ENHANCING SELF-DIRECTED LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH CORPUS LINGUISTICS:

THE PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT OF THE LEARNER

Antonio Verolino Trainee at Language Centre University of Pavia



A PROPOSAL WORK FOR SELF-DIRECTED LANGUAGE LEARNING AT UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA

This work has been created in association with the Language Centre at the University of Pavia.

As the output of an internship within the framework of a more complex project, it has as its specific focus the improvement of self-directed language learning.

It represents in fact a proposal to enhance the service provided to international students as far as Italian language learning is concerned.

WHO IS THE SELF-DIRECTED LEARNER?

Establishing DDL advantages for self-directed learners implies knowing the needs of this kind of learner:

- Need for directives and learning tips: not every self-directed learner has a linguistics or acquisitional theoretical background.
- Need for motivation: the most important reason for proactive engagement to be constantly stimulated.
- Need for deeper knowledge: the learner has to realize which kind of learning process he or she is going through.

WHO IS THE SELF-DIRECTED LEARNER?

■ The absence of the teacher requires the mandatory arousal of self-regulating skills: getting at least something done in one day (minigoals strategy).

Personalization of the learning environment: the creation of a PLE (Stevens & Shield 2010) to improve the out-of-class experience.

Reflection on one's productions.

WHY IS CORPUS LINGUISTICS A POSSIBILITY?

New user-friendly interfaces provide an upgraded learning experience, as they enable students to make their own choices as autonomous users.

■ The possibility to investigate and compare: challenging grammatical rules with real productions.

A greater sense of realness is linked to a greater sense of effectiveness: data from NS as a benchmark for the target language.

WHY IS CORPUS LINGUISTICS A POSSIBILITY?

Giving the learner the possibility to encounter and get used to the target language avoids them to deal with the pressure and the stress of a real interactive communicating context.

The use of corpora also gives the possibility to elude the entangling schemes of textbooks, granting a closer contact with the actual language productions.

WHAT CORPUS-BASED LINGUISTIC RESEARCH WILL TEACH

An improved integration of grammar and lexicon: both multiword and simple queries allowed.

 A register specific distinction of language usage for higher proficiency level (see Conrad, 2000).

A greater emphasis to the appropriate pragmatic conditions of use for alternative grammatical constructions.

WHAT CORPUS-BASED LINGUISTIC RESEARCH WILL TEACH

• «(corpus) [..] approaches are commensurable with, and be scaffolded into more familiar approaches that focus on learning through meaningful language use and the development of <u>critical thinking</u> and <u>autonomous learning skills</u>». (Reinhardt, 2010)

The great potential of corpus linguistics in SLA is that it can function as the base for both a Bottom-Up and a Top-Down learning process.

WHAT CORPUS-BASED LINGUISTIC RESEARCH WILL TEACH

Both Conrad and Reinhardt agree on the need to integrate (not revolution) the DDL with the pre-existent language learning strategies.

Self-made CIA (Contrastive interlanguage analysis): the self-directed learner can compare his own productions with the ones reported in the NS corpus.

Social component of language (Ushioda, 2009): the learner has to see himself as a potential user.

CONCERNS IN THE USE OF CORPUS LINGUISTICS

«Corpus linguistics will also have more influence on L2 teaching if corpus informed materials, corpus analysis tools, and welldesigned corpora are simply more numerous, accessible and user friendly, and preferably web-based.» (Reinhardt, 2010)

An example from Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2004): [lemma= "stare"][]{0,3}[tag="VER.*" & lemma=".*ndo"]

CONCERNS IN THE USE OF CORPUS LINGUISTICS

This type of research would be confusing for a self-directed learner and, above all, it would threaten the learner's motivation.

How can we provide the right stimulus to the learner, so that they can go through a fruitful individual learning experience?

An improved tool is needed to allow learners to know what advantages they can take from this kind of study.

WHAT IS SKELL: USE AND ADVANTAGES

Basing on Sketch Engine work group, SkELL is a specific tool made up to enhance language learning through corpus linguistics.

In 2018, this tool (originally conceived to support English learners) has been enlarged with some additional components for the Italian, German, Russian and Czech language.

WHAT IS SKELL: USE AND ADVANTAGES

Word search: mono- and multiword search, possibility to get directly in touch with the actual language use.

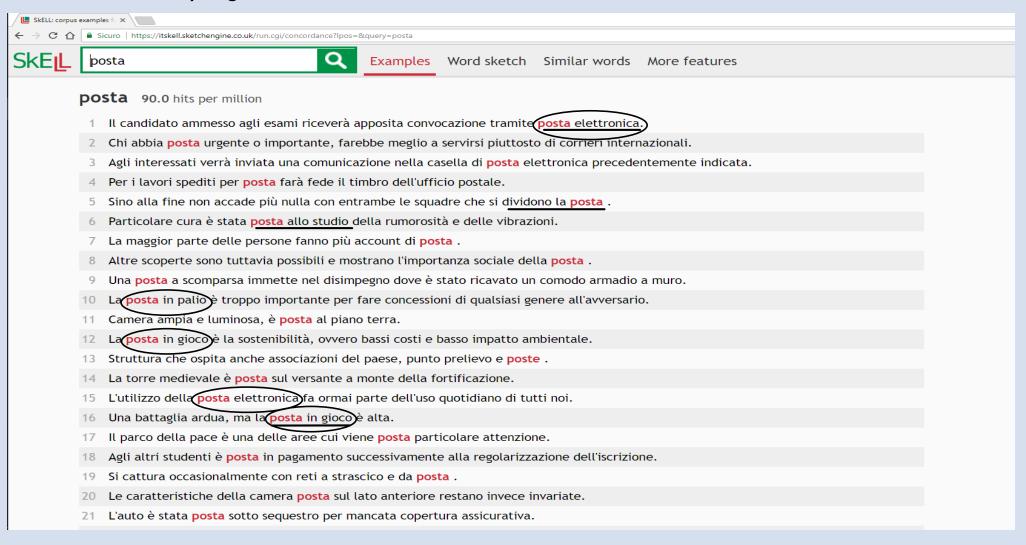
Word sketch: collocations and fixed expressions, further to commonly associated modifiers and prepositions.

Similar words (Word cloud): a ready-made conceptual map with the most frequently related lexicon.

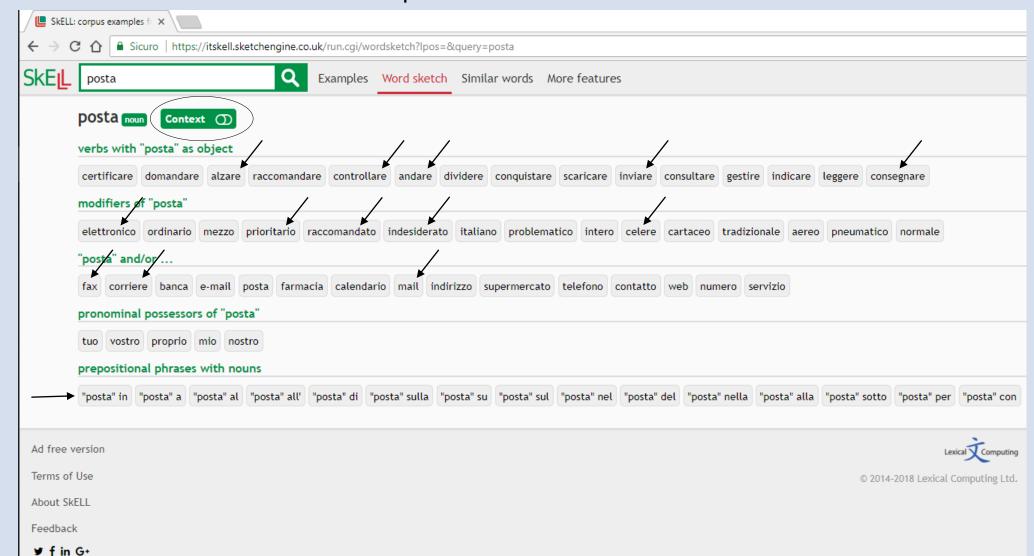
The Italian corpus for SkELL (itSkELL) is an Italian corpus made up of texts collected from the Internet. The texts come from the <u>itTenTen corpus</u>
2016 according to the choice of <u>Egon W. Stemle from Eurac Research</u>. The corpus was specially built up in order to provide the best sentence examples.

The German corpus for SkELL (deSkELL) is a German corpus made up of texts collected from the Internet. The texts come from the deTenTen corpus 2013 according to the choice of Egon W. Stemle from Eurac Research. The corpus was specially built up in order to provide the best sentence examples.

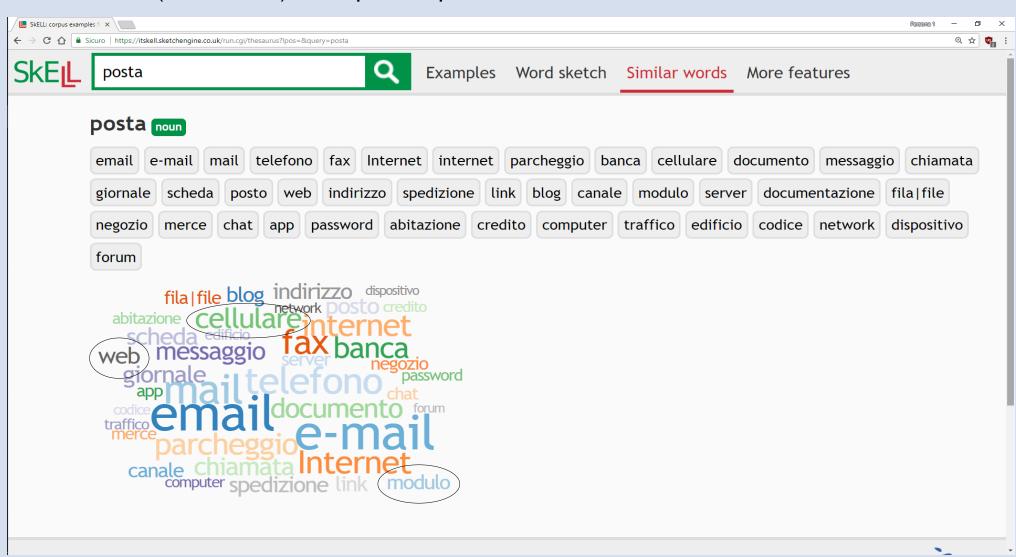
Word search: analysing behavioural data.



Word sketch: collocations and fixed expressions.



Similar words (Word cloud): conceptual map of lexicon.

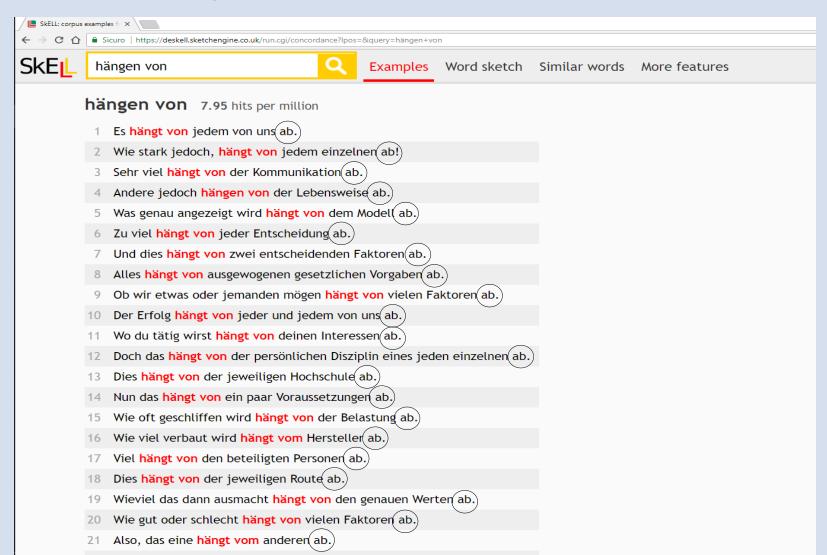


■ These functions are cross-linguistically relevant too: the possibility of getting in touch with the actual NS productions gives some raw data to reflect on, no matter what the target language is.

For this reason, we can take a look to the SkELL extension for German language, that has some specific features that can be investigated thanks to basic distributional insights.

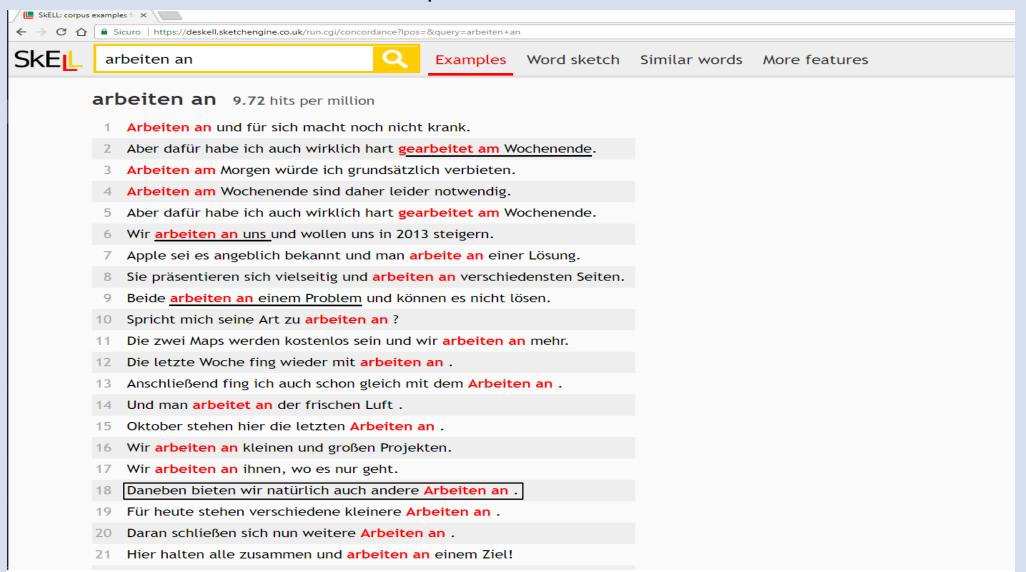
What can you notice in the following example?

Word search: example from German.



COMPONENTS

Pattern construction with "Verben mit Präpositionen"

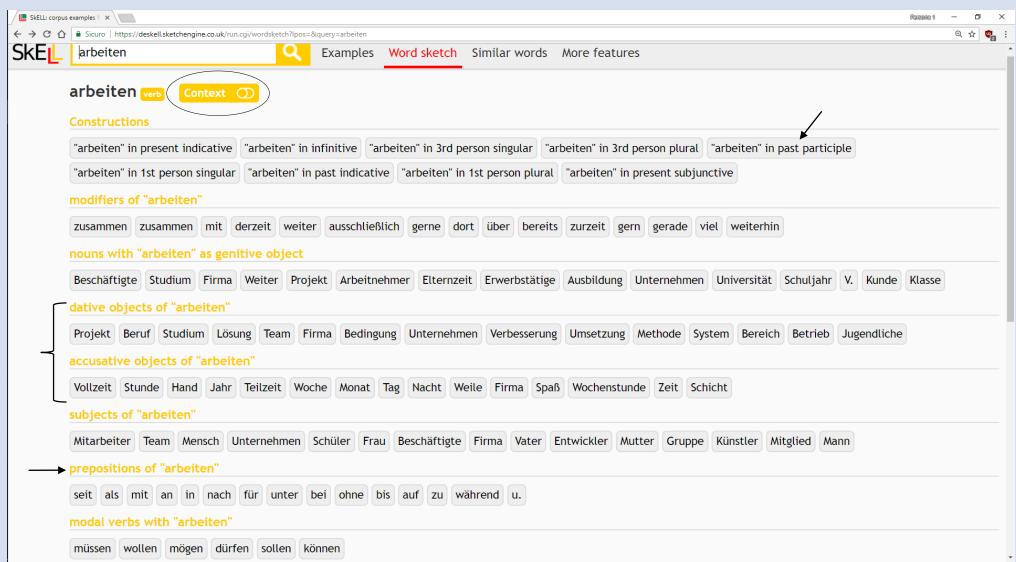


It is evident that the SkELL extension for German also supports those other functions we have observed for Italian too.

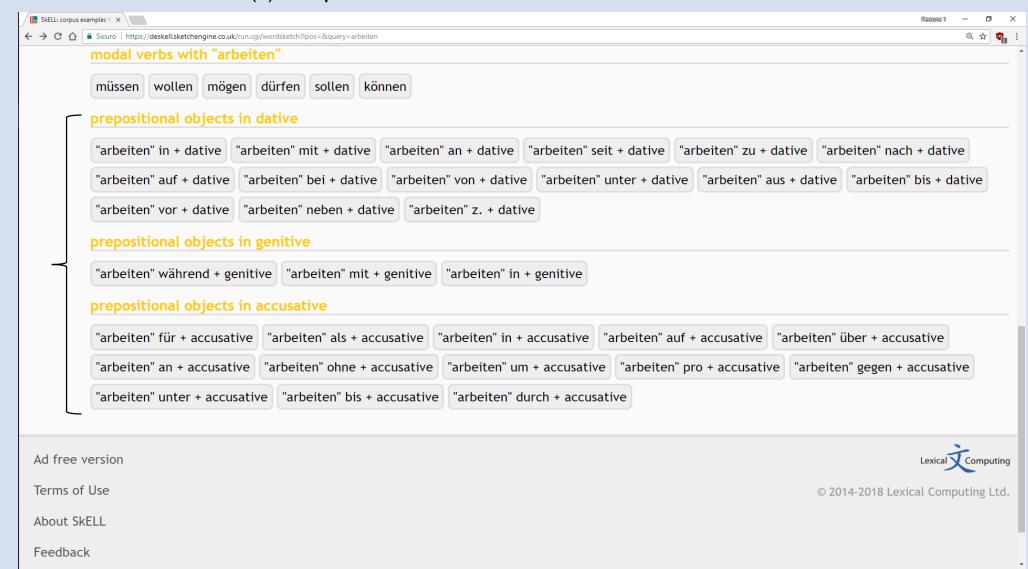
Since German has cases, Word sketch is conceived in a slightly different way: dividing words by the case they take when in collocation with the one we have looked for.

Simultaneously, the tool also provides us the list of the prepositions, cases, adverbs and modifiers in collocation with the word we looked for.

deSkELL:Word sketch (I) and pattern construction



deSkELL: Word sketch (2) and pattern construction



CORPUS LINGUISTICS: HOW TO?

Those functions represent the ground our proposal is based on: if correctly used, they make the learner an active part of his own learning process.

Nonetheless, it takes time to get acquainted with this type of data and to use them fruitfully: a specific document will be provided to the selfdirected learners.

■ This document will not only present the tool, but also it will make them aware of its potentialities.

CORPUS LINGUISTICS: HOW TO?

We will present the functions that SkELL supports, aiming to introduce this corpusbased tool as an additional instrument for language learning.

■ This will contribute to the formation of the linguistic awareness of the self-directed learner as far as the target language is concerned.

■ The link to SkELL and the explanatory document will be preferably presented in association with other most commonly known instruments on the website of the linguistic centre at Pavia University, http://cla.unipv.it/EN/, as an additional section.

CORPUS LINGUISTICS: HOW TO?

Our proposal of a «proactive» engagement stems from what previously discussed about the self-directed learner: we want to respect the essential need of the selfdirected learner to feel as the actual maker of the learning process.

■ For this reason, we suggest that self-directed learners make a correct use of the corpus-based tools, constantly keeping records of their evolving awareness.

By doing so, it will be easier to make comparisons and evaluations of the strengths and of the weaknesses that have to be fixed.

CONCLUSIONS

 Corpus linguistics offers a great variety of data and consequently of potential stimulus for self-directed learners.

■ The real challenge will be understanding how to integrate correctly those stimuluses in a self-directed language learning process.

The proposal of a proactive engagement of the self-directed learners, aims at making them acknowledge that language learning is a faceted life-long experience.

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