP and Professional Communication, 4, 8–32.

Move 1 Justifying a research need (violet)

- Step 1 Establishes a real-world or research territory, gives background (pink)
- Step 2 Reports on previous research (orange)
- Step 3 Indicates a niche, a real-world problem, a gap in research, a potential area for further research (turquoise)

Move 2 Describing how to meet the research need (blue-grey)

- Step 4 Presents the current research and/or gives research objectives and/or research questions (blue)
- Step 5 Describes research methods and materials (green)

Move 3 Indicating the value of the research (light brown)

- Step 6 Indicates importance of the research (dark blue)
- Step 7 Describes future research outcomes and outputs (grey)
- Step 8 Describes future real-world benefits (purple)
- Step 9 Establishes team competence (red)
- Step 10 Indicates alignment with Cara aims (dark brown)

Specific to Cara Syria Grants

Summary 1 All 3 Moves and Steps

Quantifying groundwater level and identifying vulnerable areas in the Azez region (North Syria)
using satellite-derived data and smart ground water detection devices

Move 1 Step 1

using satellite-derived data and smart ground water detection devices

Water is important as the main reason for the existence of life. The decade-long war in Syria destruction of water sources, the displacement of millions of Syrians from their homes, and the

regrouping in places that are not eligible for these gatherings, which led to the emergence of a

securing water for drinking and agriculture that meets the needs of these communities.

This research will answer the following main question:

At what depth and how much groundwater is available in the Azez area?

The second question: are there different between the data of groundwater collected by devices

Satellites?

We will divide the research into two parts:

The first part is collecting data for the groundwater from satellites.

The second part: We will survey the area with devices, then compare between them.

The importance of this research is due to the fact that it is benefits mainly to the landowners w

studied area, so as to reduce the waste that occurs as a result of random drilling of wells, and sa

time as well.

It is also benefits for all living organisms, including humans, animals and plants within this region the water needed to sustain life is secured.

Background
Move 1 Step 3

Niche

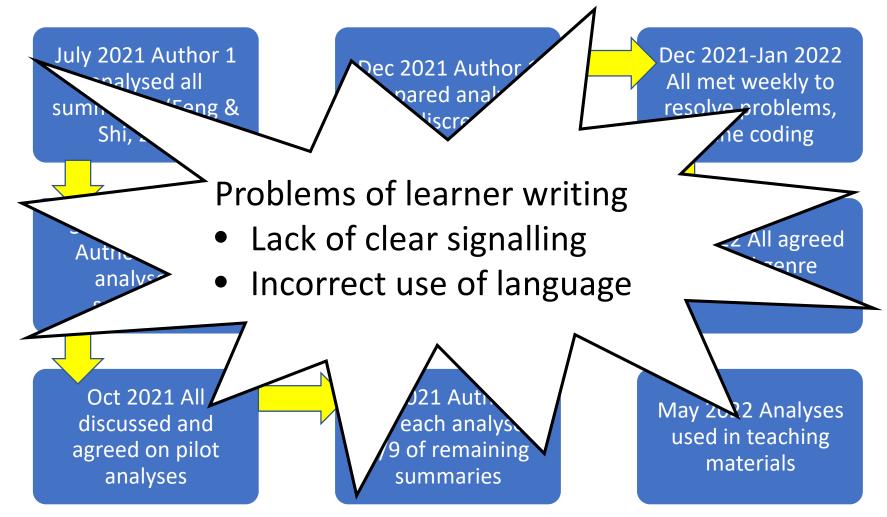
Territory/

Move 2 Step 4
Research
Questions

Move 2 Step 5 Method

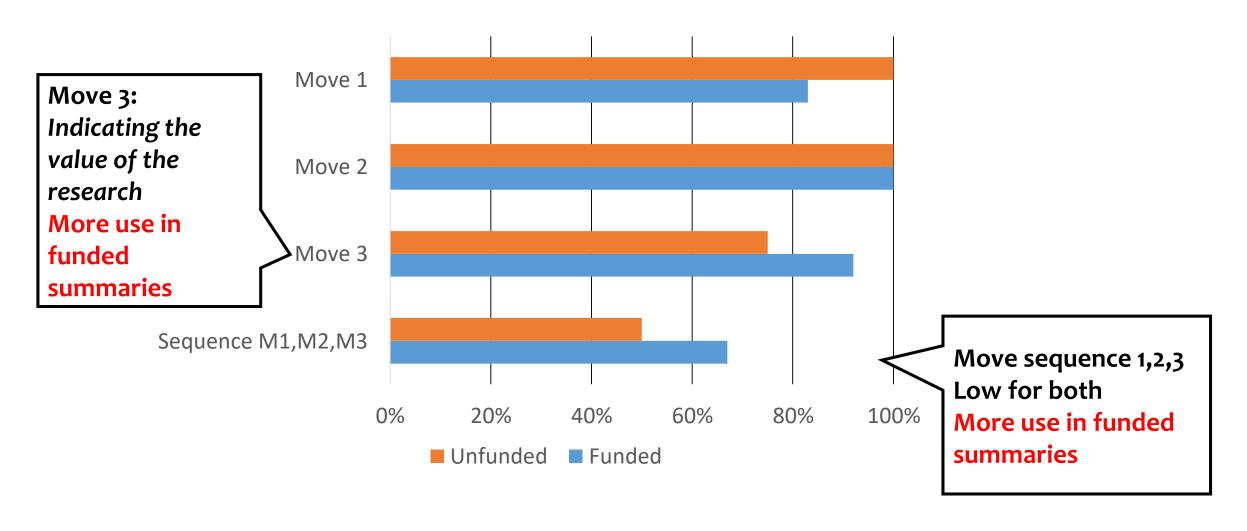
Move 3 Step 8
Real-world
Benefits

Genre Analysis Procedure (1)

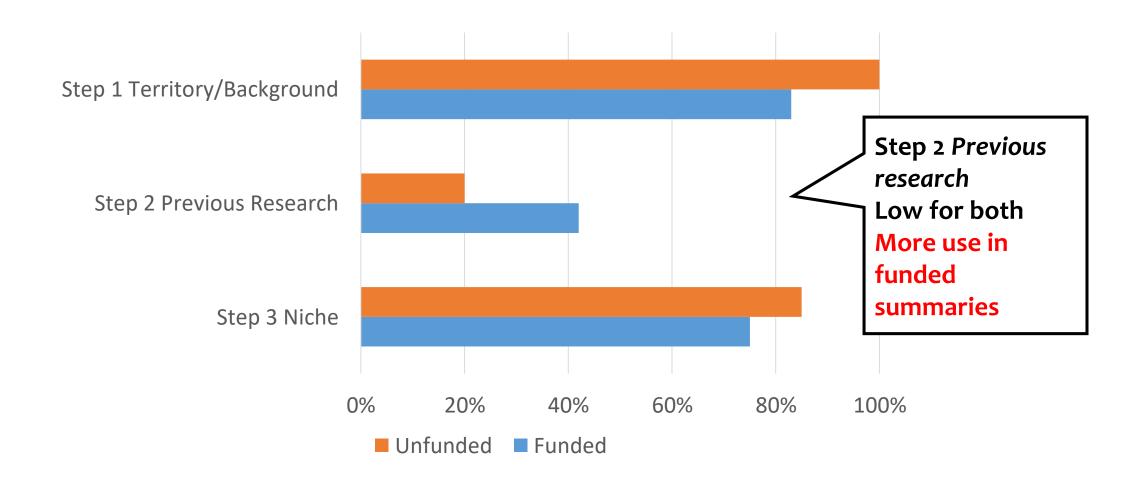


Results

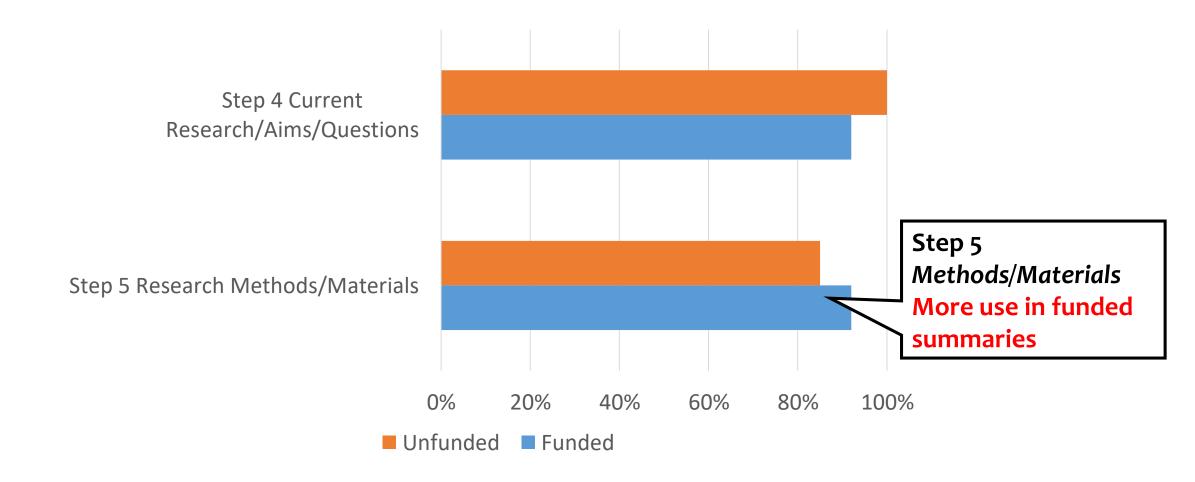
Funded and Unfunded Summaries: Move Use



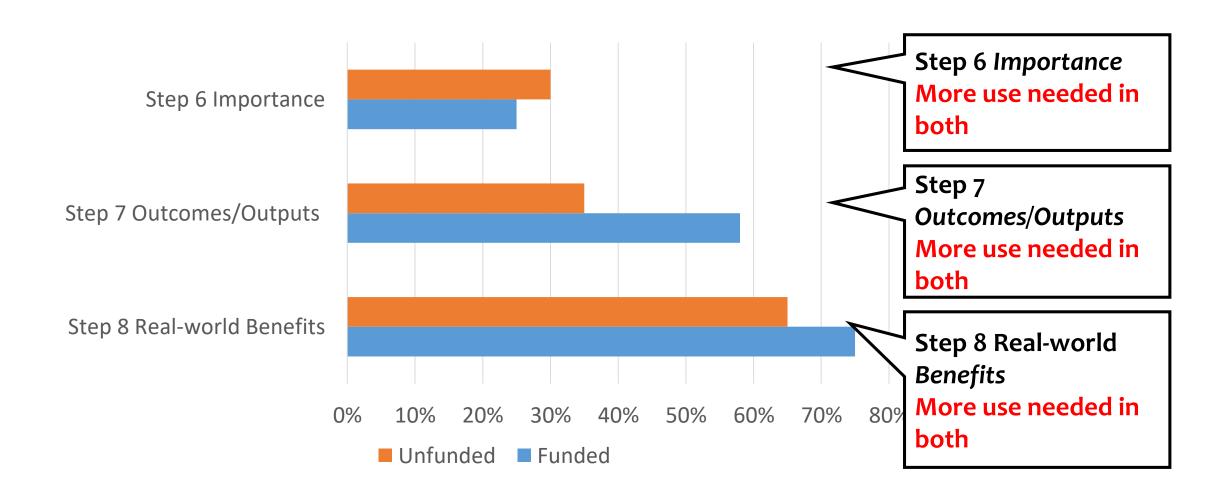
Funded and Unfunded Summaries: Move 1 Step Use



Funded and Unfunded Summaries: Move 2 Step Use



Funded and Unfunded Summaries: Move 3 Step Use



So far...

Differences between funded and unfunded summaries

Funded summaries

- use all 3 moves in the sequence: Move 1, Move 2, Move 3
- include Move 3 Indicating the value of the research

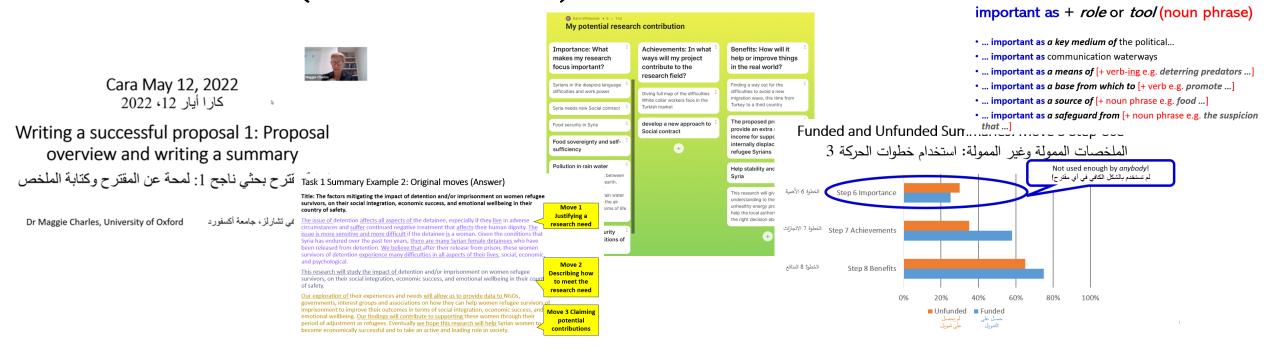
Recommendations for all writers

It is important to include

- ☐ Move 3 Step 6 Importance of your research
- Move 3 Step 7 Research Outcomes and Outputs
- ☐ Move 3 Step 8 Real-world benefits

Application - 'Writing a Successful Proposal' sessions

- May 12 Proposal overview and writing a summary (Maggie Charles)
- 2. May 26 Claiming importance, achievements and benefits of the research (Karin Whiteside)





Our Genre Analysis (2)

Top-down approach

- 1. 32 summaries segmented into communicative/functional units, as seen earlier
- 2. Definitions of functional units refined
- 3. 64 additional summaries functionally analysed (total = 96)
- 4. Linguistic analysis of each functional unit, which may be a sentence, clause or phrase
- 5. Primary and secondary functions distinguished
- 6. Tagging of each functional/linguistic unit

(Biber, Connor & Upton, 2007; Cotos, 2019)

Summary 1 Tagged by Functional/Linguistic Unit

<title> Quantifying groundwater level and identifying vulnerable areas in the Azez region (North Syria) using satellite-derived data and smart ground water detection devices </tit

<pm1s1> Water is important as the main reason for the existence of life. </pm1s1> <pm1s1> The plant of the pm1s1 in the pm war in Syria has caused the destruction of water sources, the displacement of millions of Syrians from homes, and they regrouping in places that are not eligible for these gatherings, </pm1s1> <sm1s3> v the emergence of a real crisis in securing water for drinking and agriculture that meets the needs of communities. </sm1s3>

<pm2s4> This research will answer the following main question:

At what depth and how much groundwater is available in the Azez area? </pm2s4>

<pm2s4> The second question: are there different between the data of groundwater collected by de Satellites? </pm2s4>

<pm2s5> We will divide the research into two parts:

The first part is collecting data for the groundwater from satellites. </pm2s5>

<pm2s5> The second part: We will survey the area with devices, then compare between them. </pm2s5>

<pm3s6> The importance of this research is due to the fact </pm3s6> <sm3s8> that it is benefits ma landowners within the studied area, so as to reduce the waste that occurs as a result of random drill and save them time as well. </sm3s8>

<pm3s8> It is also benefits for all living organisms, including humans, animals and plants within this the water needed to sustain life is secured. </pm3s8>

Background Move 1 Step 3

Niche

Move 1 Step 1

Territory/

Move 2 Step 4 Research

Questions

Move 2 Step 5 Method

> Real-world Benefits

Move 3 Step 8

Issue 1: Signalling

<title> Use of Some Species of Microalgae in Purifying Water from Heavy Metals in Northern Syria </title>

<pm3s6> The importance of the study lies in </pm3s6> <sm1s1> the ability of some types of micro-algae in fresh water to bioaccumulate and remove heavy metals from polluted industrial wastewater allowing for the purpose of using this water in irrigation operations.

</sm1s1> <pm2s4> This project will study...

'The importance of the study' signals
Importance (Move 3 step 6), but
'the ability of some types of micro-algae...'
is factual so belongs to the Background
(Move 1 Step 1)

How to analyse?
By the text?
By the assumed intention of the writer?

Issue 2: Misleading Signals

<title> Capacity building strategy for local administrative councils in northern Syria </title>

<pm1s1> Local administrative councils (LACs) play important roles in delivering services to citizens in Syrian society, especially in areas beyond the control of the Syrian regime after 2011.
</pm1s1>... <pm1s1>... some LACs in the area under control of the opposition no longer receives any support or funding from the Syrian regime government and in the areas of the north devoid of government services. </pm1s1>

impacts. </pm1s3>

'However' signals a contrast and is usually used for the Niche (Move 1 step 3).
'In addition' signals further information of the same type, but here there is a contrast.

How to analyse?
By the signal?
By the sense?

Issue 3: Confusion of Functions: Method and Outcome/Output

<title> Islamic political Parties in Syria between 1979-2018. Its origin, development and current role in Syria and its future </title>

<pm2s5> C - Methodology: We will follow the approach of criticism and
analysis in the study through: 1- Reading the sources, documents, studies,
researches and personal memos of members of political Islamic groups...
</pm2s5> <pm3s7> 7. Writing research and scientific article. </pm3s7>

'Writing research and scientific article.' is signalled as Method (Move 2 step 5), but is a Research Output (Move 3 Step 7) not a method

How to analyse?
By the stated
function?
By the actual
function?

Issue 4: Vague Language

<title> The effect of electricity shortage on social well-being in people living in north and northwest Syria </title>

... <pm2s5> The study will be conducted in the same targeted area (northern and northwest Syria), which were greatly affected by the Syrian crisis. </pm2s5> Based on the results from the previous study, social impact will be measured by:

```
1) Displacement. </pm2s5>
```

<pm2s5> 2) Access to education.

<pm2s5> 3) General health, social and psychological well-being.

of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the host communities... </pm2s5> <pm2s5> We will

also take into consideration the difference in social impact on male and female

groups such as the disabled and pregnant women. </pm2s5>

'The study will also **take into consideration** the comparison...' and

'We will also **take into consideration** the difference...'. **Unclear** what the writer means.

How to analyse?
Method and Materials
(Move 2 step 5)?
or Presents Current
Research (Move 2 step 4)?



Thank you for listening! Any questions?

References

Anthony, L., (2022). AntFileConverter (2.0.2). [computer program] Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University. Available at: http://www.laurenceanthony.net/

Anthony, L. (2020). AntConc (Version 3.5.9) [Computer Software]. Tokyo, Japan: Waseda University. Available at http://www.laurenceanthony.net/

Biber, D., Connor, U., & Upton, T. (2007). Discourse on the Move. Benjamins.

Cotos, E. (2019). Articulating societal benefits in grant proposals: Move analysis of Broader Impacts. English for Specific Purposes, 54, 15–34. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esp.2018.11.002

Feng, H., & Shi, L. (2004). Genre analysis of research grant proposals. LSP and Professional Communication, 4, 8–32.

Swales, J. M. (1996). Occluded genres in the academy: The case of the submission letter. In E. Ventola & A. Mauranen (Eds.), Academic writing: Intercultural and textual issues (pp. 45–58). John Benjamins.