# General practice

## **Activity I: formulating research questions**

Technology and Language Learning

**Reading Comprehension Strategies** 

Writing Skills Development

Listening Comprehension Challenges

**Speaking Fluency Development** 

Cultural Influence on Language Learning

First Language Interference

Online Learning vs. Classroom Learning

Teacher Feedback and Student Progress

Role of Family Support in Language Learning

Influence of Peer Interaction on Language Practice

Learning Styles in Language Acquisition

Group Work vs. Individual Learning in ESL

Assessment Methods in Language Classes

Role of Games and Interactive Activities in Learning

Impact of Teacher-Student Relationships on Language Acquisition

Bilingualism and Its Effects on Cognitive Skills

Phonological Awareness in Young ESL Learners

Retention of Language Skills Over Time

#### Instructions

- 1. Choose a General Topic: Select three topics that interests you from the list provided.
- 2. **Identify Variables**: For each topic, consider the following variables:
- Challenge/Factor Identify a particular difficulty or factor within the topic (e.g., motivation, anxiety, access to resources).
- Setting Specify where the research takes place (e.g., classroom, online learning, community).
- Language Skill Select a language skill relevant to the topic (e.g., speaking, listening, reading, writing).
- Population Define the group of people involved in the research (e.g., high school students, adult learners, beginners).
- 3. **Formulate a Research Question**: Use the selected variables to write a research question that is specific and researchable.

#### **Example**

- General Topic: Technology and Language Learning
- Variables:
  - Challenge/Factor: Frequency of technology use
  - Setting: Online classroom

- Language Skill: Vocabulary retention
  - Population: College-level ESL students

• **Research Question**: How does the frequency of technology use in an online classroom setting affect vocabulary retention among college-level ESL students?

#### **Activity Table**

**Instructions**: Complete the table below by choosing variables and creating a research question for each topic.

| General Topic                 | Challenge/Factor | Setting | Language | Population | Research Question |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------------------|
|                               |                  |         | Skill    |            |                   |
| Motivation in Language        |                  |         |          |            |                   |
| Learning                      |                  |         |          |            |                   |
| Pronunciation Challenges      |                  |         |          |            |                   |
| Grammar Learning Difficulties |                  |         |          |            |                   |
| Vocabulary Acquisition        |                  |         |          |            |                   |
| Social Media and Language Use |                  |         |          |            |                   |

# **Activity II:**

Complete the table below to link your research questions, variables, and hypotheses. Use your previously refined research questions or choose from the examples provided.

| Refined Research Question    | Independent<br>Variable (IV) | Dependent<br>Variable (DV) | Hypothesis                                 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| How does social media use    | Frequency of                 | Code-switching             | If bilingual young adults use social media |
| influence code-switching in  | social media use             | behavior                   | frequently, then their code-switching      |
| bilingual young adults?      |                              |                            | behavior will increase because they are    |
|                              |                              |                            | exposed to mixed language contexts.        |
| How does anxiety during      | Level of exam                | Speaking fluency           |  |
| exams affect speaking        | anxiety                      |                            |  |
| fluency in teenage ESL       |                              |                            |  |
| learners?                    |                              |                            |  |
| What factors motivate adult  | Availability of              | Speaking skill             |  |
| ESL learners to improve      | peer support                 | improvement                |  |
| their speaking skills?       |                              |                            |  |
| How does using flashcards    | Use of flashcards            | Vocabulary                 |  |
| impact vocabulary            | (yes/no)                     | retention                  |  |
| retention in high school ESL |                              |                            |  |
| students?                    |                              |                            |  |

# **Activity III**

- Choose three undone topics from activity I and formulate their research questions. Afterwards, formulate a hypothesis for every research question.

## **Answer key**

# **Activity I: Formulating Research Questions**

| General Topic | Challenge/Factor   | Setting      | Language<br>Skill | Population | Research Question              |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Motivation in | Lack of peer       | Classroom    | Speaking          | Adult ESL  | How does the lack of peer      |
| Language      | interaction        |              |                   | learners   | interaction in a classroom     |
| Learning      |                    |              |                   |            | setting influence the speaking |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | skills of adult ESL learners?  |
| Pronunciation | Anxiety in public  | Community    | Pronunciation     | High       | How does anxiety in public     |
| Challenges    | speaking           | workshops    |                   | school ESL | speaking during community      |
|               |                    |              |                   | learners   | workshops affect the           |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | pronunciation of high school   |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | ESL learners?                  |
| Grammar       | Use of interactive | Online       | Grammar           | College-   | How does the use of            |
| Learning      | software           | learning     |                   | level      | interactive software in online |
| Difficulties  |                    |              |                   | beginners  | learning settings improve      |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | grammar acquisition among      |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | college-level ESL beginners?   |
| Vocabulary    | Use of word        | Classroom    | Vocabulary        | Elementary | How does the use of word       |
| Acquisition   | games              |              |                   | school     | games in the classroom affect  |
|               |                    |              |                   | learners   | vocabulary acquisition among   |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | elementary school ESL          |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | learners?                      |
| Social Media  | Exposure to        | Social media | Writing           | Bilingual  | How does exposure to           |
| and Language  | informal           | groups       |                   | university | informal language on social    |
| Use           | language           |              |                   | students   | media platforms influence      |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | academic writing skills in     |
|               |                    |              |                   |            | bilingual university students? |

#### **Rationale for the Answer**

Each component—challenge/factor, setting, language skill, and population—is carefully selected to guide in narrowing their focus while considering the practical and theoretical aspects of the research. Below is the rationale for each aspect:

# 1. Selecting Challenges/Factors

- The challenges or factors highlight specific issues within the general topics, making them manageable and relevant to real-world problems.
- Examples like *lack of peer interaction* or *anxiety* are relevant and widely recognized as challenges in language learning, encouraging students to think critically about potential obstacles.

#### Why This Matters:

Identifying specific challenges ensures the research question targets a precise problem, increasing its relevance and feasibility.

# 2. Identifying the Setting

- The settings provide contextual boundaries for the research, such as classrooms, online learning environments, or community workshops.
- Settings are essential for defining the scope of research, helping students consider where the research will be applied.

#### Why This Matters:

Research must be grounded in a specific context to ensure clarity and applicability. For example, studying *pronunciation challenges* in *community workshops* reflects a practical scenario where language learners face speaking anxiety.

#### 3. Selecting Language Skills

- Language skills like speaking, reading, writing, and vocabulary acquisition are chosen based on their relevance to the identified challenge or factor.
- This ensures the research question aligns with a measurable outcome.

#### Why This Matters:

Defining the specific skill helps focus the study on observable and assessable outcomes, such as *vocabulary* acquisition or speaking fluency.

## 4. Defining the Population

- Populations such as adult learners, high school students, or college beginners are specified to provide clarity on the target group.
- The population also reflects practical considerations, such as age, proficiency level, or educational context.

# Why This Matters:

A well-defined population allows for a more targeted approach, ensuring the results are relevant to the group being studied.

#### 5. Formulating Research Questions

- The research questions follow a specific, clear, and researchable format that connects the challenge, setting, skill, and population.
- For example, How does the lack of peer interaction in a classroom setting influence the speaking skills of adult ESL learners? is clear, concise, and actionable.

#### Why This Matters:

Clear research questions guide the research design, methodology, and analysis. They ensure the study is achievable and avoids being overly broad or vague.

#### **Activity II: Writing Hypotheses**

| Refined Research          | Independent      | Dependent      | Hypothesis                                       |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| Question                  | Variable (IV)    | Variable (DV)  |  |
| How does social media     | Frequency of     | Code-switching | If bilingual young adults use social media       |
| use influence code-       | social media use | behavior       | frequently, then their code-switching behavior   |
| switching in bilingual    |                  |                | will increase because they are exposed to        |
| young adults?             |                  |                | mixed language contexts.                         |
| How does anxiety during   | Level of exam    | Speaking       | If teenage ESL learners experience high levels   |
| exams affect speaking     | anxiety          | fluency        | of exam anxiety, then their speaking fluency     |
| fluency in teenage ESL    |                  |                | will decrease because anxiety affects their      |
| learners?                 |                  |                | confidence and articulation.                     |
| What factors motivate     | Availability of  | Speaking skill | If adult ESL learners have access to strong peer |
| adult ESL learners to     | peer support     | improvement    | support, then their speaking skills will improve |
| improve their speaking    |                  |                | because peers provide encouragement and          |
| skills?                   |                  |                | practice opportunities.                          |
| How does using flashcards | Use of           | Vocabulary     | If high school ESL students use flashcards       |
| impact vocabulary         | flashcards       | retention      | regularly, then their vocabulary retention will  |
| retention in high school  | (yes/no)         |                | improve because repetition and visual aids       |
| ESL students?             |                  |                | enhance memory.                                  |

#### **Rationale for the Answer**

The responses demonstrate a clear link between each research question and its corresponding variables. The hypotheses are written in the "if-then-because" format to ensure clarity and logical reasoning:

- **IV and DV**: Each hypothesis clearly identifies the independent variable (the condition being manipulated) and the dependent variable (the outcome being observed).
- **Reasoning**: The "because" clause provides a rationale for the expected relationship between the variables, reinforcing critical thinking and understanding of cause-effect relationships in research.

# **Activity II: Writing Hypotheses**

**Step 1: Choosing Three Undone Topics and Formulating Research Questions** 

| General Topic    | Challenge/Factor    | Setting     | Language Skill  | Population  | Research Question          |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Role of Family   | Lack of parental    | Home        | Speaking        | Young ESL   | How does a lack of         |
| Support in       | involvement         | environment |                 | learners    | parental involvement in    |
| Language         |                     |             |                 |             | the home environment       |
| Learning         |                     |             |                 |             | impact the speaking        |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | skills of young ESL        |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | learners?                  |
| Impact of        | Quality of teacher- | Classroom   | Overall         | High school | How does the quality of    |
| Teacher-Student  | student rapport     |             | language skills | ESL         | teacher-student            |
| Relationships on |                     |             |                 | students    | relationships in the       |
| Language         |                     |             |                 |             | classroom influence        |
| Acquisition      |                     |             |                 |             | overall language skills in |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | high school ESL            |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | students?                  |
| Retention of     | Limited practice    | Community   | Vocabulary      | Adult ESL   | How do limited practice    |
| Language Skills  | opportunities       | environment | retention       | learners    | opportunities in the       |
| Over Time        |                     |             |                 |             | community environment      |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | affect vocabulary          |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | retention among adult      |
|                  |                     |             |                 |             | ESL learners?              |

**Step 2: Writing Hypotheses** 

| Research Question                | Independent         | Dependent     | Hypothesis                                |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---|
| Research Question                | Variable (IV)       | Variable (DV) | rrypothesis                               |
| How does a lack of parental      | Level of parental   | Speaking      | If young ESL learners experience minimal  |
| involvement in the home          | involvement         | skills        | parental involvement in the home, then    |
| environment impact the           |                     |               | their speaking skills will develop more   |
| speaking skills of young ESL     |                     |               | slowly because they lack at-home practice |
| learners?                        |                     |               | and support.                              |
| How does the quality of          | Quality of teacher- | Overall       | If teacher-student relationships are      |
| teacher-student relationships in | student rapport     | language      | positive and supportive, then high school |
| the classroom influence overall  |                     | skills        | ESL students will improve their language  |
| language skills in high school   |                     |               | skills because trust and encouragement    |
| ESL students?                    |                     |               | foster better engagement.                 |

| How do limited practice        | Frequency of  | Vocabulary | If adult ESL learners have limited        |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|---|
| opportunities in the community | community     | retention  | opportunities for practice in the         |
| environment affect vocabulary  | practice      |            | community, then their vocabulary          |
| retention among adult ESL      | opportunities |            | retention will decline because consistent |
| learners?                      |               |            | use reinforces memory.                    |

# **Explanation of Variables in the Hypotheses**

- **Independent Variable (IV):** The variable manipulated or examined for its impact (e.g., parental involvement, teacher-student rapport, practice frequency).
- **Dependent Variable (DV):** The variable measured as an outcome (e.g., speaking skills, overall language skills, vocabulary retention).
- **Hypotheses:** Each hypothesis uses the "if-then-because" structure to predict the relationship between the IV and DV, supported by logical reasoning based on the research question.