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# Curating & Reproducing Lexical Chunks: Activities for all Students

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# Today's Session

## **Topics and Activities**

Short Introduction to reproducing lexical chunks Some theory/guidelines/considerations A lesson framework Try it out

## **Reproducing chunks** GROUP ACTIVITY

In a group of four or three participants, generate a list of words that can complete the phrase on the next slide.

## pass the ....



## pass the ....

		10.00
1	PASS THE TIME	71
2	PASS THE BUCK	25
3	PASS THE BALL	22
4	PASS THE TEST	17
5	PASS THE MESSAGE	14
6	PASS THE INFORMATION	11
7	PASS THE PARCEL	11
8	PASS THE WORD	11
9	PASS THE FOLLOWING	9
10	PASS THE BILL	8

1		PASS THE TIME	483
2		PASS THE TEST	203
3		PASS THE BILL	166
4		PASS THE SENATE	146
5		PASS THE HOUSE	123
6		PASS THE BALL	99
7		PASS THE WORD	64
8		PASS THE BUCK	60
9		PASS THE TORCH	46
10		PASS THE BAR	42
4.4	0	DACC THE LECICLATION	20



#### BNC

















#### Ken Lackman

#### **Michael Lewis**

**Bruno Leys** 

## Some theory

## Are we on the same page?

What is my motivation for using a lexical approach? What is the lexical approach?





## LEXICAL APPROACH & GRAMMAR: TWO QUOTES

#### John Sinclair (1996)

A lexical mistake often causes misunderstanding, while a grammar mistake rarely does.

However unpopular it is with teachers, language which contains grammatical errors is unlikely to be misunderstood in context, but with lexical errors misunderstanding, incomprehension, or in rare cases even offence, are quite likely. Recognizing the lexical nature of language, and the centrality of lexis to the creation of meaning, and consequently to communicative power, demotes grammar – and in particular, the often unnatural, inaccurate grammar of standard EFL to a subsidiary role.

#### Michael Lewis(1997)

02





01

### LEXICAL APPROACH & FLUENCY: TWO STUDIES

#### Mohammadi (2018)

After teaching lexical chunks, students fluency increased significantly and the students enjoyed learning the lexical chunks. 02

Kappel (2006) '...helping learners build a repertoire of formulaic sequences can be a useful contribution to improving their oral proficiency.'



#### Boers, Eyckmans, Kappel (2006)

## THE LEXICAL APPROACH

### **A DEFINITION**

The Lexical	Is based on the	Idea	That	Language is made up of
Approach		notion		other structural elements
		premise		besides what we
		assumption		traditionally think of as
		belief		grammar.
Noun/Noun	Is based on the	Slot fillers	that	clause
Phrase				



## **LEXICAL CHUNKS THREE CATEGORIES**

**Collocations:** words which go together, usually, but not always, two words

**Fixed phrases:** expressions which cannot be changed or can only be changed minimally. Most fixed phrases are idiomatic or are those used in polite speech.

Semi-fixed phrases: expressions which have at least one slot into which a number of different words or phrases can be inserted.



# Tyring out a Framework

Are you ready to work?

This framework comes from Ken Lackman (2019) with some slight modifications.

# FRAMEWORK (1)

## Traditionally approach a listening/watching/reading text

Read/comprehension/unknown vocabulary

#### **Generate speaking/writing topics**

Have students produce a list or use speaking activities that come with the text

# FRAMEWORK (2)

#### **Curate lexical chunks from text**

Can be collocations, fixed expressions, semi-fixed expressions Give guidelines: find a lexical chunk of 4 words, contains content word, find 5 examples

#### **Clarify & practice as needed**

Clarify meaning; give controlled practiced if necessary

# FRAMEWORK (3)

## Reproduce lexical chunks in a spoken or written task

Have them use some or all of the found chunks in a practice; provide feedback and error correction

#### Select a few for repeat visits

Make a list or lists of chunks; focus on specific types of tasks (describing, writing an email, etc)

## Discussion/Questions

## **Thoughts?**

How would you use this framework? Could you use this framework?