

The Effects of Lexical Profiling Tools on Academic Writing Performance

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ABSTRACT

Advancement in computer technology and corpus linguistics has produced lexical profiling tools which provide opportunity for learners' corpus to be examined. This study investigated the effects of lexical profiling tools on academic writing and the CEFR levels of the writings. 68 diploma students took part in this experimental study using Timed Informative Writing Test (TIWT). The lexical profiling tools used in the study were English Vocabulary Profile, textinspector.com and Text Analyzer. The results revealed that the students in the experimental group which used the lexical tools perform better in academic writing test and CEFR level than the control group which used the course module. Thus, these tools could help the students to be independent learners and improve their academic writing performance.

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1. Introduction

Many studies were done to investigate the factors that contribute to difficulties in learning English. (Misbah, Mohamad, Yunus, & Ya'acob, 2017) where their findings conclude that students' weakness in writing is due to lack of vocabulary (Usman & Abdullahi, 2018). Several recent studies on student lexicon also revealed that productive vocabulary is predictor of writing quality of second language learners of English (Usman & Abdullahi, 2018). These studies reported similar findings of earlier studies on the relationship between writing quality and students' lexicon (Astika 1993; eg. Engber 1995; Laufer & Nation 1995; Stæhr 2008; Olinghouse & Wilson 2013).

Small lexicon is the biggest obstacle that hindered students from successfully acquiring language skills (Misbah et al., 2017; Usman & Abdullahi, 2018). Limited lexicon also prevents students from writing good academic work as their writings lack of lexical diversity and contain less lexical sophistication which are important elements that are judged in their writing. Ideas are not smoothly presented as students are struggling to look for accurate lexical items that can represent their ideas coherently and performing their academic tasks. As a result, their work is decorated with plagiarism.

Realizing the need to increase students' lexicon and enhance their academic performance, the current paper investigates the effectiveness of using lexical profiling tools to enhance students' academic performance in writing.

1.1 The objective of the study.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of lexical profiling tools on academic writing performance and students' writing based on CEFR levels. The research questions that guide this study are, What are the effects of lexical profiling tools on the students' academic writing performance? and What are the effects of lexical profiling tools on the students' writing based on CEFR levels?

2. Literature Review

2.1 L2 academic writing challenges

Academic success is the ultimate goal for second language learners entering higher institutions. However, special register of academic language becomes a challenge to the learners as they face problems attempting to write academic tasks, a discourse/genre which is new to most novice university students (Fernsten & Reda, 2011). Rahmat et al.(2017) analysed 373 students' perceptions towards academic writing difficulties discovered that language use is among the factors perceived to be an obstacle for writing good academic work. Another study by Xiao & Chen(2015) conducted to gain insight into students' academic writing difficulties revealed that students' difficulties lie in three aspects which are language, content and structure. Language aspects were found to be the most difficult among these three aspects and students believed that small lexicon and word repetition are their main weaknesses in academic writing. Thus, control over academic language is crucial particularly when the students have to face higher-order thinking skills such as planning, organizing ideas, and revising as they advance further in their study(Srikrai, Lin, Lakaisone, & Sirinthorn, 2016). Therefore, learners must be proficient in academic language to perform academically.

2.2 Lexical richness as predictors to writing quality

Lexical richness often reflects writing quality produced by academic writers(Engber, 1995). Human judgement of the students' writing was also influenced by lexical richness found in the academic texts(Engber 1995; Olinghouse & Leaird 2009; Olinghouse & Wilson 2013; Auensen 2018; Ha 2019; Crossley 2020). Lexical diversity and lexical sophistication are the two strong constructs of lexical richness that predict the quality of writing quality found in several studies conducted over the years. One of the studies was done by Vögelin et. al. (2019) which analysed thirty seven pre-service teachers in Switzerland rating four manipulated argumentative essays. Their findings showed that lexical diversity and lexical sophistication have a positive effect on writing quality as texts with greater lexical diversity and lexical sophistication scored higher by the teachers.

Although several studies have recently shifted to acknowledging the influence of ngram as predictor to writing quality (Kyle & Crossley ,2016), the importance of teaching single lexical items should not be neglected especially for 2L learners with poor lexicon as research findings also report the overlapping nature of lexical sophistication and ngram and these two constructs were the predictors for human judgement of L2 writing proficiency level (Kim, Crossley, & Kyle, 2018)

2.3 Lexical items in Academic Language

One of the special features of academic language is academic lexis(Coxhead 2000; Durrant 2016; Csomay & Prades 2018). Academic lexis is more frequently found in academic work as compared to general English texts and tend to contain more Latin and Greek lexis, Morphologically complex lexical items, Nouns, adjectives, and prepositions, informational density, Grammatical metaphor, including nominalizations and abstractness (Nagy, Townsend, Lesaux, & Schmitt, 2012). These features sometimes can become an obstacle for L2 learners to reach reasonable lexical threshold recommended in previous studies to excel in academic setting.

Previous studies have suggested the lexical threshold for reading comprehension Laufer & Ravenhorst-Kalovski (2010) and novice academic writers (Stæhr 2008; Douglas 2013). Information on lexical threshold would help language instructors set the goal of teaching and learning lexical items. Stæhr (2008) in his study investigating lexical threshold for reading, listening and writing discovered that learners' receptive lexicon is crucial to their writing as the size of lexicon accounted for 52% of writing quality. The result also showed that students with a receptive knowledge of 2000 word families performed better in all three skills. Thus, he suggested a knowledge of 2000 word families as lexical threshold for low-level language learners. Douglas's (2013) study to determine reasonable lexical knowledge required for novice university students revealed that students with a knowledge of 3000-word families could write a paper that covers 95% of their total lexical

output while the access of 5000-word families would cover 98% of their lexical output. Thus, the automatization of 5000-word families knowledge could allow students to spend more time on planning and writing more critical academic work.

However previous studies on the depth and breath of students' lexicon revealed that students' lexicon is limited, (Mokhtar, Mohd Rawian, & Singh, 2016; Usman & Abdullahi, 2018) and did not reach the lexical threshold recommended in the previous research (Stæhr, 2008; Douglas, 2013).

Nor Ashikin, Noraziah, & Nur Fatima Wahida (2017) conducted a study on productive and receptive knowledge of 156 diploma students in a public university in Malaysia. Their findings revealed that the students have only knowledge of 2000- words families of productive lexicon which are below the threshold suggested previous studies. This finding also revealed that the students in the study were not ready to face the challenging demand of academic environment and the lack of lexicon would hinder the students to complete and perform academic tasks successfully. The poor lexicon would bring to the conclusion that the teaching and learning approach needs to be improved to enhance the students' lexical development (Mokhtar et al. 2016; Usman & Abdullahi 2018). Therefore, vocabulary intervention should be introduced to ensure the students are prepared with large lexicon to deal with academic writing tasks.

2.4 Teaching lexical items

Language instructors are sometimes unsure of what lexical items to teach (Schmitt, 2008; Nation, 2011; Sparks, 2013). They would rely on textbooks and reference books which mostly contain high-frequency lexical items (Koosha 2010; Oliveira, Martini, & White 2012). The students indirectly would have less exposure to the academic lexis and led to insufficient knowledge of academic lexis (Hsu 2009; Criado 2009).

The advancement in corpus linguistics has allowed language instructors to incorporate computer technology in teaching lexical items. The role of computer technology has provided the opportunity for language instructors to examine large authentic texts or also known as corpora and bring the information to the classroom. Corpus linguistics has led the path of collection of many corpora such as British National Corpus (BNC), The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), The Cambridge English Corpus (CEC) and Cambridge Learner Corpus (CLC). These corpora have become the resource and reference for many wordlists as well as lexical profiling tools such as Lexical Profiling Tools, TAALES, Coh Metrics, English Vocabulary Profile, TextInspector.com and Text analyzer. Towns (2020) conducted a study on which wordlist would help university students in Thailand to learn lexical items. The result revealed that wordlist from CEFR levels are more useful for L2 students to use to improve their lexicon knowledge. The students in the study believe that lexis in B2 level is very important and useful to them.

2.5 Lexical Profiling Tools

Lexical profiling is an area of research that started with the breakthrough of computer software and the advancement of corpus linguistics. Nurmukhamedov & Webb (2019) provide themes to this field and categorized them into four categories which are

- A. How does lexical coverage affect comprehension?
- B. How many words do you need to know to understand written or spoken discourse?
- C. To what extent do different text types provide opportunities for incidental vocabulary learning?
- D. Which tools and methods can be used to investigate lexical coverage?

Advances in this area of research have also allowed the tools to be used in teaching and learning lexical items.

Thus, this study investigates the effects of lexical profiling tools on academic performance.

3.0 Method

This study employed quasi-experimental research design to answer the research questions in this study. The data were using quantitative method to investigate the effect of the intervention on students' academic writing. The independent variables in this study were Timed Informative Writing Test (TIWT), Lexical Profiling Tools (EVP and texts analysers) and traditional methods language teaching using Communicative English 1 module. Timed Informative Writing Test (TIWT) was used to measure lexical diversity, lexical sophistication, students' academic performance as well as students' CEFR levels in writing in pre and post-test. Web tools (EVP and text analysers) were used for the treatment group while traditional teaching method using Communicative English 1 Module was used for the control group.

The corpus for this study came from Diploma in Electrical Engineering students of Polytechnic Sultan Abdul Halim Muazam Shah who registered for Communicative English 1 course during the study period of June-October.

tober 2018. They were from six intact groups between 21 to 34 students per group. Communicative English 1 is a requirement for all semester one students in Malaysian Polytechnics. Table 3.1 below shows the number of Electrical Engineering students registered for DUE 3012 course during the study period.

Table 3.1: Electrical Engineering Students Registered for DUE 3012 Communicative English 1 Course

Class	No. of Students
DET 1A	24
DET 1B	31
DET 1C	34
DET 1D	20
DET 1E	21
DET 1F	34
Total	164

Based on table 3.1, the sample size required for a 164 population of Electrical Engineering students in Sultan Muadzam Shah Polytechnic is 59 with the margin of error of .03. The sample size required for this study for each intact group is 30. However, for this study, 34 students are used for each experimental and control group since the number has been allocated for each intact group by the administrator. Two classes were assigned to the researcher to teach DUE 3012 Communicative English 1 during the study period. DET 1 C was assigned as the control group and DET 1 F as the experimental group.

Table 3.2: Population and Sample

Programme	Population	Groups	Sample (N)
Diploma in Electrical Engineering (Semester One)	164	Experimental	34
		Control	34

Table 3.2 shows the total number of students participated in the study is 68. This number constitutes 41.5% of the total population.

Table 3.3 illustrates the subjects' demography. The subjects' Malaysian Certificate of Examination (SPM) English results determined the subjects' general proficiency level in English. Those who scored A and A- were c

onsidered advanced learners, those scored B+, B, and B- were considered intermediate learners and those scored C+ and below were considered beginners level.

Table 3.3: Subjects' Demography

Group	Gender		General English Proficiency			Total
	Male	Female	Advanced	Intermediate	Beginner	
Experimental	27	7	-	4	30	34
Control	28	6	1	3	30	34

3.1 Research Instruments

This study employed a timed informative writing test (TIWT) to collect data for analysis. The topic chosen for the test was "The importance of education for the economy, environment, and health". The criteria used for constructing the topic for this test followed Douglas (2000) who suggested that participants' background knowledge and subject matter knowledge are relevant in choosing the topic for the test. The students were required to write an informative essay in two hundred words and complete the writing tasks in forty-five minutes.

The pre-test employing timed informative test was implemented in the first week of the semester. The same topic for the post-test was given to treatment group on week fourteen of this study. This was decided based on Jacobs et al. (1981) who suggest that 'it is generally advisable for all students to write on the same topics because allowing a choice of topics introduces too much uncontrolled variance into the test', cited in Weir (2005) and Read (1990) provided evidence that different topic will produce different answers from the participants which will influence the choice of measure to be used for the study.

This study applied three lexical profiling tools in the intervention to increase the students' productive lexicon which would help in improving their academic writing performance. The tools are EVP, a lexical profile based on CEFR levels and two text analysers which are text inspector.com and Text Analyzer in roadtogrammar.com.

The experimental group was taught using the lexical profiling tools in their lessons while the control group was taught using Communicative English 1 module.

3.2 Instructional Procedure

A fourteen-week plan of the activities was prepared for the experimental group. The control lesson plans were similar to the experimental group excluding the use of lexical profiling in the activities. The students were required to use fifty percent words from A1, A2 and B1 level, another 20 percent words from B2 level and 20 percent for C1 level and finally 10 percent for words in C2 levels. Table 3.4 shows the schedule planned for the experimental group.

Table 3.4: Intervention Activities Schedule

Week	Duration	Type of Activities
Two	Three hours	1. Reading Comprehension 2. Identify the meaning of words in reading text using EVP 3. Vocabulary Quiz
Three	Three hours	1. Identify significant points from reading text. 2. Select words from the Education topic in EVP to prepare for oral discussion. (words in B2, C1, and C2 only) 3. Discuss significant points with a partner using words selected from EVP.
Four	Three hours	1. Read a story. Find the meaning of difficult words in EVP 2. Predict the outcome of the story. 3. Use the words in Natural World and People and Action topic

		to write the prediction. 4. Write suggestions to solve problems in the story. 5. Use textinspector.com and textanalyzer to check their writings.
Five	Three hours	1. Read a passage 2. Identify cause and effect. 3. Select words in Body and Health topics in EVP . 4. Find their meanings, sentence examples, grammar and usage of the words in EVP. 5. Discuss causes and effects using the words selected in EVP.
Six	Three hours	1. Select words from EVP to write about the importance of education in our economy. 2. Choose idioms in EVP to include in their writings. 3. Use textinspector.com and a textanalyzer to check their writings.
Seven	Three hours	1. Learn the idioms using EVP 2. Find meanings and sentence example in EVP 3. Complete matching idioms and their meanings exercise.
Eight	Three hours	1. Read a passage on the environment 2. Use words in EVP to write suggestions and make counter suggestions. 3. Use textinspector.com and textanalyzer to check their writings.
Nine	Three hours	1. Read a passage on the environment. 2. Select words from EVP to write their responses to the reading, clarify and justify their opinions. 3. Use textinspector.com and textanalyzer to check their writings.
Ten	Three hours	1. Choose words from EVP to explain the importance of education to health
Eleven	Three hours	1. Use words in EVP to conclude a discussion 2. Use textinspector.com and textanalyzer to check their writings.
Twelve	Three hours	1. Use words in EVP to brainstorm, plan and organize a text for oral presentation
Thirteen	Three hours	1. Use words in EVP to elaborate ideas.
Fourteen	Three hours	1. Use words in EVP to write a conclusion.

3.3 Data Collection

Pre AEW test was conducted during the second week while post AEW test was conducted during the fourteenth week of the study period. The answer scripts for both pre and post-AEW test were scored by two independent scorers who were not involved in the study. The marks awarded by both independent scorers were tabulated and averaged. The average scores were taken as the subjects' final pre and post AEW test scores.

4. Results and Discussion

4.0 Result and Discussion

4.1 Research Question 1: What are the effects of using EVP and text analysers on the subjects' academic writing performance?

To address the first research question, an independent sample t-test was conducted on the post-test scores of timed informative writing test for the experimental and the control groups. The effect size of using EVP and text analysers on the subjects' academic writing performance was subsequently determined.

4.1.1. Analysis of Timed Informative Writing Test Scores.

An independent sample t-test was conducted on the Timed Informative Writing Test scores for the experimental and the control groups to determine the effect of using EVP and text analysers on the subjects' academic writing performance, since independent sample t-test rests on the assumptions of data independence and normal data distributions, descriptive statistics of the data are presented in the following table.

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics of Timed Informative Writing Test

Group	N	Mean	SD
Experimental	34	7.26	0.23
Control	34	6.10	0.19

Table 4.1 shows the descriptive statistics for Timed Informative Writing test scores for the experimental and control groups. Based on table 4.4 the mean and standard deviation of Timed Informative Writing test scores for the experimental group are 7.26 and 0.23 respectively while the mean for the control group is 6.10 and its standard deviation is 0.19. The normality of data distribution was determined using normal Q-Q plot.

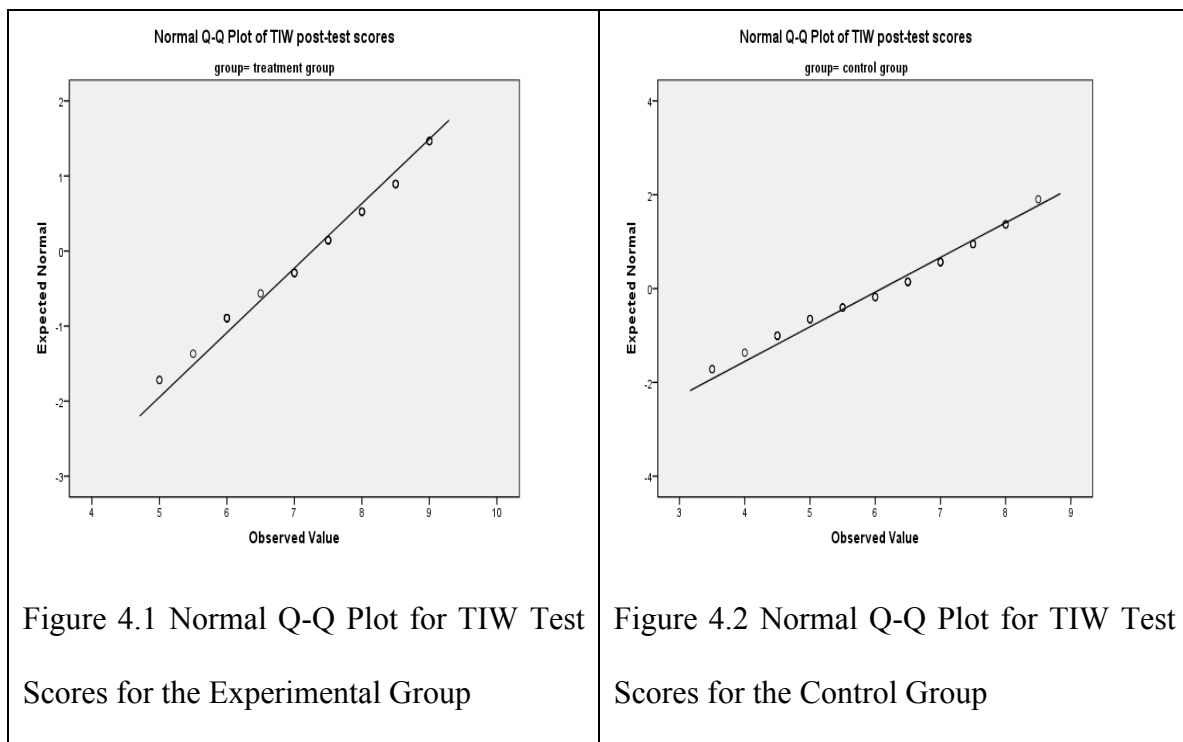


Figure 4.1 shows the normal Q-Q plot for the experimental group's TIW test scores and Figure 4.2 shows the normal Q-Q plot for the control group's TIW test scores. It can be seen from the graph that the distribution of

both groups' test scores is normal since the observed test values are clustered along the straight line.

Independent sample t-test on TIW test scores. The assumption that the samples were drawn from the population with equal variances was established using Levene's test for equality of variances.

Table 4.2: Levene's test for equality of variances

	F	Sig
TIW test score	1.066	0.306

As can be seen from table 4.2, Levene's Test for Equality of variances table reports the p-value of 0.306 which was larger than the predetermined alpha value of 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). This indicates that the null hypothesis which stated that the variances of the experimental group are equal to the variance of the control group ($H_0: \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$) failed to be rejected. In other words, there is no significant difference in the variance of test scores between the experimental and the control group. Thus, the assumption of equality of variance was met.

Next table 4.3 shows the result of the 't-test for Equality of Means'. The value for t is -3.798 with 66 degree of freedom ($df=66$). The p (2-tailed) value is 0.00 which is smaller than the predetermined alpha value of 0.025 ($\alpha/2 = 0.025$). Thus, the null hypothesis which stated that 'there is no significant difference between the mean score of the experimental group and the mean score of the control group ($H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$)', was rejected. This suggests that there exists a significant difference between the means of the experimental and control groups. This conclusion was made at 95% confidence level.

Table 4.3: Results of Independent Sample t-test for TIW Test Scores

t-test for equality of mean							
	T	df	Sig. 2-tailed	Mean differences	Std Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
TIW test scores	-3.798	66	.000	-1.161	.305	-1.772	-.550

4.1.2 Interpretation based on the independent sample t-Test results.

It can be inferred from the independent sample test result that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group on Timed Informative Writing (TIW) test after going through the treatment (using Web tools, EVP and text analyser). This implies that using EVP and text analysers can significantly improve the subjects' academic writing performance.

4.1.3 Effect size of using EVP and text analysers on subjects' academic writing performance.

To quantify the strength of the difference between the means of the experimental and the control groups, the effect size of using EVP on subjects' academic writing performance was calculated. The effect size was calculated as the mean of the TIW test scores of the experimental group minus the mean of the TIW test scores of the control group divided by the pooled standard deviations. The result indicates that the effect size of using EVP on the subjects' academic writing test was 5.55. This can be interpreted as a large effect size according to Cohen (1992).

4.1.4 Conclusion.

Drawing from the inferential analysis results, the answer for the first research question "What are the effects

of using EVP and text analysers on the subjects' academic writing performance?" is as follows; (a) EVP has a positive effect on the subjects' academic writing performance as the experimental group outperformed the control group significantly in the Timed Informative Writing (TIW) test and (b) The effect size of using EVP on the TIW scores is large.

4.2 Research question 2: What are the effects of EVP and text analysers on the students' writings based on CEFR levels?

To answer the second research question, the CEFR levels of the subjects' writings in the post-test were analysed.

4.2.1 Descriptive Statistics of the subjects' CEFR levels

Table 4.4 shows the descriptive statistics for the CEFR levels of the subjects' writing in the posttest. The mean and the standard deviation of experimental group for CEFR levels in the post-test are 3.36 and .898 respectively while the mean for the control group is 2.92 and its standard deviation is .753 respectively

Table 4.4: Descriptive Statistics for B2 Words Use in Post-test

Group	N	Mean	SD
Experimental	34	3.36	.898
Control	34	2.92	.753

4.2.2 Analysis of the subjects' writing based on CEFR levels

Table 4.5 shows the CEFR levels of the subjects' writings in the post-test

Table 4.5: CEFR levels of the subjects' writings in the post-test

Group	N	CEFR LEVELS			
		A2	B1	B2	C1
Experimental	34	7 (20.6%)	14 (41.2%)	10 (29.4%)	3 (8.8%)
Control	34	11 (32.4%)	15 (44.1%)	8 (23.5%)	0 (0%)

Based on table 7.0, 32.4% of writings from the control group were in level A2 while only 20.6% of experimental group's writings were in level A2. As for level B1, the experimental group attained 41.2% while the control group percentage was slightly higher with 44.1%. The treatment group percentage for B2 level was 29.4% while the control group percentage 23.5%. Another 8.8% of the treatment group obtained C1 level for their writings however none of the subjects in the control group were able to obtain C1 level in the post-test.

4.2.3 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the CEFR levels received for the writings of both treatment and control group in the post-test, the answer to the fifth research question "What are the effect of using EVP and web tools on the CEFR levels of the subjects' writing in the post-test of Timed Informative writing test?" is that using EVP and text analysers encourage the treatment group to produce writings in a higher level of CEFR as compared to control group which was taught using traditional method.

5.0 Conclusion

Lexical Profiling Tools provide an alternative option for language learners to implement in their course besides the use of traditional method. These tools can arouse their interest in learning new lexical items.

From the analysis of this study, we can see that these tools have advantages in improving students' academic writing as well as enhancing their production higher level of CEFR lexis. Thus, this would give them the freedom to be critical in their writing and produce good quality writing. These tools could also allow students to work independently and become autonomous language learners. learner

6.0 Limitation.

Future studies should be conducted in other departments or other institutions. Future studies should utilize samples from a higher level of language skills and different semesters to see their development in their lexicon. Apart from that corpus from the students' assignments and other texts produced by the students throughout the semester could be used to examine their lexical development.

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