# Enhancing Students' Fluency in Writing: Learning to Use Transition Words

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# Introduction

English education in Japan

- Traditionally accuracy-centered
- Evolution of writing pedagogy
- Fluency-oriented instruction

# **Primary Purpose**

Primary purpose of this research is

 to investigate whether learning to use transition words results in enhancing students' fluency in writing

# Conceptual Framework

The use of sentence connectors

- creates logical-semantic relations between linguistic expressions and linking paragraphs
- Help to link the close to information presented earlier in the text, and to build cohesion (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Halliday, 1994)

# Conceptual Framework

Learning to use different types of transitional words may enable students

- to think of relevant information logically,
- to write more about the logical information

# Aims of the study

- How did the experimental group of students respond to intentional feedback that explicitly focused their learning to use transitional words?
- To what extent did the students' learning to use transitional words enhance fluency performance in new pieces of writing?

#### Methods

#### Participants:

- 36 first-year nursing students at a Japanese university
- intermediate level (TOEIC Bridge score 140-150)
- final number of participants: 30 (2 males and 28 females)

### Methods

#### Design and measures:

- 12 written homework assignments
- Think and write about reasons to support their opinion or choice
- Control group: the content and form feedback
- Experimental group: additional marginal comments on the use of connectives

#### Methods

#### Assignments and feedback schedule:

- Period 1 (Weeks 3-7): control and experimental groups were given different types of feedback and comments
- Period 2 (Weeks 8-12): both groups were given identical types of feedback and comments

#### Methods

#### Measure of fluency:

- Number of words written
- Number of connectives in a written text
- Successful connections: a sentence which is semantically connected with a previous sentence and /or a topic

# Methods

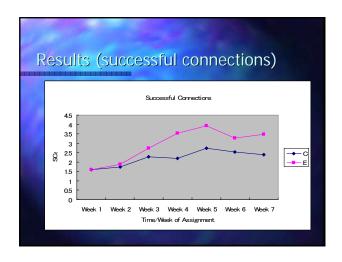
#### Procedures

- Give feedback and/or comments
- Count the number of words and successful connections
- A two-way ANOVA

between-participants factor: group within-participants factor: weeks 1-7

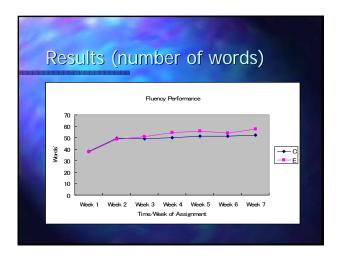
# Results (successful connections)

	Experimental group		Control group	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Week 1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2
Week 2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.1
Week 3	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.4
Week 4	3.5	0.6	2.2	0.9
Week 5	3.9	1.3	2.7	1.0
Week 6	3.3	0.9	2.5	0.8
Week 7	3.5	0.9	2.4	1.2



# Results (successful connections) • Frequency of using connectives Experimental group > Control group: F(1, 28) = 9.69, p < .01 • Feedback type and time: F(6, 168) = 2.36, p < .05 Experimental group > Control group: Week 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7





# Results (number of words)

- Number of words no significant differences
- Feedback type and time: F(6, 168) = 6.27, p < .01 Experimental group > Control group: Week 4, 5 and 7

# Discussion

- Teachers' comments on the use of connectives resulted in fluency performances.
- Teachers should make text-specific comments, which relates to the text rather than general rules (Bates, 1993)
- Try to use "for example" to mention specific things in order to explain what you mean.

# Discussion

- Providing comments on the use of connectives can make students think logically and affect their attitudes toward writing.
- Teachers should make useful feedback, which inspires writers (Gordon, 2008).

# Conclusion

- Learning to use transition words enhances students' fluency in writing.
- This study only partly confirms the effects of giving comments on the use of connectives.
- The subsequent research will be conducted on the patterns of improvement over the Period 2.