

The Comparison between Direct and Indirect WCF for Beginners -Considering the Effect of Revision -

Hall's laboratory
E0119018 Gaia Oikawa

【Research Questions】

- 1, Which direct WCF with revision or indirect WCF with revision is more effective?
- 2, Whether “self-correcting” in indirect WCF has a beneficial effect or not?
- 3, What beliefs as to Written Corrective Feedback do beginner learners have?

1. Major pre-researches and Background

As globalization processes, the importance of using English is increasing day by day. Also, the chances for people to communicate in English is increasing as well because of the spread of SNS, Social Networking Services. Reflecting on English becoming important, some new words are created. For example, “English as an International Language”(EIL). This is based on the thought that people should use English to indicate their own opinion and culture. There is also “World Englishes”(WE).

Productive skills such as Speaking and Writing have been becoming regarded as important and necessary(JACET:Japan Association of College English Teachers SLA研究会, 2013). Actually, Sakai(2021) said that writing such as emails and letters is one of the ways to communicate.

In writing class, written corrective feedback (WCF) is often used. Looking back on the preceding research about WCF, by and large, there are some consensus of conclusion: “Direct feedback is more effective than Indirect feedback”(Yoneyama, 2022), “Revision enhances the effect of feedback”(Shintani et al., 2014), “Focused feedback is more effective than Unfocused feedback”(Suzuki, 2015). However, each conclusion has some counterexamples, so additional studies are needed. And studies researching the effect of revision in Indirect feedback are few. If this paper can show that indirect feedback is effective, it will lead to reducing teachers’ burden and give a new choice to teachers.

2. Methodology

•Participants:

Beginner level learners (1st year mid-level university students). 9 people are in group A(direct WCF) and 10 people are in group B(indirect WCF).

•Procedure:

First, dividing participants in half, I ask them to write a short sentence about their favorite and not favorite international food as a pretest.

Second, I collect the number of its errors and give an indirect WCF (to underline where errors are and show how many errors are) or direct WCF(to underline and write correct ones) to each group. Then, I have both groups try revision and self-repair with the feedback. In this research, both groups receive unfocused feedback.

Third, on another day, the participants write new writing and I give feedback as I do in the pre-test. I repeat this process one more time. The theme of the writings are “The reason why you entered Iwate Prefectural University”. So the participants have one opportunity to write and obtain feedback with revision after the pretest.

Finally, they write a new text as a post-test. The title is “Vacation” Then, I will count the number of errors again and compare them to that of the pretest. In this research, I also use a questionnaire to detect their belief in WCF.

In this research, I collected grammatical errors, misspellings, and pronoun mistakes. Also, when I provide feedback, I referenced 英文法解説(1991), ジーニアス総合英語第二版(2022), Oxford現代英英辞典(2020), and ジーニアス英和辞典第6版(2023) and Dr.Hall who is an american teacher in Iwate national university also helped me do that.

After I finish collecting the data, I am going to calculate the typical value, t-test, and get effect size.

3. Results

A record of the number of errors so far is as a table below in this part. Comparing the result of the pretest with post-test, 4 out of 9 in the direct WCF group could decrease the number of errors. On the other hand, in the indirect one’s group, 5 in 10 could. I haven’t calculated any typical number and effect size, but looking at the numbers, I wonder if indirect feedback with revision has any effect or make a contribution to learners’ skill. However, writing is a complex process and some skills develop little by little. Thus, all posttest's results are needed and I should analyze this result accurately.

But as my expectation, I guess that indirect feedback may well work well as direct feedback if teachers set a time for revision.

A1 (Direct WCF)	14 (2)		2	Task1は途中であった。
A2	3	4	0	
A3	2	3 未		
A4	5	4	1	[v] snowboardの使い方があっているか念のため要確認
A5	6	3	0	
A5	3	3	1	
A6	2	6	2	
A7		1 未		pre-test未記入
A8	2	1	1	posttest修正内容について要確認
B1 (Indirect WCF)	12	7 未		
B2	2		5	Task1未記入
B3	3	3	5	
B4	3	1	1	
B5	2	2	1	
B6	2	4 未		
B7	3	9	2	
B8	2	1	1	

B9	6	1	1	
B10	1	1	1	

Table 1: The record of the number of errors

4. References

- Corder, Pit. S. (1985). *Error Analysis and Interlanguage* (1st ed.). Oxford University Press.
- JACET(大学英語教育学会)SLA研究会. (2013). 第二言語習得と英語科教育法. 開拓社.
- Krashen, S. (1985). The Input Hypothesis. In *The Input Hypothesis* (1st ed., pp. 1–32). Longman.
- Long, M. (1996). The Role of the Linguistic Environment in Second Language Acquisition. In *HANDBOOK OF SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION* (pp. 413–468). Academic Press.
- Meisel, J. M., Clahsen, H., & Pienemann, M. (1981). On determining developmental stages in natural second language acquisition. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 3(2), 109–135.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272263100004137>
- Pienemann, M. (1984). Psychological Constraints on the Teachability of Languages. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, 6(2), 186–214.
- Schmidt, R. (1990). The Role of Consciousness in Second Language Learning. *Applied Linguistics*, 11(2), 129–158.
- Shintani, N., Ellis, R., & Suzuki, W. (2014). *Effects of Written Feedback and Revision on Learners' Accuracy in Using Two English Grammatical Structures*. 64(1), 103–131. <https://doi.org/10.1111>
- Suzuki W. (2015). ライティング・フィードバックの効果を最大限高めるには. In 英語教育 (Vol. 64, pp. 30–32). 大修館書店.
- Swain, M. (2005). The Output Hypothesis: Theory and Research. In *Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning* (pp. 471–483). Routledge.
- Yoneyama, E. (2022). Writing and feedback in the EFL classroom: Providing effective feedback for Japanese university students. 都留文科大学大学院紀要, 26, 135–147.
- オックスフォード大学出版局. (2020). *Oxford現代英英辞典* (10th ed.). オックスフォード大学出版局.
- 中田達也, 鈴木祐一, 濱田陽, 門田修平, 濱田彰, 神谷信廣, 新谷奈津子, 新夕了, 廣森友人, 鈴木渉, & 佐々木みゆき. (2022). 英語学習の科学 (1st ed.). 研究社.
- 中邑光男, 山岡憲史, & 柏野健次. (2022). *ジーニアス総合英語* (2nd ed.). 大修館書店.
- 久保田章, & 林信昭. (2019). 授業力アップのための英語教育学の基礎知識 (1st ed.). 開拓社.
- 仲川浩世. (2018). 英語ライティングにおけるフィードバック研究の概観: 今後の導入の可能性. 研究論集, 108, 257–267.
- 保田幸子, & 王沁雪. (2016). 保田 幸子 (Sachiko Yasuda)—学習者は訂正フィードバックをどのように利用しているか—学習者意識と作文推敲過程の事例調査を通して—論文—*Researchmap*. 海外日本語教育研究 第3号 (2016.12). https://researchmap.jp/read0206155/published_papers/22752813
- 南出康世, & 中邑光男. (2023). *ジーニアス英和辞典* (6th ed.). 大修館書店.
- 大関浩美, 名部井敏代, 森博英, 田中真理, & 原田三千代. (2016). *フィードバック研究への招待—第二言語習得とフィードバック* (1st ed.). くろしお出版.
- 奥野由紀子, 岩崎典子, 小口悠紀子, 小林明子, 櫻井千穂, 嶋ちはる, 中石ゆうこ, & 渡部倫子. (2021). *超基礎第二言語習得研究SLA* (1st ed.). くろしお出版.
- 富永裕子. (2022). On Effective Feedback to Japanese English Learners' Writing. *Bulletin of the Faculty of Human Studies Seisen Jogakuin College*, 19, 37–44.
- 小柳かおる. (2021). 改訂版 日本語教師のための新しい言語習得概論 (1). スリーエーネットワーク.
- 文部科学省. (2017). 中学校学習指導要領(平成29年告示)解説 外国語編. 開隆堂出版株式会社.
- 森内悠佳子. (2017). 作文における訂正フィードバックに対する日本人学習者の態度. *フランス語フランス文化研究*, 23, 31–47.
- 江川泰一郎. (1991). *英文法解説改訂3版*. 金子書房.
- 白井恭弘. (2008). *外国語学習の科学—第二言語習得とは何か*. 岩波書店.
- 白畑知彦. (2021). *英語教師がおさえておきたいことばの基礎的知識* (1st ed.). 大修館書店.
- 石橋玲子. (2007). 作文推敲過程からみる自己訂正及び教師添削の効果: 中級日本語学習者の発話プロトコル分析. 茨城大学留学生センター紀要, 3, 1–9.
- 福田倫子, 小林明子, 奥野由紀子, 阿部新, 岩崎典子, & 向山陽子. (2022). *第二言語学習の心理*. くろしお出版.
- 酒井英樹, 廣森友人, 吉田達弘, 亘理陽一, 寺沢拓敬, 滝沢雄一, 新夕了, 大和隆介, 河合靖, 斉田智里, 鈴木

- 渉, 坂本南美, & 今井裕之. (2021). 「学ぶ・教える・考える」ための実践的英語科教育法. 大修館書店.
- 鈴木孝明, & 白畑知彦. (2012). ことばの習得—母語獲得と第二言語習得— (1st ed.). くろしお出版.
- 鈴木渉. (2018). 実践例で学ぶ第二言語習得に基づく英語指導 [*Teaching English from a Second Language Acquisition Perspective*] (1st ed.). 大修館書店.
- 長谷川佑介, 淳人宮島, 成晃長澤, & 航太郎高山. (2020). 学習者ほどどのように否定フィードバックを自らのライティングに反映させるか. 中部地区英語教育学会紀要, 49, 55–62.
https://doi.org/10.20713/celes.49.0_55
- 隅田朗彦. (2005). ライティング指導におけるフィードバックの明示性とエラー修正との関係. 関東甲信越英語教育学会研究紀要, 19, 67–78. https://doi.org/10.20806/katejo.19.0_67
- 隅田朗彦. (2012). 英作文指導における特定の文法項目に焦点を当てた修正フィードバックの効果. 文京学院大学外国語学部文京学院短期大学紀要, 12, 99–112.
- 馬場今日子, & 新多了. (2016). はじめての第二言語習得理論講義—英語教育への複眼的アプローチ (1st ed.). 大修館書店.
- 鳥飼玖美子, 鈴木希明, 綾部保志, & 榎本剛士. (2021). よくわかる英語教育学. ミネルヴァ書房.