

RECEPTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE ACADEMIC VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE IN ENGLISH-MEDIUM INSTRUCTION

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VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDY

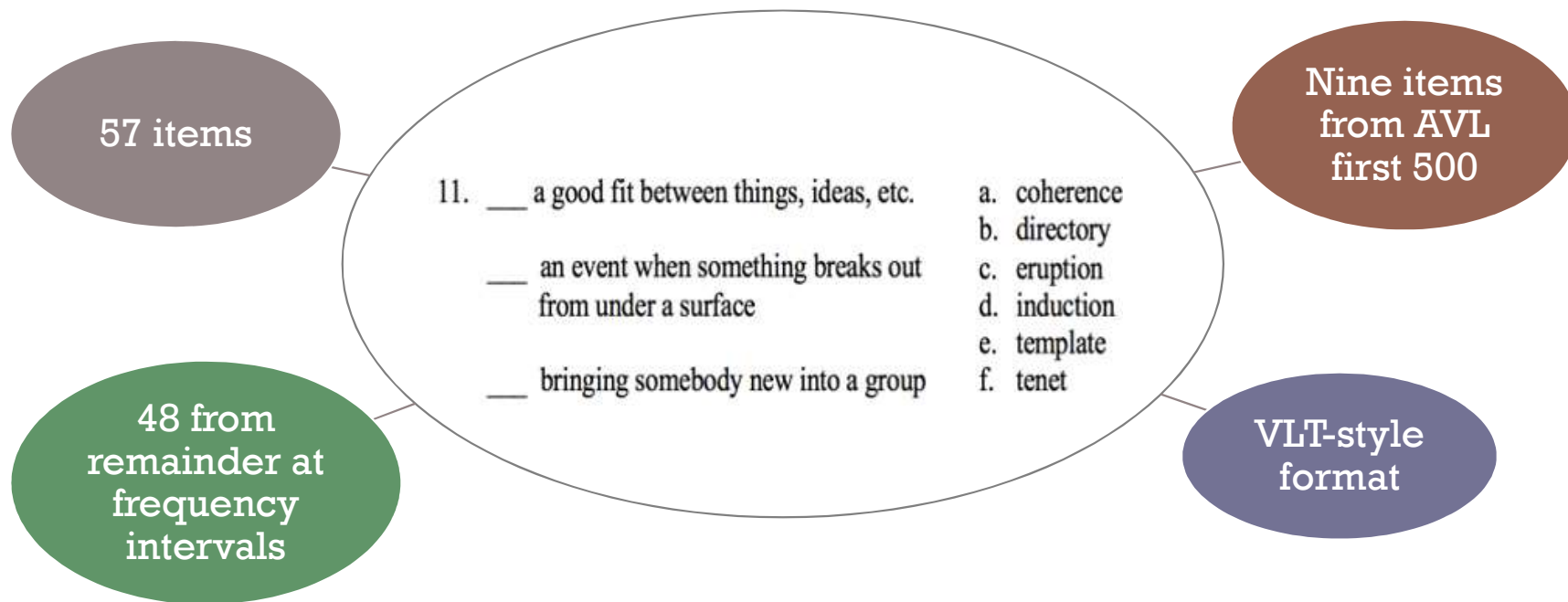
- Vocabulary knowledge is key to academic success.
- Many words are needed for university study; as many as 10,000 word families? (*Hazenberg & Hulstijn, 1996*).
- University students need:
 - general vocabulary (*e.g., Brezina & Gablasova, 2015*).
 - discipline-specific vocabulary (*e.g., Chung & Nation, 2003; Chung & Nation, 2004; Khani & Tazik, 2013; Mudraya, 2006; Wang, Liang & Ge, 2008; Ward, 2009; Yang, 2015*).
 - academic vocabulary: approximately 10-15% of academic texts (*Coxhead, 2000; Gardner & Davies, 2015*).
- Indications that some students are underprepared for English at university (*e.g., Hellekjær, 2009*).



A TEST OF ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

The Academic Vocabulary Test (*Pecorari, Malmström & Shaw, 2019*)

based on the Academic Vocabulary List (*Gardner & Davies, 2015*):



The Academic Vocabulary Test

The Vocabulary Levels Test

Version 1 The 2,000 word level

- 1 bake
 - 2 connect
 - 3 inquire
 - 4 limit
 - 5 recognize
 - 6 wander
- | | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| _____ | join together |
| _____ | walk without purpose |
| _____ | keep within a certain size |

11. ___ a good fit between things, ideas, etc.
- ___ an event when something breaks out from under a surface
- ___ bringing somebody new into a group
- a. coherence
 - b. directory
 - c. eruption
 - d. induction
 - e. template
 - f. tenet



TYPES OF VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE

Vocabulary knowledge can be conceptualized across three dimensions :

(Henriksen, 1999)

- Partial versus precise
- Depth versus breadth of knowledge
- Receptive versus productive ability



EXPLORING THE RECEPTIVE-PRODUCTIVE DIMENSION

- Relatively more research on receptive than to productive vocabulary.
- Receptive vocabularies are larger (*e.g., Fan, 2000; Laufer, 1998; Pétursdóttir, 2013; Schmitt, 2008; Schmitt, 2014*).
- The size of the receptive-productive gap varies (*e.g., Laufer & Paribakht, 1998; Webb, 2008*).
- The measure used affects results (*Schmitt, 2014; Webb, 2008*).
- Receptive and productive may be fundamentally different domains (*Nemati, 2010; Ozturk, 2015*).
- Little work on productive academic vocabulary use (exceptions: *Durrant, 2016; Malmström, Pecorari & Gustafsson, 2016; Malmström, Shaw & Pecorari, 2018; Nizonkiza, 2016; Pétursdóttir, 2013*).
- More needs to be understood about this domain.



MEASURING PRODUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE

Controlled productive vocabulary: the Productive Vocabulary Levels Test

(Laufer & Nation, 1999).

Free productive vocabulary: Lexical Frequency Profiling

(Laufer, 1998; Laufer & Paribakht, 1998; Laufer & Nation, 1995; Šišková, 2016).

Version A 2,000 level

- 1 I'm glad we had this opp_____ to talk.
- 2 There are a doz_____ eggs in the basket.
- 3 Every working person must pay income t_____.
- 4 The pirates buried the trea_____ on a deserted island.



OUR FOCAL GROUP

- Master's students at a prestigious Swedish university of science and technology.
- International and local students (Swedish L1) represented.
- Different but comparable individuals participated in different parts of the study.

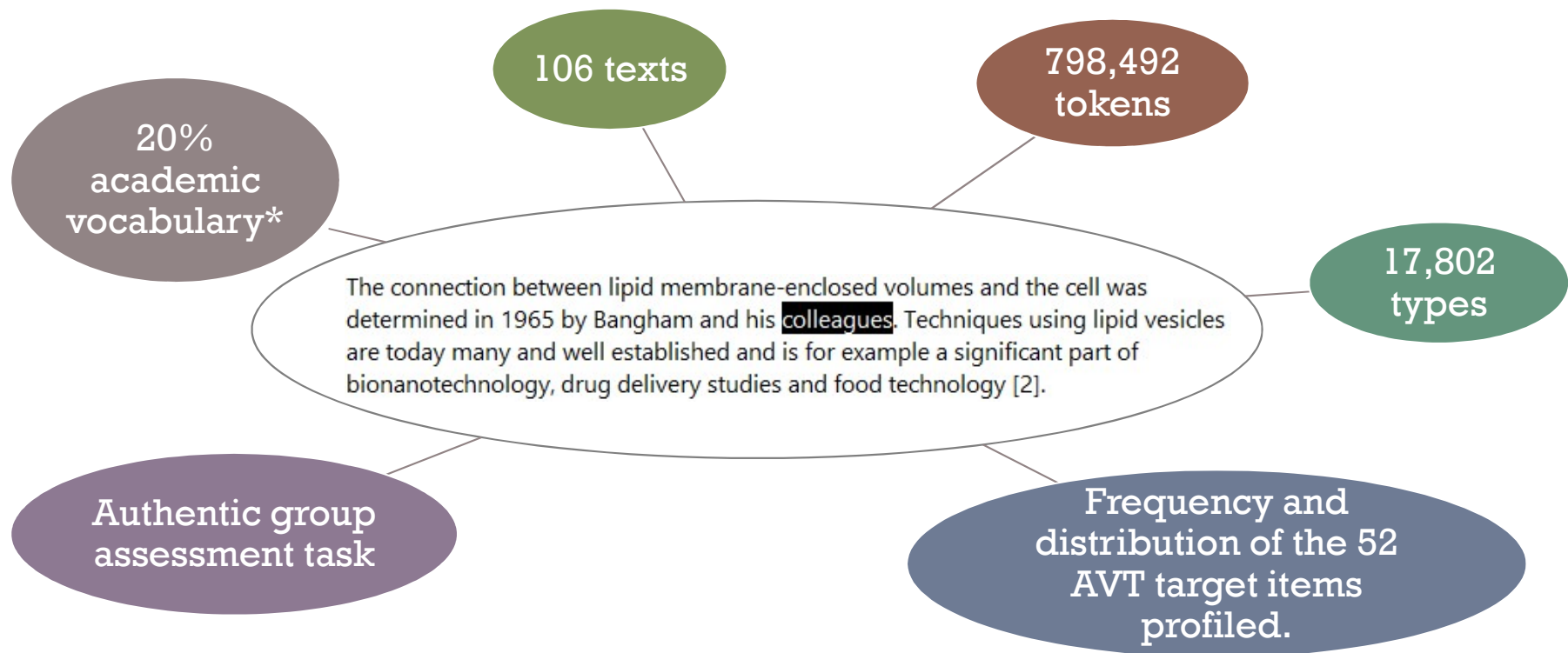


RECEPTIVE VOCABULARY KNOWLEDGE

- Mean AVT score 69.2%.
- Scores ranged from 26.3% to 92.9%.
- The average word was known by 69.2% of the test-takers.
- 14 words were known by at least 90% or more of test takers:
 - commitment, creation, colleague, assembly, accuracy, migration, reproduction, maximize, coordinate, aid, hybrid, degrade, safeguard, lag
- 15 words were known by fewer than half of test takers:
 - rationale, invoke, manifest, contest, tenet, prerogative, adherent, typology, aggregate, procure, decode, expediency, ubiquity, unanimity, modus



A CORPUS OF ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT WRITING



*Malmström, Pecorari & Gustafsson, 2016



CORPUS ANALYSIS

- Of 52 items tested on the AVT, 26, or 50%, occurred never or almost never.
 - *(18 were unattested in the corpus)*
 - *(8 occurred in only one text each)*
- 3 most frequently occurring words:
 - accuracy, drawback, assembly
- 5 texts contained 0 academic words (types).
- 26 texts contained five or fewer types.
- The highest usage was 23 types.



A NEW PRODUCTIVE ACADEMIC VOCABULARY TEST

1. Throughout his life he showed the qualities of dedication and comm ____.
2. After the defeat of the dictator came the cre ____ of a democratic state.
3. She is lucky to work with pleasant col ____.
4. Fortunately, a nurse came to his ai ____.
5. This is another argument which you can invo ____ in support of the rule.

PVLT format

52 items

Items (almost)
identical with
AVT.

Extensively
piloted, not
(yet)
validated



CONTROLLED MEASURE OF PRODUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE

- Administered to ca. 200 MSc Engineering students (results for 103 analysed to date).
- Following Webb (2008), two marking conditions:
 - Strict condition: answer must be in correct form with no significant misspellings
 - Relaxed condition: if the answer unambiguously aims at the target word, errors of form (e.g. verb form instead of noun, plural instead of singular) are overlooked.



PRODUCTIVE (STRICT MARKING)

- Mean PAVT score 34.6%.
- Scores ranged from 1.9% to 86.5%.
- The average word was known by 34.6% of the test-takers.
- 1 word was known by at least 90% or more of test takers:
 - hybrid
- 36 words were known by fewer than half of test takers:
 - colleagues, invoke, manifest, frontier, rationale, reproduction, susceptible, spontaneous, informed, disciplinary, multiplying, intensified, precludes, contest, safeguard, drawbacks, induction, prerogative, adherent, typology, lagged, disintegration, standardisation, paraphrase, procure, predate, aggregating, affiliated, miscellaneous, empathetic, homogeneous, permissive expediency, exclusivity, ubiquity, unanimity, modus



PRODUCTIVE (RELAXED MARKING)

- Mean PAVT score 47.1%.
- Scores ranged from 1.9% to 90.4%.
- The average word was known by 47.1% of the test-takers.
- 3 words were known by at least 90% or more of test takers:
 - migration, maximize, hybrid
- 25 words were known by fewer than half of test takers:
 - invoke, manifest, frontier, rationale, reproduction, susceptible, informed, disciplinary, precludes, contest, induction, prerogative, adherent, typology, lagged, disintegration, procure, predate, affiliated, miscellaneous, permissive, expediency, ubiquity, unanimity, modus



COMPARING THE RESULTS

Score	Receptive	Controlled Productive (Relaxed)	Controlled Productive (Strict)	Free Productive
Highest	92.9%	90.4%	86.5%	44.2%
Average	69.2%	47.1%	34.6%	--
Lowest	26.3%	1.9%	1.9%	0

AVL Types	Attested in Student Texts
Most	9
Average	2.4
Fewest	0



DOES IT MATTER?

- For academic success. . . .
 - Necessary to understand a high proportion of words to achieve overall comprehension of a text (e.g., 98%, Hu & Nation, 2000).
 - AVL items cover 15% of academic texts (Gardner & Davies, 2015).
 - Average receptive score: 69.2%
 - An oversimplification? Reading time and comprehension are related (Busby, 2018; Busby & Dahl, in preparation; Shaw & McMillion, 2008).
 - What happens in the real world?
 - Any disadvantage may not be evenly spread.



DOES IT MATTER?

- For language learning . . .
 - In an EMI setting, language learning is one objective.
 - The receptive/productive gap raises questions about how effectively this happens.



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Thank you for listening!

