Institution: University of Wolverhampton
Unit of Assessment: 28 Modern Languages and Linguistics
a. Overview

Since the last assessment, the submitted Unit of Assessment (UoA) has been expanded to comprise two research groups which share research interests and strategic objectives:

1. The Research Group in Computational Linguistics (RGCL), hosting 7.8 FTE (Cat A) staff
2. The Centre for Discourse and Cultural Studies (CDCS), hosting 3 FTE (Cat A) staff

In the RAE of 2008, the Linguistics submission from the University of Wolverhampton consisted solely of five staff from RGCL. It was one of the top performers in Linguistics, with 15% of its outputs rated at 4*, 40% at 3* and 45% at 2*. With respect to the strategic aims set out in the RAE 2008 submission, the UoA has met (in fact, exceeded) all stated objectives for the period 2008-2013. It has maintained the quality and standards of its research, as evidenced by its research outputs. The vitality and sustainability of the unit and its potential to develop further research are indicated by:

- the range, interdisciplinarity and diversity of its research topics and outputs, whose benefits extend beyond academia to a wide range of users,
- its expansion, in terms of staff and PhD students,
- its success in obtaining increased levels of external funding, in establishing new links with industry, and in identifying new funding sources.

RGCL has pursued topics in accordance with the five-year strategy reported in the RAE 2008 submission. During the census period, RGCL's research output has continued to be well received by the NLP community, with publications in leading peer-reviewed journals, prestigious collections, and inclusion in the proceedings of competitive conferences (some with acceptance rates as low as 10%). While research has been undertaken in areas for which RGCL is well known, and which fit into its established lines of research, recent years have also seen the pursuit of new themes, such as RGCL's development of a new theoretical approach to the analysis of language in use and its recent collaboration with CDCS addressing practical and theoretical challenges in the topic of readability.

       Though small in size, CDCS has produced various high-quality outputs over the census period: two monographs, two edited volumes and a host of internationally refereed articles. In a multi-disciplinary setting, its research topics include the study of communist and post-communist societies and gender experience. Two lines of research, into social exclusion and into the illness experience, contribute to the UoA's strategic aim of applying research for the benefit of society. Collaborations have included projects involving the NHS, providers of clinical psychiatric services and organisations representing forced child labourers. The Centre has also been successful in obtaining research funding from diverse sources. Its research outputs have made an impact on researchers in other disciplines and have been applied in non-academic contexts.

b. Research Strategy

Linguistic research at Wolverhampton has been following a strategy aimed at ensuring the vitality and sustainability of the two groups. It has proven flexible enough to enable adaptation to new developments in technologies, research trends and societal needs. Adherence to this strategy by the UoA has facilitated production of research that is internationally acknowledged to be of the highest standard, provision of excellent research supervision and teaching in computational linguistics and discourse analysis, and development of public and commercial applications of the research. The main strategic aims for the unit during 2014-19 are to:

- maintain the quality of members' published research at the highest national and international standards,

- identify topics where linguistic research outputs will clearly benefit society, and to pursue such research topics, applying this research to develop tools and resources which will have a positive impact on users in academia and in the wider community,
- generate higher levels of external funding, by identifying new sources of income,
- foster collaboration both with leading researchers in other institutions and with industrial/non-academic users via research visits, invited talks, attendance at academic and commercial/industrial conferences and events, and collaboration in joint projects,
- maintain the cohort of PhD students and supervise them to successful completion,
- explore the possibility of setting up, or participating in, a new Master's Programme in NLP which is wider in scope than the existing one,
- register patents, where appropriate, to protect our intellectual property rights.

The research strategy to be followed by RGCL for the next five years includes further research and development in the areas of corpus linguistics, big data, NLP-based e-learning, NLP applications for people with language disorders, translation technology and opinion mining. This will be achieved using strategic funding provided by the University and external funding from the EC and other funding bodies. The unit has recently received funding from AHRC to develop statistical approaches for the analysis of corpus data in order to discover typical usage patterns and create a resource for the disambiguation of verbs by collocation. This project has already excited considerable interest from other research groups in Europe and the US as well as in Britain. Interest from the US and US funding have also contributed to the development of an innovative methodology and tools for generation of exam questions and scoring of short answers for prospective and practicing doctors. RGCL recently received EC funding to develop an e-learning platform to assist medical professionals and patients in communicating in several European languages. RGCL is currently coordinating an FP7 EC-funded project for converting texts into a more accessible form to assist people with autism when reading. Evaluation of the applied NLP developed in the project will include investigations into social exclusion and into the experiences of mental healthcare service users. RGCL was recently awarded funds by the EC to coordinate a Marie Curie Initial Training Network in which postdoctoral researchers and PhD students will conduct research into NLP approaches to Translation Technology. The contacts and know-how obtained through the aforementioned projects will facilitate subsequent projects in areas where outputs are expected to have positive societal impacts.

The long-term aim of the unit is to apply linguistic research for the benefit of society and to improve the quality of life at all levels in the community. In particular, RGCL will continue exploring the extent to which Language Technology can assist people with language disabilities, while CDCS will provide additional demonstrations of the usefulness of discourse analytic methods in clinical work focusing on mental health and disability. Research into social exclusion and research into illness experience are areas of joint concern for RGCL and CDCS.

CDCS aims to conduct further research into its main areas of enquiry. To this end, it will continue its research into discursive aspects of mental illness, and particularly on masculinity and suicide, as well as the experiences of migrants with learning difficulties. Current collaboration between CDCS and clinicians in psychiatry and transplantation will be maintained. CDCS is also working on the topic of migration, focusing on inter-generational aspects of post-2004 Polish migration to the UK, and the experiences and needs of migrants with intellectual disability. The UoA will continue to foster collaboration and seek to improve on the positive results, demonstrated in Section 5.e, brought about by application of the strategy set out in RAE 2008.

---

c. People, including:
  I. Staffing strategy and staff development

The University promotes a research-intensive culture which supports all research staff throughout their careers. This includes staff development programmes for PhD supervisors, programmes and award schemes to assist in skills development and careers development for early career researchers (ECRs), university-wide research mentoring schemes, external funding workshops, and a public lecture programme. Research output and development is a key factor in the appraisal of research staff. The University has introduced a new graded post to improve researcher career

progression. Professorial/Readership applications are invited on an annual basis from members of staff with distinguished profiles. Support for research is at the core of the university policy and two members of RGCL were appointed thanks to a recent university research investment.

The UoA supports ECRs and integrates them into the overall research culture. The policy of offering mentoring and encouragement to pursue research and to publish has nurtured successful young researchers. The unit also provides opportunities for collaboration with internationally renowned researchers and involvement in projects. An ample conference fund has been created, enabling ECRs to attend more than two international events (conferences and summer schools) each per year. One element of the unit's staffing strategy has been to appoint outstanding PhD students as research staff upon completion of their studies. As recorded in REF1a, the UoA currently includes 10.8 FTE (Cat A) staff returned in this submission. Section 5.e provides information on the research topics pursued by individual staff members. While all returned staff members during the census period have achieved various indicators of esteem and have served as programme committee members and reviewers for prestigious conferences and journals, individual members of staff or teams have achieved particularly strong international reputations. **Ruslan Mitkov** is Executive Editor of the *Journal of Natural Language Engineering* (Cambridge University Press) and Editor-in-Chief of the *Natural Language Processing* book series from *John Benjamins* publishers. Mitkov is Editor of the *Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics* (Oxford University Press) and due to the success of this Handbook (which saw its Chinese Edition in 2011), he has been commissioned by OUP to produce a second, substantially revised edition. Mitkov's research output is widely cited by the NLP community and, due to his influential contributions to topics such as anaphora resolution, automatic identification of cognates and false friends (see Output 1) and automatic generation of multiple-choice tests (see Output 4), during the census period he has been invited to deliver keynote talks at 14 international conferences including TSD'2012 (Czech Republic), SEPLN'2010 (Spain) and the BCS Corpus Profiling workshop (United Kingdom). Mitkov has been Chair/Co-Chair of programme committees at several major international conferences on NLP and MT such as the RANLP, IJCNLP, SLSP and ASLIB. In recognition of his professional/research achievements, Mitkov was awarded the title of Doctor Honoris Causa at Plovdiv University in November 2011. **Patrick Hanks** is well known for his work in lexicography and corpus linguistics and recently for his new theory of meaning in language (the Theory of Norms and Exploitations), based on empirical analysis of evidence from very large corpora, which is being embraced by researchers around the world (see Output 1). He is a member of the editorial board of the *International Journal of Lexicography* and the *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*. Between 2008 and 2013 he was invited to give 13 plenary and keynote talks at international conferences such as RANLP'2011 (Bulgaria), INSTICC'2012 (Portugal) and CIL'2013 (France). In 2010, he was presented with a festschrift honouring his life's work: G. M. de Schryver (ed.): *A Way with Words*: *Recent Advances in Lexical Theory and Analysis – A Festschrift for Patrick Hanks*. **Dariusz Galasinski** has contributed to various topics in discourse analysis including depression, men's and women's health, and qualitative research methods in psychology. Galasinski has given invited talks and has served on the editorial boards of journals such as the *Journal of Social Issues*, *Multilingua*, *Communication Theory*, and the *Polish Psychological Bulletin*. He has also served as referee for ESF grants. Galasinski (along with his colleague Kozlowska) was honoured with the Golden Cross of Merit and the Distinction of Honour of the Association of the Child Victims of War in Poland. **Constantin Orasan** has been an invited speaker at 6 international events and is a member of the Advisory Board of a John Benjamins's book series. **Michael Oakes** was an invited speaker at 3 international summer schools. Like Orasan, he has been invited to act as evaluator for UK Research Councils. **Aleksandra Galasinska** has given 4 invited talks at international conferences and summer schools, and has served as referee for AHRC, ESRC and NSF. During the census period, different RGCL teams have won or have achieved top ranking in international competitions focused on specific challenges in NLP. These include GikiP'08, CLEF'08, GikiCLEF'09, the ACL'09 GREC NER Challenge, the SemEval'10 Cross-Language Lexical Substitution task, WMT'11 and many others.

---

c. II.   Research students

Postgraduate students form a vital part of the research culture. The University runs training programmes for postgraduate students including workshops for acquisition of research skills. It

conducts monthly and annual monitoring by the Student Management Boards of Research Institutes/Schools and the University-wide degree subcommittee. In addition to support from their supervisors, the PhD students from the UoA have the opportunity to discuss their research with leading research visitors, several of whom have been co-opted as members of students' supervisory teams. The UoA offers project-related training, which may include acquisition of publishing skills, attendance at suitable tutorials, and participation in pilot projects related to their work. This environment enables most PhD students to publish before submitting their theses, a positive indicator of future achievements. For example, Dornescu published a total of 11 papers before the end of his third year. Kozlowska's research was published in internationally refereed journals during her PhD studies. Building on her accomplishments as a Master's student at RGCL, Stajner had six publications in the first six months of her PhD research.

A Postgraduate Fund guarantees financial support for research visits and conference attendance and to ensure access to relevant research materials The Postgraduate Fund is also used to finance studentships, which are awarded, following a rigorous selection process, to candidates from all over the world.

RGCL received EC funding to deliver the International Master's Programme in Natural Language Processing and Human Language Technology. Many students from this programme have since won prizes and/or have been awarded PhD studentships by leading international universities. Several outstanding Master's students have been awarded PhD studentships to continue their linguistic research with the unit.

As noted in Section 5.e, the UoA collaborates with third sector and public and private sector entities in order to arrange secondments for its students at their sites. In 2012, Aziz was awarded one with *Xerox Research Centre Europe,* (Grenoble). Other organisations providing collaboration and secondment opportunities and internships for students at this UoA include the *Information Technology Service* unit of the translation directorate of the *European Parliament*. The unit has also hosted a number of students from European Universities as part of the 'European Doctorate Programme'. These guest PhD students remain actively involved in the unit's research activities.

---

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Over the census period, the UoA has obtained a significant amount of external funding and has diversified its sources of income. These now include the EC, UK funding bodies, industry, and public and third sector bodies from the USA. In total, it secured £3,599,599, of which £706,177 is from US sources. The projects for which this funding was granted include, among others: the FP7 EC-funded project FIRST, which is coordinated by RGCL (overall project funding is £2,104,091, of which RGCL's share is £513,151); the EC FP6-funded project QALL-ME (overall funding £3,549,123, of which RGCL's share is £596,879); a JISC-funded project to develop automatic techniques for populating a bibliographic database (£200,000); the AHRC-funded DVC project in corpus analysis (£754,000); several projects funded by the *National Board of Medical Examiners* (*NBME*), based in the US (overall funding £671,473), and a project on evaluation of Arabic to English Machine Translation (overall funding £200,000), funded by DARPA, an agency of the US Department of Defense. Research in discourse analytics has been supported by funding from the *Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft Foundation* to study forced child labour in German-occupied Poland (1939-1945) and the *Leverhulme Trust*, which provided funding for a visiting fellow in a project on "The role of leisure travel in identity formation of post-2004 Polish migrants to the UK" (£27,450, overall). Many of the projects listed in this section are on-going and will help to ensure the future success and sustainability of the research group.

The UoA maintains a rich scholarly infrastructure supporting research: excellent IT facilities, books, tools, and resources are available to all who join the groups. This, together with the support and dedication of the groups' members, provides an inspiring research environment. A flexible scheme of sabbatical leave is also available to research staff.

The University has been supportive of research and, with particular reference to the UoA, has provided assistance in a variety of ways, acknowledging its successful track record. The University made significant investment over the census period, including more than £100,000 capital funding for infrastructure and equipment. The UoA occupies 284m^2 of office space, which includes the departmental library. The unit's projects are supported by more than 55 computers, including 6 server machines and one data server.

---

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

Since the RAE 2008 submission, the UoA has contributed to research in various areas of computational linguistics and discourse analysis by publishing original results on 134 topics. A selection of these topics is included in the following summary.

Research in *anaphora resolution* comprises one of the main topics addressed by RGCL. The research group has run a series of internally-funded projects on the topic, establishing a strong reputation in the field. The main focus of a recent pioneering study on this topic has been to establish the impact of anaphora and coreference resolution on NLP applications. The results of this study were presented as keynote speeches at 4 international conferences. The group has developed and made publicly available several corpora annotated with coreference information. Key personnel involved in this research include Evans, Dornescu, Kabadjov, Mitkov, and Orasan.

The UoA has undertaken research in *corpus analysis*, notably in topics such as *language change* and studies on *corpus representativeness*. The use of computational methods for corpus analysis supports research in *computational stylometry*, *lexicography*, *terminology processing*, and *intelligent dictionaries*. In the *AHRC*-funded DVC project (Disambiguation of Verbs by Collocation), corpus analysis techniques are being used to associate meanings with typical usage patterns of verbs. This research is creating an innovative lexical resource to be used by various NLP and Applied Linguistics applications. It has been used to underpin a new theory of language in use (the subject of a recent monograph) by Hanks and has been presented as a keynote speech at 3 international conferences. The project involves collaboration with *Masaryk University* (Czech Republic), *University of Pavia* (Italy), and *Pompeu Fabra University* (Spain). This broad area is founded on RGCL's expertise in *corpus design* and *corpus building*. Key personnel involved in corpus analysis are Evans, Hanks, Mitkov, Oakes, and Orasan.

During the census period, RGCL has made significant contributions to the topic of *Question Answering (QA)*. It advocated a paradigm shift in *open-domain QA research*, proposing and implementing a new approach to *semantic QA.* The system based on this methodology was ranked first in two international competitions. Multilingual and multimodal QA technologies have been investigated in the context of the EC-funded QALL-ME project, which developed a QA system for the domain of travel and tourism. This research involved collaboration with *Fondazione Bruno Kessler* (Italy), *DFKI* (Germany), the *University of Alicante* (Spain), *Comdata S.p.a.* (Italy), *Ubiest S.p.a.* (Italy), and *Waycom S.r.l.* (Italy). It led to the development of the publicly accessible *QALL-ME workbench*. In the field of *interactive QA*, RGCL has received funding from Unilever to investigate methods for initiating more natural and logical dialogues between users and QA systems. The research of the group on QA has been presented via invited talks at 3 international conferences. Key personnel involved in this topic include Dornescu, Marsic, and Orasan.

The unit has made seminal contributions to the topic of *evaluation in Machine Translation (MT)*. During 2009-2011, RGCL established the new field of *quality estimation* in MT. Its major impact has been in the translation industry. The approach has been implemented by companies including *Xerox* and *Language Weaver/SDL. TAUS*, the largest association of users of MT, cited personnel at the UoA as pioneers in quality prediction. RGCL also introduced *adequacy estimation*, a specific development of quality estimation aimed at readers of MT output who cannot read/understand the source text. This research is currently being explored in the EC-funded EXPERT project. In 2011, RGCL embarked upon a project, funded from the US DARPA GALE programme, to investigate the use of adequacy estimation for a particularly challenging language pair: Arabic-English. The group also developed the first semantically-based metric for use in evaluation of MT. It was judged the most effective evaluation metric used to rank MT systems at the EMNLP-2011 Workshop on Statistical MT. The results of the research on the aforementioned topics have been presented in invited talks at 3 conferences and staff at the UoA have won 'best paper' awards for related publications. Applying methods from semantic similarity, RGCL proposed new methodologies for the *automatic identification of cognates and false friends* and *finding translation equivalents*. The former methodology was the focus of invited keynote presentations at two international conferences. The research group has also studied the validity of *translation universals*, and findings were presented as an invited talk at an international conference. Key personnel involved in research on translation are Aziz and Mitkov.

Another area of research activity for RGCL is the **application of NLP in education**. The US *NBME*-funded RIG project led to pioneering work on the semi-automatic development and exploitation of a method for the **automatic generation of multiple-choice tests** from electronic textbooks/documents. The approach is based on a methodology proposed by Mitkov and Ha which attracted great international interest from academia and industry and was presented as the keynote speech at 3 international conferences. During the census period, the methodology has been improved, and a study has been conducted on the optimal selection of distractors for multiple choice test items. In a follow-up project on Computer-Aided Item Development (CAID), research in information extraction led to the development of tools for the maintenance of a database of clinical assessment items. Subsequently, the unit's engagement in a project on Computer-Aided Patient Note Scoring (CAPTNS), led to the development of a tool to assist short-note scoring in medical examinations. The EC-funded TELL-ME project is combining NLP technologies to create language teaching resources for medical professionals in Europe to overcome language barriers and facilitate their geographic mobility. The TELL-ME project is a collaboration with *Universidad de Málaga* (Spain), *Universitat des Saarlandes* (Germany), *NHS West Midlands Strategic Health Authority* (UK), *Hospital Pascual* (Spain), and *Universitatsmedizin Mannheim* (Germany). Successful completion of the JISC-funded AIR project was enabled by collaborative research in this area with *Learning Information Services* at the University of Wolverhampton. One output of the project was the development of automatic techniques for populating bibliographic databases. The unit is also running a university-funded project to generate comprehension tests from video subtitles. Key personnel involved in research applying NLP in education include Dornescu, Evans, Marsic, Mitkov, and Orasan.

In conjunction with the ongoing work on discourse analysis undertaken at CDCS, and in order to improve readability in various domains, RGCL has also contributed to the field of **language processing for assistive technologies**. The group's research in the EC-funded MESSAGE project investigated the use of semi-automatic methods for the authoring of accessible documents for use in emergency situations. The project was successfully delivered in collaboration with *Université de Franche-Comté* (France), *Universidad Autònoma de Barcelona* (Spain) and *Instytut Romanistyki, Uniwersytet Warszawski* (Poland). One outcome of the MESSAGE project was the delivery of training sessions to various European organisations on standards for the writing of alerts, messages, and protocols addressing emergency scenarios. These organisations include *Sandwell Council Resilience Unit* (UK); *Airbus France*; the *National Police* (Spain); and the *Centre for Veterinary Inspection* (Poland). The controlled language guidelines for effective simplification of emergency instructions, developed throughout the project, have been made publicly available. Research in the EC-funded FIRST project is facilitating the development of a new methodology and tools to improve text accessibility for people with reading impairments. It exploits an original method for syntactic simplification developed within the research group. The project is a collaboration between nine organisations from academia, commerce, and mental healthcare in four EC countries. The partners are *Universidad de Alicante*, *Universidad de Jaen*, and *DELETREA, s.l.p.* (Spain), *iWeb Technologies Ltd* and *Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust* (UK), *Autisme Europe* (Belgium), and *Parallel World Sdruzhenie* and *Kodar Ood* (Bulgaria). The findings from this area of research have been disseminated via invited talks at two international conferences. Key RGCL personnel involved in language processing for assistive technologies are Dornescu, Evans, Kabadjov, Mitkov, and Orasan.

Throughout the census period, the unit has engaged in a number of smaller scale research projects. These projects have investigated topics such as **automatic summarisation** (Kabadjov, Oakes, Orasan), **cross-language lexical substitution** (Aziz), **data mining** (Oakes), **image annotation** and **information retrieval** (Oakes), **information extraction** (Evans, Kabadjov, Mitkov), **knowledge representation and ontologies** (Dornescu, Orasan), **negation detection** (Mitkov), **opinion mining/sentiment analysis** (Kabadjov, Mitkov, Orasan), **semantic role labelling** (Aziz), **statistical MT** (Aziz), **temporal processing** (Marsic), **text classification** (Oakes), **textual entailment** (Mitkov), **word alignment** (Mitkov), **plagiarism detection** (Mitkov) and **word sense disambiguation** (Dornescu).

RGCL is well known for the variety of novel tools and resources it has developed, which are widely exploited by the international NLP research community. The group is also engaged with researchers and users from industry. Since 1996, Mitkov has been Chair of the annual international conference held in London "Translating and the Computer", an important meeting

point for the translation industry. As a result, RGCL has been engaged in regular collaboration with translation software companies and freelance translators. These links between the UoA and industry are strengthened by visits to the group by representatives of the private and third sector. Dr. Atefeh Farzindar, the CEO of *NLP Technologies Inc*, visited RGCL for 3 months and has since been involved in the deployment and evaluation of software developed by the group (see REF3b).

Since its expansion, the UoA has included **discourse analysis** within its research portfolio. A significant proportion of CDCS's discourse analytic research concerns groups of people who are on the fringes of mainstream society, whether through illness or the political system. Its main focus is to present discourse analysis as a useful analytic method not only within linguistics, but also in other disciplines, and most particularly psychology and medicine. Related to the work on language processing for assistive technologies, CDCS has made novel contributions relating to the medical domain: Galasinski was the first to approach **experiences of organ transplantation from the perspective of discourse analysis**. His research and advice have had a direct impact upon the new guidelines for obtaining consent for tissue and organ transplantation and has been acknowledged by the NHSBT. Linguistic research into the clarity and tone of consent forms provided for transplant donors was undertaken in collaboration with institutions at *Barcelona* (Spain), *Southampton* (UK), and *Wroclaw* (Poland). This involved clinicians in psychiatry and included the delivery of a series of lectures to mental health clinicians in Poland and the UK. The impact of findings emerging from these projects is demonstrated by their inclusion in the training programme required for specialisation in clinical psychology in Poland.

Galasinski and Kozlowska have undertaken **discourse analytic research focusing on the experiences of distress, marginalisation and trauma**. Galasinski, continuing his work on the topic of **masculinity and its experience**, focused on a group of vulnerable men in psychiatric care. His volume *Men's Discourses of Depression* is charting new territory: at the time of publication, the book was the first research monograph in English on men's experiences of depression, and the second ever academic book on men's depression. It breaks new ground by offering discourse analysis both as a powerful analytic tool in exploring experiences of mental illness, and as a potential clinical tool. This work is extended into his recent book, *Fathers, Fatherhood and Mental Illness: a Discourse Analysis of Rejection* which explores experiences of mentally ill fathers (likely to be the first ever academic book in English on the topic). This innovative research was presented in an invited talk at an international conference.

The research project "Child forced labourers in occupied Poland: experiences, resilience and post-war discourses" funded by the *Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft Foundation*, explored the **experiences of trauma narrated by former forced child labourers**. It offered new insight into the use of discourse analysis in psychological and historical research and the results were presented as an invited talk at an international conference. The project is perceived by the Association of the Child Victims of War as a major development in giving voice to those who experienced war as children. The project as a whole was also honoured by an award of the *Association of Poles Wronged by the Third Reich*. Kozlowska is continuing work in this area of research in the project "Here to Stay" funded by The Big Lottery Fund. It explores the **needs of people with learning disabilities** from black and ethnic minorities including new migrant communities in England, and is a joint project between the University of Wolverhampton and the *Association for Real Change*.

CDCS has also investigated one of the most significant political and social changes in Europe after WW II: the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe. Galasinska, Galasinski and Kozlowska have worked on topics including **migration, identity, and post-communism in private and media discourses**, approaching them from a discourse analytic/linguistic point of view. This research resulted in two edited volumes, the first books in English on discourse and post-communism transformation: *Dilemmas of the Post-Communist Condition* (John Benjamins, DAPSAC, co-edited by Galasinska and Galasinski) and *Discourses and Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe* (Palgrave, co-edited by Galasinska with Michal Krzyzanowski, Lancaster), a doctorate by Kozlowska, a number of journal articles and book chapters, and one keynote speech and one invited talk at international conferences. Galasinska also collaborated with Anna Horolets, Leverhulme Visiting Fellow at the University of Wolverhampton. Together they conducted research on the leisure activities of post-2004 Polish migrants to the UK. This collaboration resulted in the 2011 summer school "Studies of Migration and Mobility in Europe" (MOBILE), funded within the framework of Erasmus Intensive Programmes, and several publications.