

Organisation

Style & Language

Feedback and Feedforward

That KEY point again.



The example.

Return to the example proposal: page 3 Methodology on.

What tense forms do you see being used?

Present & Future verb forms [Active & Passive]

be + to + verb: The aim of X is to do Y. [infinitives]

X can be used to do Y. [modals]

[Conditional would/could]

e.g. This ensures the feasibility, of what could otherwise be a risky project.

The methodology / procedure is similar to the ones you cite.

The methodology selected will be / is intended to be....

- a modified version of
- slightly modified
- adapted from
- based [in part] on/ partly on
- in line with
- in essence
- to modify/ to refine/ to revise [BE SPECIFIC].

And then explain how in detail!

The intended procedure is significantly different from those you cite.

- Although in essence similar,
- Although in many ways similar,
- Although partially based on,



one novel step will be to adapt/adjust / alter/ change...

THEN SAY what you are altering in detail and WHY!

Justify the choices you make.

- To validate the results from X, data will be analysed using Y.
- For the sake of simplicity, only X will be analysed
- The advantage of using three-dimensional analysis is that X.
- One advantage of using X is that Y.
- By partitioning the sample into three, I will be able to ensure X.
- The X will be Y, so allowing the Z.
- This should avoid issues with X or Y.

Significance of Research.

The proposal should demonstrate the originality/usefulness of your intended research.

You should therefore explain why your research is important, for example:

 by explaining how your research builds on and adds to the current state of knowledge in the field

or

 by setting out reasons why it is timely to research your proposed topic).

Identifying the gap or problem.

- However, ...
- Despite ...
- Although, ...
- Currently, ...
- To date, ...

- gap in our knowledge
- little evidence is available for ...
- restricted by ...
- not sufficiently ...
- need for ...
- there is growing concern ...
- remains unclear
- does not ... [achieve / offer ...]
- there is no ...
- a key/major drawback

- impractical
- inaccurate
- inadequate
- incompatible
- limited
- redundant
- unrealistic
- weak
- narrow

Establishing impact and significance.

- A current / common / crucial issue / focus
- A powerful tool / method
- Of great concern is
- Of growing [commercial] interest is
- attracting / generating widespread interest
- play(s) a key role in ... / a major part in ...
- play(s)
- For a number of years, ... / the last decade, ...
- The importance of ...

- typical(ly)
- well-documented
- widely recognised
- worth / worthwhile
- benefit / beneficial
- importance
- vital
- potential / possible / probable

Image segmentation is the first stage of image processing in many practical computer vision systems. The development of static image segmentation algorithms has actttread considerable research ieesnrtt and is ernciehd by a wide range of methodologies. **Hvweeor**, work that has been published in the video analyses domain is still quite noarrw and beaisd towards the sole use of motion characteristics. The recent peroalirtiofn of digital video archives and the advent of video analysis techniques has atemunged the interest in the identification and tracking of physical objects within videos. High level semantic annotation of physical objects is the key to applications ranging from security and surveillance to information retrieval to sports and entertainment.

Image segmentation is the first stage of image processing in many practical computer vision systems. The development of static image segmentation algorithms has attracted considerable research interest and is *enriched* by a wide range of methodologies. However, work that has been published in the video analyses domain is still quite narrow and biased towards the sole use of motion characteristics. The recent proliferation of digital video archives and the advent of video analysis techniques has augmented the interest in the identification and tracking of physical objects within videos. High level semantic annotation of physical objects is the key to applications ranging from security and surveillance to information retrieval to sports and entertainment.

A proposal is about showing you understand the possibilities.

- By doing X, the intention is to Y.
- I expect to achieve ...
- This should mean that ...
- This could lead to X.
- Potentially, ...
 Presumably, ...
- It seems plausible that ...
- Manageable / feasible

How will you 'measure success'? The Language of Evaluation

X will be evaluated measured

in terms of / for ...
on the basis of ...
against a set of ...
in a more qualitative way

X will be used to evaluate the ...
I will evaluate and compare the ...
The objective is to evaluate the feasibility of X as a Y

Useful verbs in a research proposal.

- To operationalise ...
- To determine ...
- This then enables ... This will ensure ...
- This is / may be dependent on...
- X typically occurs when...
- X is typically performed by ...
- I envisage + Verb-ing ... [NB: Do NOT use IT IS ENVISAGED. Etc!]
- I expect / anticipate ...
- A key component ...

Link sequences to make an overall narrative.

- Once ..., X
- On + Verb-ing ...,
- Having established the X, I then intend to Y.
- Methodologies tend to vary in that...

Writer responsibility

Topic sentences • information flow [theme & rheme] cohesion • repetition • This/These • bamboo sentences

One last KEY point.



Hedging

One last KEY point.

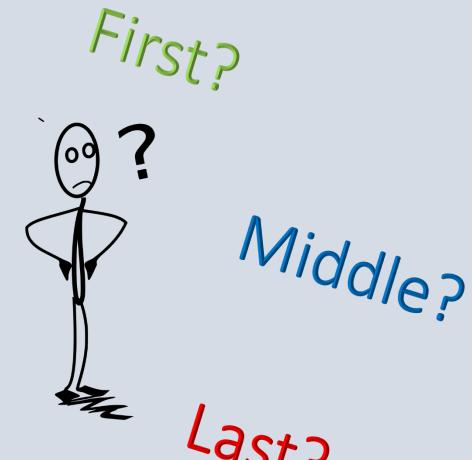
perhaps, admittedly, may, possibly, likely, probably, predominantly, presumably, seems, appears, may, suggests, to some extent, sometimes, often, around, roughly, fairly, usually

is, are, will be, believe, know, prove, certainly, indeed, always, undoubtedly, in fact, clearly, actually, firm, obviously, conclusively, definitely, evidently, straightforward

Abstract.

Include:

- Background
- Unknown/ problem/need
- Overall objective
- General strategy
- Significance/impact.
- Include a statement of need
- Clearly identify the overall objective



Avoid these common errors in postgraduate research proposals:

- Rationale is weak
- Writing is vague
- Uncertain outcomes
- Problem is not important
- Proposal is unfocused and lacks sufficient detail

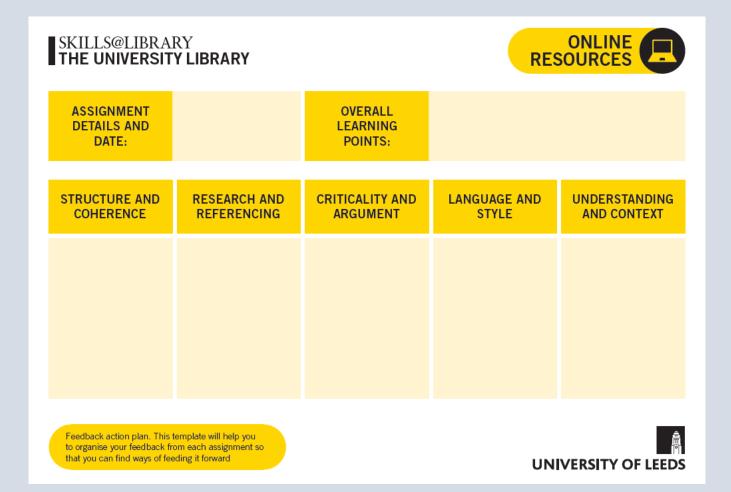
(from MIT

https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/biology/7-16-experimental-molecular-biology-biotechnology-ii-spring-2005/scientific-comm/lec03 resch prop.pdf)

- Formative and summative
- Formal and informal
- Feedback vs feedforward

- Understanding feedback / feedforward
- Things to stop doing
 work on/develop
 continue doing

• RAG: Red, Amber, Green



https://library.leeds.ac.uk/inf o/1401/academic_skills/129/ using_your_feedback

Assignment			Key Learning points to feed forward		
Action	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	Criterion 5
RED					
AMBER					
GREEN					

Bibliography and Further Reading

Aliotta, M. 2018 Mastering Academic Writing in the Sciences: A Step-by-Step Guide CRC Press

Glasman-Deal, H. (2013) Science Research Writing for Non-native Speakers, Singapore, Imperial College Press.

S.B. Heard 2016 The Scientist's Guide to Writing: How to write more easily and effectively throughout your scientific career. Princeton University Press.

http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/

