

# Extracting multiword expressions from texts with the aid of online resources

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## Background

### Why MWEs?

- MWEs are pervasive in natural discourse (e.g. Conklin & Schmitt, 2012).
- The acquisition of MWEs facilitates learners' fluency and proficiency (e.g. Crossley, Salsbury, & McNamara, 2015)

### Why is learning MWEs challenging?

- The learning process is slow and uneven (Qi & Ding, 2011).
- The number of MWEs to acquire is enormous.
- There is a lack of awareness of the pervasiveness and significance of MWEs.

### Research questions

- Does extracting MWEs from texts with the aid of online resources positively affect learners' acquisition of these MWEs?
- Does extracting MWEs from texts make significant changes to students' awareness of the ubiquity and importance of MWEs?

## Methods

### Participants

- 56 Vietnamese EFL university students in their second year
- Two intact classes
- Average vocabulary size: 4,500 – 4,800 wds.

### Procedures (see Figure below)

- 10 weeks of reading lessons

#### Experimental group (n=26)

#### Extracting MWEs from reading texts (Lewis, 1993)

- Intuitively highlight potential MWEs in reading texts;
- Choose some phrases from those MWEs to look up in online dictionaries and a corpus (COCA) to verify their MWE status;
- Note down about five MWEs to learn

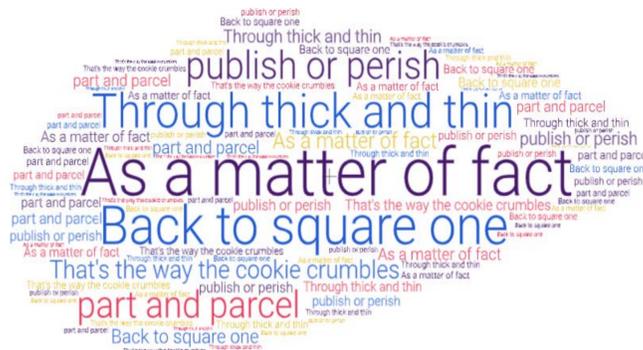
#### Comparison group (n=30)

#### Doing content-related activities

E.g. group discussions, summarizing texts with mind maps, jigsaw reading

### Data collection instruments

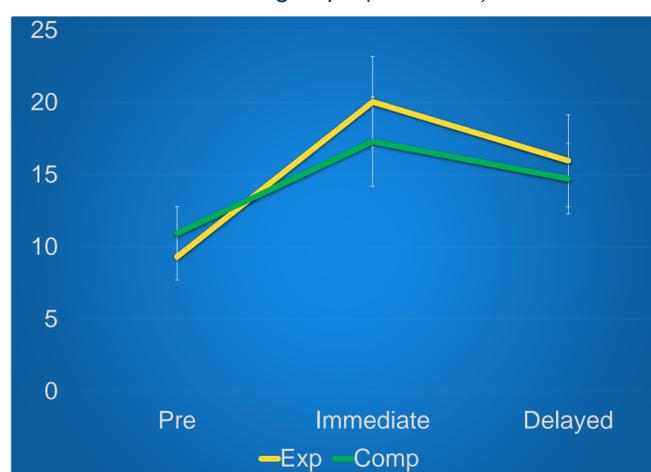
- 52 target MWEs (included in reading input)
- A form recall pre-test
- Two post-tests (immediate and delayed)
- Post-treatment questionnaires



## Results

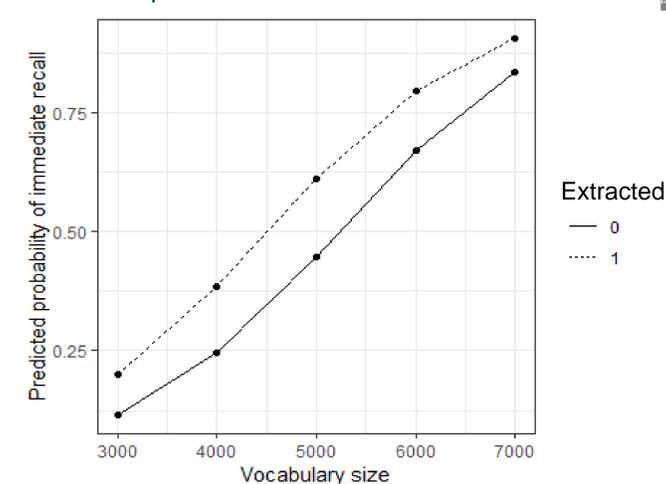
### 1. Significantly greater learning gains in the experimental group, with a medium effect size

Test results of the two groups (Max = 44)



### 2. Statistically significant probability that extracted MWEs would be recalled in the post-tests

Learners' vocabulary size and extracted items vs. immediate post-test results



### 3. Students' heightened awareness of MWEs and autonomous learning strategies

## Implications

### How can teachers promote MWE learning while teaching to the times?

#### Step-by-step and explicit classroom instructions

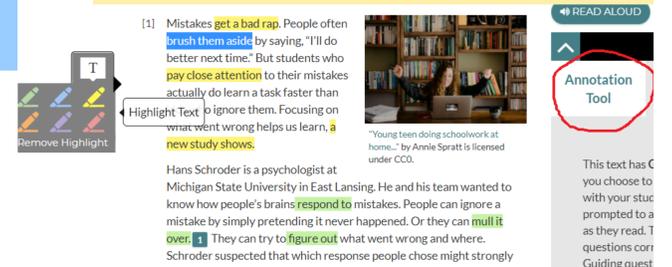
- Awareness-raising workshop
- Scaffolding by input with MWEs typographically enhanced
- Online dictionary and corpus training
- Autonomous MWE extraction and verification
- Reinforcement with homework assignments

#### Selecting rich input materials

- Suitable vocabulary load, based on learners' vocabulary size (95-98% of running words should be known);
- High frequency of MWE occurrences;
- Relevant and interesting reading topics
- Authentic

#### Creating online activities

- Choose reading texts from online resources (e.g. CommonLit, theconversation.com)
- Ask learners to extract MWEs from texts by using the annotation tool, then verify them with online dictionaries (e.g. Macmillan, Just-the-word)



- Ask learners to share their list of MWEs through some shared documents (e.g. Padlet, OneDrive, Google Drive)
- Organize review tasks based on learners' lists

macmillan dictionary



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