## City University of Hong Kong Course Syllabus

# offered by the Department of English with effect from Semester A 2022/23

### Part I Course Overview

<b>Course Title:</b>	Research Methods in English Studies
Course Code:	EN8015
<b>Course Duration:</b>	1 semester
Credit Units:	3
Level:	R8
Medium of Instruction:	English
Medium of Assessment:	English
D	
<b>Prerequisites</b> : <i>(Course Code and Title)</i>	Nil
<b>Precursors</b> : (Course Code and Title)	Nil
	Nil
	Nil
(Course Code and Title) Equivalent Courses: (Course Code and Title) Exclusive Courses: (Course Code and Title)	Nil Nil

#### Part II **Course Details**

#### 1. Abstract

(A 150-word description about the course)

This course will teach students to research, analyze, evaluate, and apply critical approaches and methods in the field of English studies. The main aim is to prepare them to conduct their own independent research study.

#### 2. **Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)**

(CILOs state what the student is expected to be able to do at the end of the course according to a given standard of *performance.*)

No.	CILOs	Weighting* (if applicable)	curricu learnin (please approp		lated omes where
1.	make use of library and online resources to conduct literature searches and to review the literature in order to guide the direction and the design of a study	5%	Al	$\checkmark$	<u>A3</u>
2.	analyse and evaluate a range of research questions in English Studies	10%	~	✓	~
3.	analyse and evaluate a set of basic concepts, theories and research methods in English Studies	20%	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
4.	analyse, evaluate, compare and contrast both the advantages and disadvantages of different research methods, with reference to different kinds of research questions in English Studies	30%	~	V	<b>√</b>
5.	apply the knowledge and skills gained from CILOs 2-4 to design a research study	30%	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
6.	discuss key ethical issues in research and publication, and apply them in research design	5%	$\checkmark$	~	$\checkmark$
* If we	eighting is assigned to CILOs, they should add up to 100%.	100%			

#### A1:Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

> Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to self-life problems.

#### A3: *Accomplishments*

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

### 3. Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

(TLAs designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs.)

TLA	Brief Description	CIL	O No.					Hours/week (if
		1	2	3	4	5	6	applicable)
Lectures	Interactive lectures delivered by the instructor and guest speakers	~	~	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	~	2
Group discussions	Guided small group discussions		~	~	~	$\checkmark$		1
Analysis tasks	Guided exploratory tasks that involve the use of authentic research texts representing various research methods	V	V	V	V	~		1
Reading	Guided out-of-class reading tasks	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		3

### 4. Assessment Tasks/Activities (ATs)

(ATs are designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs.)

Assessment Tasks/Activities CILO No.			Weighting*	Remarks				
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Continuous Assessment: 100	%							
Each student will write a part	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		30%	
draft of a research proposal or a								
part draft of a critical survey of								
the research literature on a								
chosen topic.								
Each student will write a	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	70%	
complete research proposal or a								
complete critical survey of the								
literature on a chosen topic.								
Examination:% (duration:		;	, if ap	plica	ble)			
* The weightings should add up to 10	00%.						100%	

### 5. Assessment Rubrics

(Grading of student achievements is based on student performance in assessment tasks/activities with the following rubrics.)

		Excellent	Good	Marginal	Failure
Assessment Task	Criterion	(A+, A, A-)	(B+, B)	( <b>B-</b> , <b>C</b> +, <b>C</b> )	<b>(F)</b>
1. Part draft of a research proposal	• Topic	• Shows full understanding of the topic;	• Shows sufficient understanding of the topic;	• Shows partial understanding of the topic	• Shows inaccurate understanding of the topic
	• Content & analysis	<ul> <li>Shows full understanding of main concepts and their application;</li> <li>All relevant information is included in discussion and analysis;</li> <li>The purpose of the analysis of concepts is completely achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The main concepts are competently discussed and applied;</li> <li>The information included in discussion and analysis of concepts is sufficient;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are sufficient, and partially applied;</li> <li>Only partial information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts;</li> <li>Only partial analysis is provided;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is partially achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are highly inadequate;</li> <li>Very limited or inaccurate information is incorporated in conceptual analysis;</li> <li>The analysis is not at all comprehensible;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not achieved in any way;</li> </ul>
	• Organization	• Effectively sectioned and organized	• Quite effectively sectioned and organized	• Adequately sectioned and organized	Poorly sectioned and organized
	• Language	• Style and tone are highly appropriate	• Style and tone are appropriate	• Style and tone are somewhat appropriate	• Style and tone are completely inappropriate
2. A complete research proposal draft	• Topic	• Shows full understanding of the topic;	• Shows sufficient understanding of the topic;	• Shows partial understanding of the topic	• Shows inaccurate understanding of the topic
	• Content & analysis	• Shows full understanding of main concepts and their	• The main concepts are competently discussed and	• The concepts selected for analysis are sufficient, and	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are highly inadequate;</li> <li>Very limited or</li> </ul>

		Excellent	Good	Marginal	Failure
Assessment Task	Criterion	(A+, A, A-)	(B+, B)	( <b>B-</b> , C+, C)	<b>(F)</b>
		<ul> <li>application;</li> <li>All relevant information is included in discussion and analysis;</li> <li>The purpose of the analysis of concepts is completely achieved;</li> <li>The proposed study is well-designed; the method(s) is thoroughly described, grounded in the literature and well-justified.</li> <li>Gives a thorough discussion, grounded in the scholarly literature on ethics, of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and clearly explaining how they could be addressed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>applied;</li> <li>The information included in discussion and analysis of concepts is sufficient;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is achieved;</li> <li>The proposed study is quite well-designed; the method(s) is quite thoroughly described and justified in some parts. Some parts of the design is grounded in the literature.</li> <li>Gives a generally clear discussion, grounded in the scholarly literature on ethics, of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and explaining how they could be addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>partially applied;</li> <li>Only partial information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts;</li> <li>Only partial analysis is provided;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is partially achieved;</li> <li>A few major parts of the proposed study need to be elaborated, redesigned or justified. There is a need to refer to the literature for some parts of the design.</li> <li>Gives a rather brief discussion of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and explaining how they could be addressed, with some reference to the scholarly literature on ethics.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>inaccurate information is incorporated in conceptual analysis;</li> <li>The analysis is not at all comprehensible;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not achieved in any way;</li> <li>The proposed study is poorly designed and will not be implementable.</li> <li>Does not discuss ethical considerations relevant to the project and/or does not describe how they could be addressed and/or is not informed by the scholarly literature on ethics</li> </ul>
	Organization	• Effectively sectioned and organized	• Quite effectively sectioned and organized	• Adequately sectioned and organized	• Poorly sectioned and organized
	• Language	• Style and tone are highly appropriate	• Style and tone are appropriate	• Style and tone are somewhat appropriate	• Style and tone are completely inappropriate

#### Applicable to students admitted before Semester A 2022/23

		Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Failure
Assessment Task	Criterion	(A+, A, A-)	(B+, B, B-)	(C+, C, C-)	(D)	<b>(F)</b>
1. Part draft of a research proposal	• Topic	• Shows full understanding of the topic;	• Shows sufficient understanding of the topic;	• Shows partial understanding of the topic	<ul> <li>Shows inadequate understanding of the topic</li> </ul>	• Shows inaccurate understanding of the topic
	• Content & analysis	<ul> <li>Shows full understanding of main concepts and their application;</li> <li>All relevant information is included in discussion and analysis;</li> <li>The purpose of the analysis of concepts is completely achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The main concepts are competently discussed and applied;</li> <li>The information included in discussion and analysis of concepts is sufficient;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are sufficient, and partially applied;</li> <li>Only partial information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts;</li> <li>Only partial analysis is provided;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is partially achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are sketchy and inadequate;</li> <li>Incomplete information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts;</li> <li>The analysis is not informative or comprehensive;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not adequately achieved;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are highly inadequate;</li> <li>Very limited or inaccurate information is incorporated in conceptual analysis;</li> <li>The analysis is not at all comprehensible;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not achieved in any way;</li> </ul>
	Organization	• Effectively sectioned and organized	• Quite effectively sectioned and organized	• Adequately sectioned and organized	• Inadequately sectioned and organized	Poorly sectioned and organized
	• Language	• Style and tone are highly appropriate	• Style and tone are appropriate	• Style and tone are somewhat appropriate	• Style and tone are inappropriate	• Style and tone are completely inappropriate
2. A complete research proposal draft	• Topic	• Shows full understanding of the topic;	• Shows sufficient understanding of the topic;	• Shows partial understanding of the topic	• Shows inadequate understanding of the topic	• Shows inaccurate understanding of the topic
	• Content & analysis	<ul> <li>Shows full understanding of main concepts and their application;</li> <li>All relevant information is included in discussion and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The main concepts are competently discussed and applied;</li> <li>The information included in discussion and analysis of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are sufficient, and partially applied;</li> <li>Only partial information is included in discussion and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are sketchy and inadequate;</li> <li>Incomplete information is included in discussion and analysis of concepts;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The concepts selected for analysis are highly inadequate;</li> <li>Very limited or inaccurate information is incorporated in conceptual analysis;</li> <li>The analysis is not at</li> </ul>

		Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Failure
Assessment Task	Criterion	(A+, A, A-)	(B+, B, B-)	(C+, C, C-)	(D)	(F)
		<ul> <li>analysis;</li> <li>The purpose of the analysis of concepts is completely achieved;</li> <li>The proposed study is well-designed; the method(s) is thoroughly described, grounded in the literature and well-justified.</li> <li>Gives a thorough discussion, grounded in the scholarly literature on ethics, of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and clearly explaining how they could be addressed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>concepts is sufficient;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is achieved;</li> <li>The proposed study is quite well-designed; the method(s) is quite thoroughly described and justified in some parts. Some parts of the design is grounded in the literature.</li> <li>Gives a generally clear discussion, grounded in the scholarly literature on ethics, of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and explaining how they could be addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>analysis of concepts;</li> <li>Only partial analysis is provided;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is partially achieved;</li> <li>A few major parts of the proposed study need to be elaborated, redesigned or justified. There is a need to refer to the literature for some parts of the design.</li> <li>Gives a rather brief discussion of the ethical considerations relevant to the project and explaining how they could be addressed, with some reference to the scholarly literature on ethics.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The analysis is not informative or comprehensive;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not adequately achieved;</li> <li>Many major parts of the proposed study need to be reconsidered or elaborated. There is a general lack of referencing to the existing literature for the design of the study.</li> <li>Raises some ethical considerations relevant to the topic but gives an inadequate discussion of them and/or inadequately describes how they could be addressed and/or makes insufficient reference to the scholarly literature on ethics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>all comprehensible;</li> <li>The purpose of the conceptual analysis is not achieved in any way;</li> <li>The proposed study is poorly designed and will not be implementable.</li> <li>Does not discuss ethical considerations relevant to the project and/or does not describe how they could be addressed and/or is not informed by the scholarly literature on ethics</li> </ul>
	• Organization	• Effectively sectioned and organized	• Quite effectively sectioned and organized	• Adequately sectioned and organized	• Inadequately sectioned and organized	Poorly sectioned and organized
	Language	• Style and tone are highly appropriate	• Style and tone are appropriate	• Style and tone are somewhat appropriate	• Style and tone are inappropriate	• Style and tone are completely inappropriate

Part III Other Information (more details can be provided separately in the teaching plan)

### 1. Keyword Syllabus

(An indication of the key topics of the course.)

Literature Searches, Research Questions, Research Paradigms and Methodologies,

#### 2. Reading List

### 2.1 Compulsory Readings

(Compulsory readings can include books, book chapters, or journal/magazine articles. There are also collections of e-books, e-journals available from the CityU Library.)

1.	Johnson, D. (1992). Approaches to research in second language learning. White Plains, NY:
	Longman.
2.	Marshall, C., & Rossman, G. (1995). The substance of study: Framing the research question. In
	C. Marshall & G. Rossman (Eds.). Designing qualitative research (2nd ed., pp. 15-37).
	Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
3.	Towheed, S. (2010). Tools and techniques for literary research: Using online and printed
	sources. In D. da Correa Sousa & W.R. Owens (Eds.). The handbook to literary research
	(2nd ed., pp. 9-36). London, UK: Routledge.
4.	da Correa Sousa, D. & Owens, W.R. (Eds.). (2010). The handbook to literary research. London
	(2nd ed.). New York, NY: Routledge.
5.	Garrett-Pretts, W.F. (2013). Getting started: From personal response to field stance. In W.F.
	Garrett-Pretts. Writing about literature: A guide for the student critic. (2nd ed., pp. 1-19).
	Ontario, Canada: Broadview Press.
6.	Eagleton, T. (2008). Introduction: What is literature? In T. Eagleton (Ed.), <i>Literary theory: An</i>
	introduction (2nd ed. pp. 1-14). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.
7.	Castle, G. (2007). The rise of literary theory. In G. Castle (Ed.). <i>The Blackwell guide to literary</i>
	theory (pp. 15 – 57). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.
1.	8 Elliott, M.A. & Stokes, C. (2003). Introduction: What is method and why does it matter? In M.
	A. Elliott, & C. Stokes (Eds.). American literary studies: A methodological reader (pp. 1 –
	16). New York, NY: New York University Press.
2.	9 Yood, J. (2003). Writing the discipline: A generic history of English studies. <i>College</i>
	. English, 65(5), 526-540.
3.	<sup>1</sup> Olsen, S. H. (2005). Progress in literary studies. <i>New Literary History</i> , <i>36</i> (3), 341-358.
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#### 2.2 Additional Readings

(Additional references for students to learn to expand their knowledge about the subject.)

1.	Marshall, C., & Rossman, G. (1995). The substance of study: Framing the research question. In
	C. Marshall & G. Rossman (Eds.). Designing qualitative research (2nd ed., pp. 15-37).
	Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
2.	Bereiter, C. (1985). Use of thinking aloud in identification and teaching of reading
	comprehension strategies. Cognition and Instruction, 2(2), 131-156.
3.	Tsui, A. (1985). Analysing input and interaction in second language classrooms. RELC Journal,
	<i>16</i> (1), 8-32.
4.	Lin, A. (1998). Understanding the medium of instruction in Hong Kong schools: What research
	approaches do we need? Asia Pacific Journal of Language in Education, 1, 85-97.
5.	Owens, W.R. (2010). Editing literary texts. In D. da Correa Sousa & W.R. Owen (Eds.). The
	handbook to literary research (2nd ed., pp. 69-86). New York, NY: Routledge.
6.	Gutpa, S. (2010). The place of theory in literary disciplines. In D., da Correa Sousa & W.R.,
	Owens. (Eds.). The handbook to literary research (2nd ed., pp.109-130). New York, NY:
	Routledge.

7.	Johnson, D. (2010). Literary research and interdisciplinarity. In D. da Correa Sousa & W.R.
	Owens (Eds.). The handbook to literary research (2nd ed., pp.131-147). New York, NY:
	Routledge.
8.	Eagleton, T. (2014). How to read literature. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
9.	Breger, C. (2012). The return to aesthetics in literary studies. <i>German Studies Review</i> , 35(3),
	505-509.