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Title: The Negotiation of Meaning by Advanced ESL Learners: The Effects of Individual Learner Factors and Task Type

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Issue Date: 1999

Publisher: ResearchSpace@Auckland

**THE NEGOTIATION OF MEANING BY
ADVANCED ESL LEARNERS:
THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL LEARNER
FACTORS AND TASK TYPE**

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN
SECOND LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING,
THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND, 1999

ABSTRACT

During the last two decades, SLA researchers have given much attention to investigating the role that negotiated interaction plays in second language learning. Empirical research has demonstrated that the negotiation of meaning that occurs when communication difficulties arise may provide learners with opportunities to receive comprehensible input, provide feedback on form and meaning, and assist them in their production of modified output. While the short-term and long-term effects of negotiation on SLA are currently being examined, there is considerable evidence to suggest that the negotiation of meaning can facilitate the language learning process.

From a pedagogical perspective, numerous studies have shown the effect that individual learner, task and context variables can have on promoting opportunities for negotiation. While some attention has been given to the effects of individual learner variables like ethnicity, gender and pairing, and to task and contextual variables on L2 negotiation, their effect on advanced learners has been little researched.

This study examined the effect of three individual learner variables (ethnicity, gender and pairing) and certain communication tasks (free conversation and decision-making) on the way in which advanced ESL learners (Japanese and Korean males and females in monoethnic and interethnic dyads) repair communication problems and use the process of negotiation in their language learning.

The study revealed that task was the only variable to affect the amount of negotiated repair: free conversation produced more negotiation than the decision-

making tasks. While monoethnic dyads provided more target language feedback than interethnic dyads, monoethnic and male dyads modified fewer trigger utterances than interethnic and female dyads. Korean subjects, particularly Korean males, modified more of their utterances when responding to feedback than the other subject groupings.

Factors that may have accounted for the limited effect of the three individual learner variables include the insufficiently differentiated sociocultural and sociolinguistic background of the subjects and their perception of appropriate behaviour in L2 interactions. On the other hand, motivational and contextual factors appear to have resulted in the significant effect produced by the task variable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am greatly indebted to the following people for all their help and encouragement during the writing of this thesis:

Professor Rod Ellis for his outstanding knowledge of the field, his generous and highly focussed feedback, his dedication to standards of excellence, his sensitivity and efficiency in handling all requests, and the inspiration he offered during some of those darker moments.

Dr Donna Starks for her energetic and careful supervision during the initial stages of the research process, for responding so quickly to a myriad of e-mail questions, and for introducing me to the researcher's coffee-chocolate diet.

Shawn Loewen for the hours he spent helping me work through a seemingly never-ending stack of statistics and for being such a cheerful and reliable courier.

Margaret Cole for her superb computer skills, her unbelievable efficiency, and her wonderfully calming approach to meeting deadlines.

Sawsan Al-Shamaa for helping me understand the purpose of statistical procedures.

The staff and students of AIS and ILTL for their cooperation, feedback and encouragement.

My parents, Edwin and close friends for everything, including their amazing support, patience and encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AE(s)	American speaker(s) of English
Cat(s)	Categories
CLT	Communicative language teaching
CofP	Community of practice
DM1	Decision-making task 1
DM2	Decision-making task 2
EFL	English as a foreign language
ESL	English as a second language
FC	Free conversation
FLA	First language acquisition
IELTS	International English language testing system
JE(s)	Japanese speaker(s) of English
JET	Japan exchange of teaching
JJ(s)	Japanese speaker(s) of Japanese
L1	First language
L2	Second language
NNS(s)	Non-native speaker(s)
NS(s)	Native speaker(s)
SLA	Second language acquisition
TEFL	Teaching English as a foreign language