


Writing at the crossroads; using  
authentic case studies in a Business  
EAP course


James Henry  
Department of English and Languages  
Coventry University




# Aim of my research

- ▶ To gain a greater understanding of the type of writing that Business students complete at university
  - ▶ To gain more awareness of the linguistic features of writing for business courses at university
  - ▶ To use these findings to inform my own practice and provision of EAP English for Business courses at Coventry University
- 

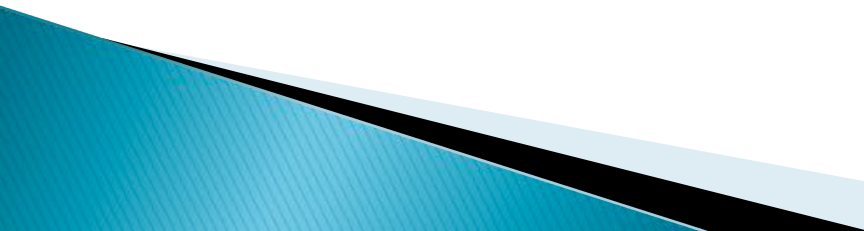
# Background

- ▶ Increasing numbers of international students in the UK (435,230 non-UK students in the academic year 2011–2012)
  - ▶ Nearly 30% (130,505) were studying on Business courses
  - ▶ International students represent 36% of all students on Business courses in the UK
  - ▶ Clear need for EAP teachers to understand the type of writing that students need to complete on Business degrees in the UK
  - ▶ Source: UK Council for International Student Affairs (UKCISA)
- 


# Background

- ▶ In our local context.....
  - ▶ Large Advanced English for Business module for 3<sup>rd</sup> year International Business students. Around 300 students on the course.
  - ▶ Mainly Chinese direct entry students going into the 3<sup>rd</sup> year (previously also large numbers of French final year students).
  - ▶ A credit-bearing module. Students have to complete coursework which counts towards their degree.
  - ▶ Pre-sessional course, with over 400 students. Large proportion of Business students on the course (60–70% from this discipline). Mainly 3<sup>rd</sup> year students entering the International Business degree.
- 


# Literature Review

- ▶ Zhu (2004) looked at academic writing on Business courses in the United States.
  - ▶ 4 specific 'business genres' – case analysis, business reports, proposals and design projects
  - ▶ A *case analysis* was based on an actual business situation where students had to apply theories and make decisions
  - ▶ A *business report* was the most flexible in focus and scope and could include data from a variety of sources.
- 


# Literature Review

- ▶ Yeung (2007) emphasised the practical nature of Business assignments. They often work towards ‘specific answers for specific situations’
  - ▶ Business genres tend to have a ‘funnel-shaped’ organisation moving towards specific advice to the company or organisation.
  - ▶ Contrasted to the ‘hour-glass’ structure of research articles.
- 

# Literature Review

- ▶ Gardner & Nesi (2012) – development of the BAWE corpus
  - ▶ Based on 2858 texts gathered from 3 UK universities.
  - ▶ 4 levels from 1<sup>st</sup> year to post-graduate, and 4 disciplinary groupings of Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences.
  - ▶ Assignments were collected, analysed and organised into 13 genre families
- 

# Literature Review

- ▶ The focus of the project is on the *case study* genre family. Nesi & Gardner (2012) classified this within the *Preparing for Professional Practice* group.
  - ▶ The educational purpose of a case study is to: demonstrate or *develop an understanding of professional practice through an exemplar*.
  - ▶ Students have to analyse a particular case, with recommendations for future action
- 



# 'Register' of case study assignments


MORE ACADEMIC		MORE PROFESSIONAL
Single issue Report	Organisation analysis	Company report

Gardner (forthcoming) divided case studies into 3 separate sub-genres

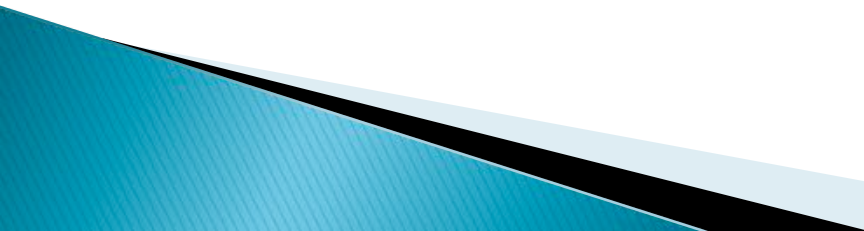
*Single issue reports* and *organisation analyses* were more academic in nature (theoretical and research based)

*Company reports* are more 'real-life' and professional (students more likely to take on professional persona)

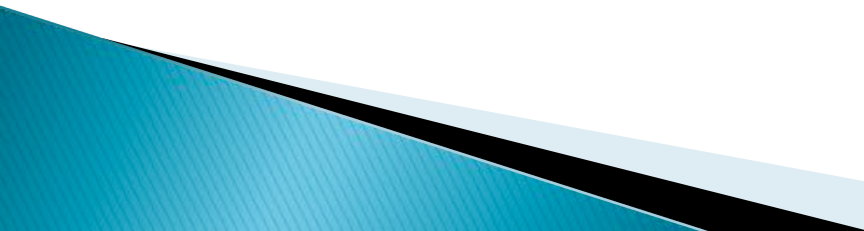
# Research questions

- ▶ How widespread is the case study genre family in our local HE context? (Coventry University Business School – 3<sup>rd</sup> year International Business students)
  - ▶ Within the case study genre, which sub-categories (*single issue, organisation analyses, company report*) are most common?
  - ▶ Within the case study corpus, which linguistic features are commonly found in different sub-genres?
- 

# Methods

- ▶ Investigation of 5 assignment briefs from final year core International Business modules. Categorised according to the sub-genres mentioned above (*single issue, organisation analysis, company report*).
  - ▶ Creation of a learner corpus of work submitted to 301ENL, a Business English EAP module. Analysed for linguistic features according to the same sub-genres.
- 

# Results – Business assignments

- ▶ *All* of the assignments identified were classified as case studies. It is the dominant form of assessment for this group of students at Coventry University.
  - ▶ Many of the questions were actually a combination of *organisation analyses* and *company reports*.
  - ▶ Students are expected to balance the academic and professional requirements of these assignments (see next assignment brief)
- 

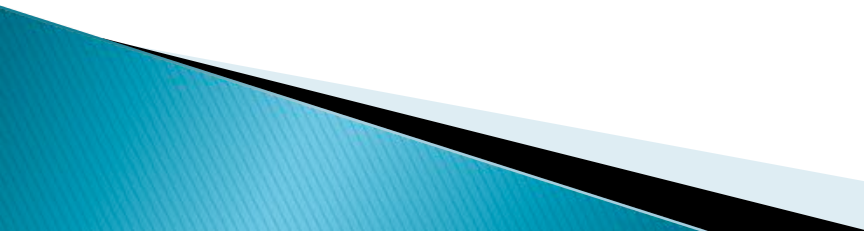
# Results – Business assignments

- ▶ Coursework question:
- ▶ *As a marketing consultant* you have been asked to produce a set of *recommendations* on the key macro and micro–environmental factors that may influence Peroni’s success in the UK, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic. You are required to:
- ▶ Conduct *secondary research* to collect information about these markets’ environment, using appropriate academic sources of information.
- ▶ Produce a report that synthesises the information collected through desk research and critically evaluates the macro–environment in these markets using *relevant international marketing theories*. The report should contain a *set of recommendations to Peroni* which identifies opportunities and challenges in each of the markets. Justify your recommendations and, where relevant, use examples to support your argument.

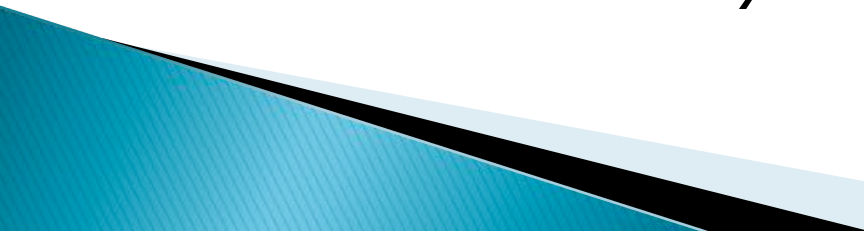
# Corpus creation

- ▶ To investigate the language used in case study writing a corpus of student writing was constructed in response to a Business EAP assignment on 301ENL (2011–2012)
- ▶ The corpus was constructed across degree classification (1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> class) and across the two main nationalities on the course (Chinese and French)
- ▶ 5 assignments were selected from each group at each level which gave a total of 40 assignments (approximately 60,000 words)
- ▶ The organisation of the corpus allowed for comparisons to be made and analysed using *w:matrix*, *Antconc* and *Sketch-Engine*

# Business assignment used in the corpus


- ▶ ***Assessed Task***
  - ▶ *You are working as a consultant and have been asked to produce a written report for Sylvia's Bar in Birmingham. Read the Case Study and write a Report containing an analysis of the current situation and recommendation/s for action.*
  - ▶ Taken from 301ENL (2011–2012 cohort) – A Business EAP module
- 

# Results – corpus investigation


- ▶ Company Reports in the Corpus:
  - ▶ Some students had approached the assignment as a *company report*, taking on the role of a consultant and using a professional register
  - ▶ *We are a consulting company named “fresh consult” specialized in advising companies and businesses that do not go well in order to enhance the way they function.*
- 



# Results – corpus investigation

- ▶ Organisation Analyses in the corpus:
  - ▶ Some students had approached the assignment with a more academic register, and were writing *organisation analyses* rather than *company reports*
  - ▶ *Profitability, according to Friedman (2007), stands for a corporation's capability to obtain profits*
- 

# Results – corpus investigation

- ▶ French and Chinese writers:
  - ▶ Results suggested that French students were more likely to approach the task as a *company report*.
  - ▶ Chinese writers were more likely to approach the task as an *organisation analysis*
- 

# Comparison between language groups

	Words	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q2	SD
1	Concordance you	73	0.52	3	0.02 +	33.09
2	Concordance your	58	0.42	3	0.02 +	74.11
3	Concordance we	73	0.54	6	0.04 +	72.49
4	Concordance n't	27	0.19	0	0.00 +	39.59
5	Concordance *	23	0.16	0	0.00 +	32.88
6	Concordance because	43	0.34	9	0.06 +	30.39
7	Concordance but	71	0.51	21	0.14 +	30.87
8	Concordance too	52	0.37	15	0.08 +	30.76
9	Concordance she	31	0.22	4	0.03 +	24.31
10	Concordance so	33	0.23	6	0.04 +	23.96
11	Concordance have to	27	0.19	3	0.02 +	23.12
12	Concordance a	298	2.13	202	2.39 +	22.87
13	Concordance must	37	0.26	6	0.05 +	21.52
14	Concordance this's	15	0.11	0	0.00 +	21.64
15	Concordance now	29	0.21	5	0.03 +	19.79
16	Concordance people	75	0.54	32	0.22 +	19.68
17	Concordance Indeed	14	0.13	1	0.01 +	19.24
18	Concordance finally	12	0.09	0	0.00 +	17.13
19	Concordance change	39	0.27	13	0.06 +	14.31
20	Concordance attendance	11	0.08	0	0.00 +	13.72

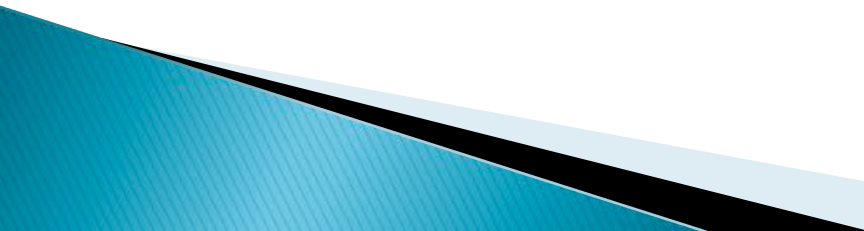
- Strong French writers compared with strong Chinese writers
- *'you'* *'your'* and *'we'* are much more commonly used by French writers than Chinese

# Comparison between language groups


	Item	CC	FC	CC	FC	LL	
1	Concordance	staffs	38	0.14	1	0.01 +	43.20
2	Concordance	restaurant	39	0.17	2	0.01 +	39.30
3	Concordance	marketing	20	0.14	0	0.00 +	26.66
4	Concordance	tylvis	88	0.40	31	0.23 +	36.00
5	Concordance	strategies	18	0.10	0	0.00 +	24.19
6	Concordance	restaurants	28	0.12	1	0.01 +	37.79
7	Concordance	eight	18	0.12	1	0.01 +	37.79
8	Concordance	be	204	1.40	126	0.89 +	16.45
9	Concordance	service	22	0.19	0	0.02 +	19.50
10	Concordance	sales	11	0.09	0	0.00 +	14.79
11	Concordance	product	11	0.09	0	0.00 +	14.79
12	Concordance	profits	23	0.16	0	0.00 +	13.98
13	Concordance	market	37	0.25	11	0.08 +	13.79
14	Concordance	house	18	0.07	0	0.00 +	13.44
15	Concordance	cost	12	0.14	0	0.14 +	13.40
16	Concordance	significantly	28	0.14	3	0.02 +	13.34
17	Concordance	there	44	0.45	28	0.21 +	13.07
18	Concordance	however	18	0.25	11	0.08 +	12.98
19	Concordance	been	38	0.25	11	0.08 +	12.94
20	Concordance	company	42	0.43	27	0.09 +	12.49
21	Concordance	profitability	30	0.21	0	0.00 +	12.45

- Strong Chinese writers compared with strong French writers
- Higher frequency of 'marketing' 'strategies' and 'product' amongst Chinese writers than amongst French

# Conclusion

- ▶ Limitations of the study:
  - ▶ Quite a small localised survey. Some of the findings would need to be tested on a larger sample
  - ▶ Focused on an EAP Business assignment. May have influenced the findings (higher concentration of company reports?)
  - ▶ Only looked at 3<sup>rd</sup> year modules. Could be interesting to look at a wider spread of Business assignments in terms of genres across different years
  - ▶ Would be interesting to approach subject lecturers and interview them using a more qualitative approach. Perhaps look at a variety of sub-genres and record their reactions.
- 

# Discussion

- ▶ Applications of the study / future directions:
  - ▶ Could inform teaching and learning on in-session and pre-session courses. Guidance for students and teachers to focus on the types of writing that are produced on Business courses.
  - ▶ Possibility of material design or online resources. Very little available for Business students writing reports from case studies (most material is still dominated by the essay genre)
- 

# Selected References

- ▶ Gardner, S. & Nesi, H. (2012) 'A Classification of Genre Families in University Student Writing' in *Applied Linguistics* 2012: 1–29
- ▶ Gardner, S. (forthcoming) 'A Pedagogic and professional Case Study genre continuum in Business and in Medicine' in *SFL Insights on Professional Discourse*
- ▶ Nesi, H. & Gardner, S. (2012) *Genres Across the Disciplines: Student Writing in Higher Education*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- ▶ Yeung, L. (2007) 'In search of commonalities: Some linguistic and rhetorical features of business reports as a genre' in *English for Specific Purposes* 26; 156–179
- ▶ Zhu, W. (2004) 'Writing in business courses: an analysis of assignment types, their characteristics and required skills' in *English for Specific Purposes* 23; 111–135

▶ Any questions?