

# A longitudinal study of theme selection and progression in advanced L2 writing

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# Outline of presentation

- Overview of educational context:  
Collegiate FL education in the USA
- Rationale for investigation of theme
- Data presentation and analysis
- Implications & next steps



# Collegiate FL education in the USA

- Situated in humanistically oriented FL departments
- Four years of study, from beginning to advanced
- Limited contact hours (45-75 per semester)
- Traditional focus at the lower levels on “language” within a communicative language teaching framework
  - 2-4 semester language requirement contributes majority of lower-level enrollment; noticeable attrition after completion of requirement
- Subsequent focus at the upper levels on “content”, i.e., literary and cultural studies → departmental “bifurcation” (Byrnes, 1998) results in national concern (e.g., MLA Report, 2007) but limited local action



# Addressing departmental bifurcation: *Integrated* curriculum construction

Georgetown University German Department's (GUGD) four-year undergraduate curriculum:

- Centrality of texts and textuality to deliver content and model language use at *all* curricular levels
- Focus on genre as construct for
  - Selecting and sequencing texts;
  - Providing pedagogical guidance;
  - Serving as basis for genre-based writing and speaking tasks.





# GUGD-based writing research 1

(Data source 1)

- Syntactic development (Byrnes, et al., 2005; Byrnes, Maxim & Norris, 2010):
  - Increase in Mean Length of T-Unit (MLTU) and Mean Length of Clause (MLC) from intermediate to very advanced learners
  - Increase in Clauses per T-Unit (CTU) for intermediate and advanced learners but decrease for very advanced learners
- Relativization (Byrnes & Sinicrope, 2008):
  - Emergence and use of more marked relative clauses already at intermediate level. Increase in relativization and reduction of more marked types of relativization at upper levels



# GUGD-based writing research 2

(Data source 1)

- Grammatical Metaphor (Byrnes, 2009):
  - Increase in use of grammatical metaphor for meaning making and information structuring
- Clausal manifestation of advancedness (Maxim & Petersen, 2008):
  - Increased hierarchical organization of information through increased hypotaxis & decreased parataxis
  - Increased complexification at the phrasal, rather than at the clausal, level (longer, denser, yet fewer, clauses, i.e., increased lexical density and decreased grammatical intricacy) ⇒ increase in *intraclausal* activity & decrease in *interclausal* activity



# GUGD-based writing research 3

(Data source 2)

- Coherence- and cohesion-building through Theme (Ryshina-Pankova, 2006):
  - Increase in use of lexically and grammatically complex themes for cohesion and coherence
- Coherence- and cohesion-building through grammatical metaphor (Ryshina-Pankova, 2010):
  - Increase in use of grammatical metaphor for meaning making and information structuring at advanced levels





# Theme

- First element in clause; “Starting point for the message” (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004, p64)
- Indicator of method of development in text
- Resource for contextual coherence and textual cohesion (e.g., Ryshina-Pankova, 2006)
- Complement to previous GUGD-writing research on ideational and textual meaning



# Data Source 1

- 14 undergraduate learners who completed three consecutive curricular levels:
  - Level II (“Intermediate”; 170 contact hours upon completion of level):
    - telling personal stories about contemporary issues in the German-speaking world (e.g., environment, multicultural society, identity, art and society)
  - Level III (“Lower-Advanced”; 255 contact hours upon completion of level):
    - framing personal stories against public events and histories in the German Federal Republic (e.g., post-war Germany, divided Germany, unified Germany)
  - Level IV (“Upper-Advanced”; 310 contact hours upon completion of level):
    - “reading” discourses of contemporary public life and developing the kinds of literacy abilities that are at the heart of summarizing, interpreting, critiquing, presenting and substantiating an opinion or argument.



# Data Source 2

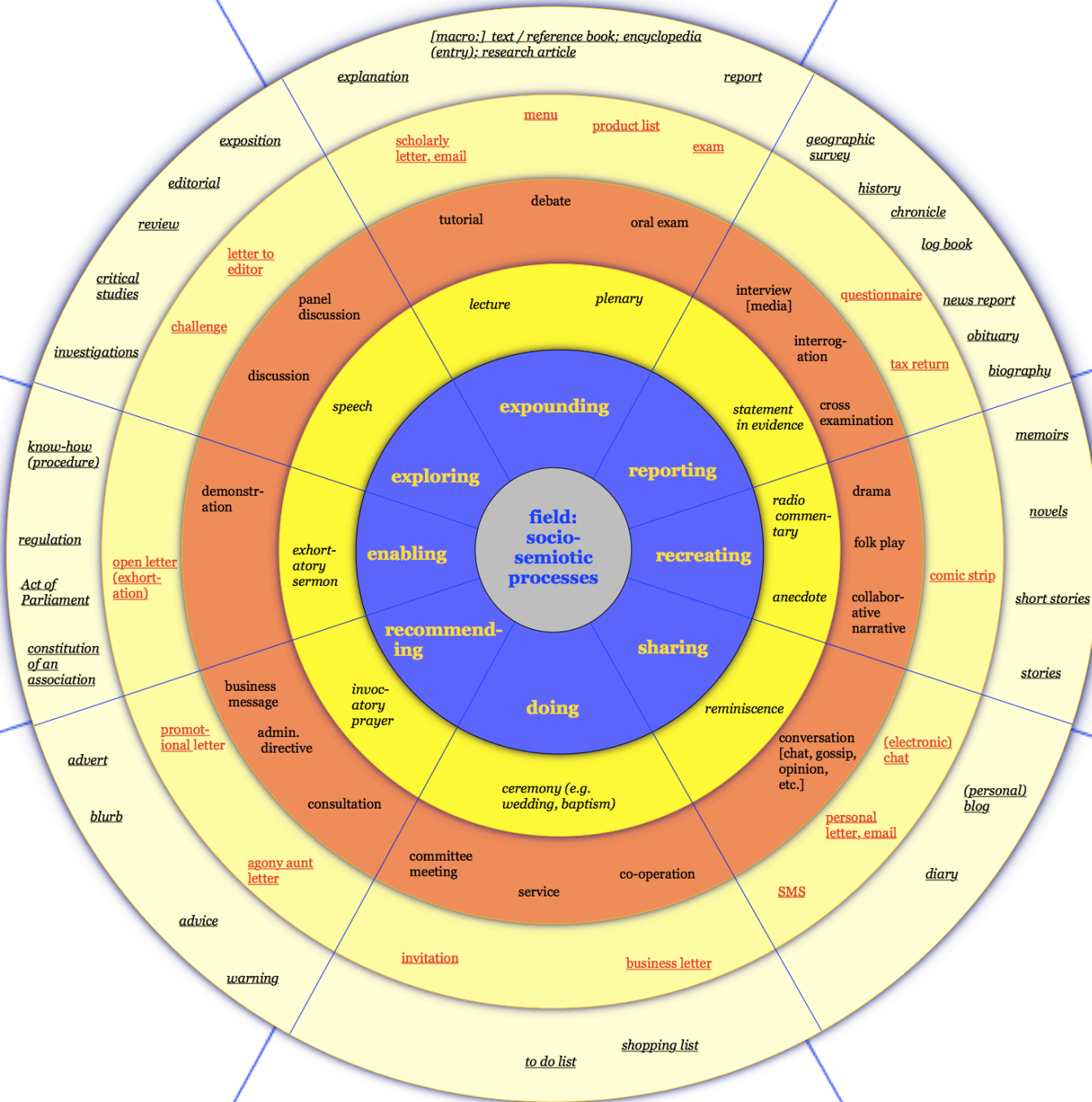
- End-of-level prototypical performance writing tasks (PPTs)
  - Curriculum-dependent and pedagogy-embedded tasks
    - that reflect content and language focus of particular level
    - that are designed to elicit performances prototypical for end-of-level learners
  - Detailed “task sheet” divided into 3 categories
    - Task appropriateness
    - Content
    - Language focus
  - Rough draft submitted to corpus



# Overview of PPTs

Task	Thematic focus	Textual focus → type
<u>Level 2:</u> 1 <sup>st</sup> person narration of alternative ending to the novel <i>The Story of Mr. Sommer</i>	Imaginative treatment of personal relationships	Placing narration about personal lives into the context of a literary work → <i>recreating</i>
<u>Level 3:</u> Journalistic portrayal of a Vietnamese Family in Germany	Multicultural lives in contemporary German	Placing personal experiences into a broader social context → <i>reporting/expounding</i>
<u>Level 4:</u> Public speech on comparison and contrast of the European Union and the United States	Germany's role in the EU; creation of a constitution	Making an argument about social, political, economic developments in societies → <i>expounding/exploring</i>





# Overview of Data Analysis 1

- Coding of all constituents of each sentence up until first element with a transitivity role as Theme
  - Coding of interpersonal, textual, and topical elements
- Coding for markedness of Theme (Eggins, 2004)
  - Unmarked Theme is Theme that conflates with Mood structure constituent typically found in 1<sup>st</sup> position of Mood class (e.g., Theme = subject in declarative; Theme = finite in interrogative)



# Overview of Data Analysis 2

- Coding for grammatical and lexical complexity and lexical density (Ryshina-Pankova, 2006)
  - Lexically complex Theme = Theme with 3 or more ideational lexical items
  - Grammatically complex Theme = hypotactic clause complex as Theme
  - Lexically dense Theme = Grammatical metaphor as/in Theme
- **HERE:**
  - Theme with 3 or more ideational lexical items = lexically dense Theme
  - Hypotactic clause as Theme = grammatically complex Theme
  - Grammatical metaphor as/in Theme = Grammatical metaphor



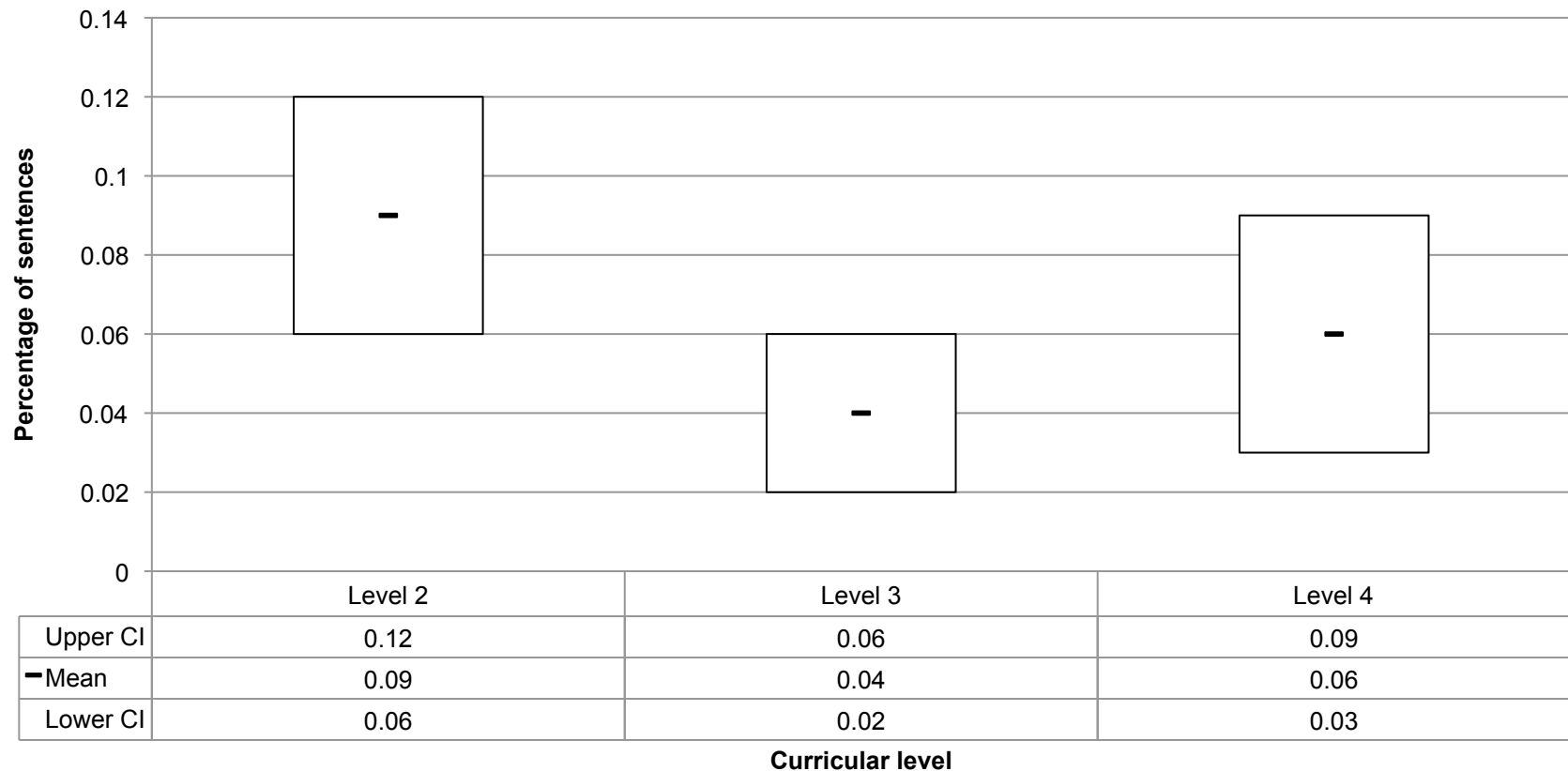
# Overview of Data Analysis 3: Classification of Themes as entities (Martin & Rose, 2003)

Indefinite pronouns		<i>some/any/nothing/nobody/no one</i>
Concrete	everyday	<i>man, girlfriend, face, hands</i>
	specialized	<i>mattock, lathe, gearbox</i>
Abstract	technical	<i>inflation, metafunction, gene</i>
	institutional	<i>offence, hearing, applications</i>
	semiotic	<i>question, issue, letter</i>
	generic	<i>colour, time, manner, way</i>
Metaphoric	process	<i>relationship, marriage, exposure</i>
	quality	<i>justice, truth, integrity</i>



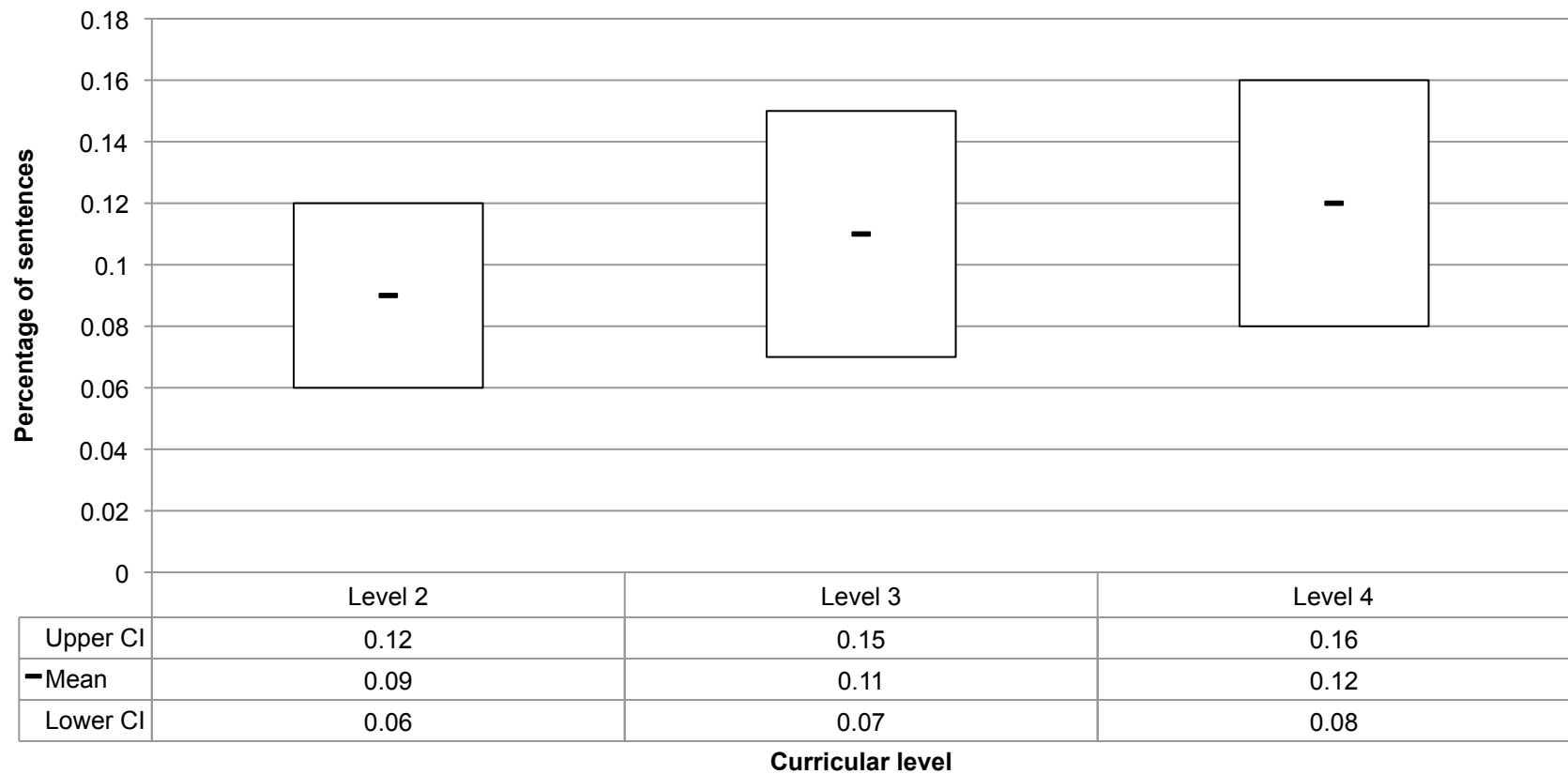
# Interpersonal elements in Theme

Percentage of interpersonal themes by level



# Textual elements in Theme

Percentage of textual themes by level



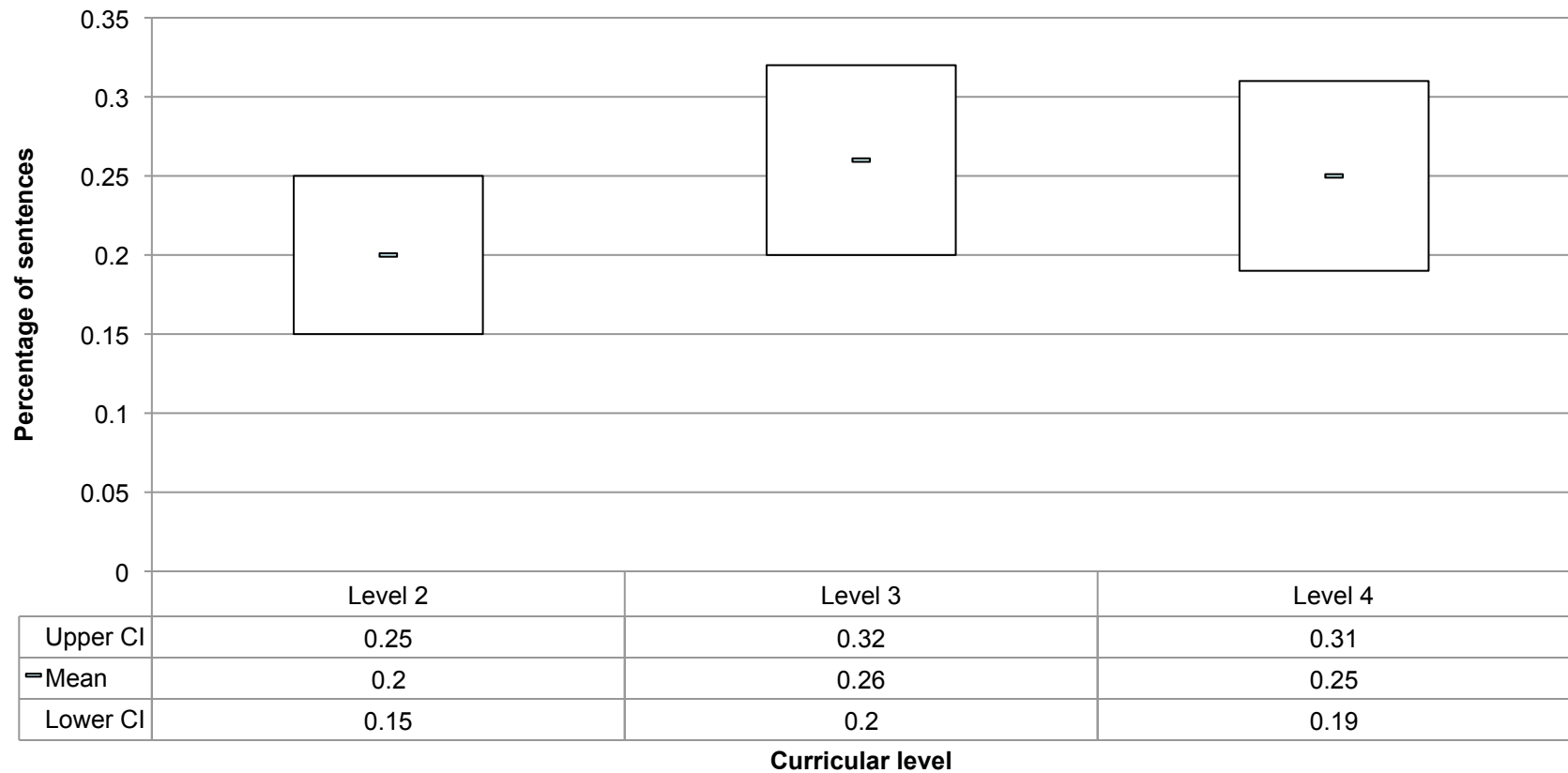
# Exemplification of textual Theme: Learner 1197

Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<u>Temporal:</u> <i>dann</i> (then) <i>schließlich</i> (finally)	<u>Temporal:</u> <i>dann</i> (then) <i>danach</i> (after that)	<u>Temporal:</u> <i>dann</i> (then)
<u>Adversative:</u> <i>aber</i> (but)	<u>Adversative:</u> <i>aber</i> (but) <i>jedoch</i> (however)	<u>Adversative:</u> <i>aber</i> (but) <i>jedoch</i> (however) <i>einerseits</i> (on the one hand)
<u>Additive:</u> <i>und</i> (and)	<u>Appositive:</u> <i>zum Beispiel</i> (for example)	
	<u>Causal:</u> <i>also</i> (therefore)	<u>Causal:</u> <i>deswegen</i> (therefore)



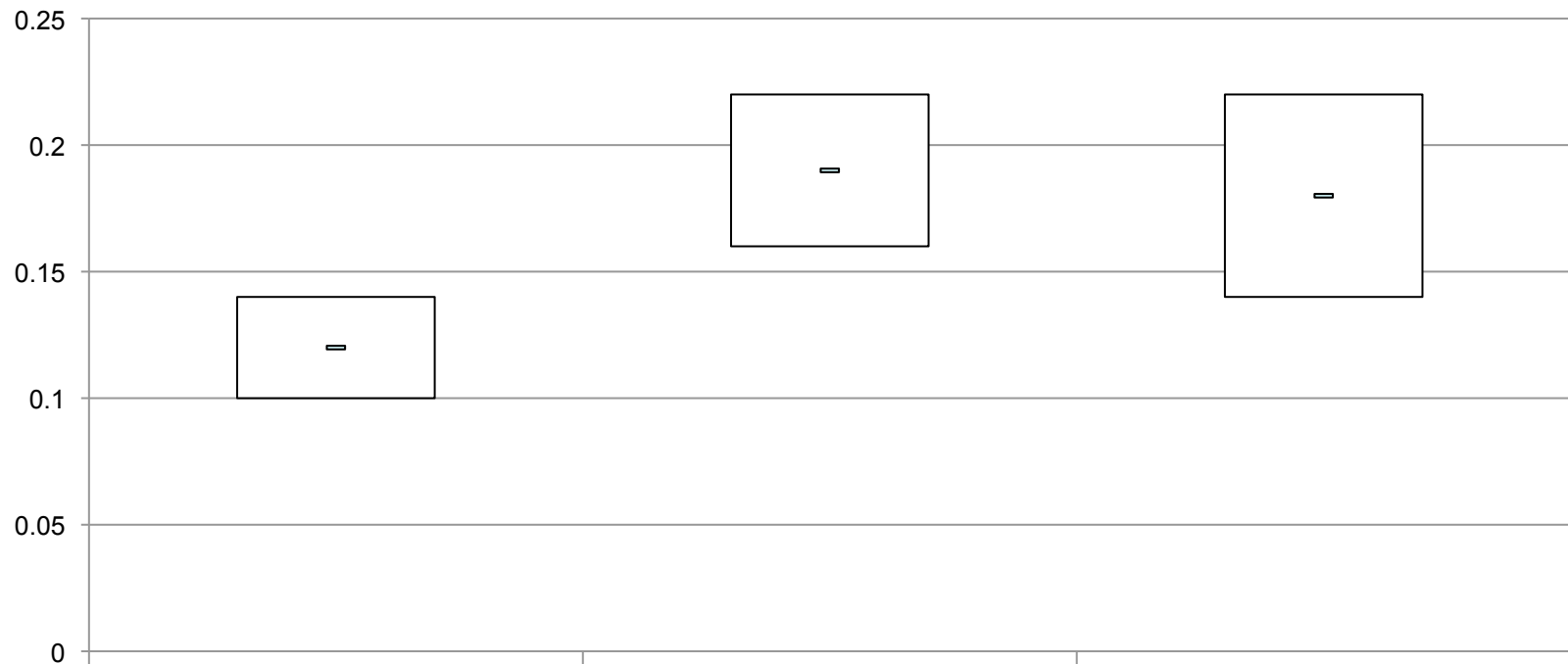
# Markedness 1

Percentage of sentences with marked themes by level



# Markedness 2: Theme as circumstance

Percentage of themes as circumstance by level



	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Upper CI	0.14	0.22	0.22
Mean	0.12	0.19	0.18
Lower CI	0.1	0.16	0.14

# Exemplification of circumstantial

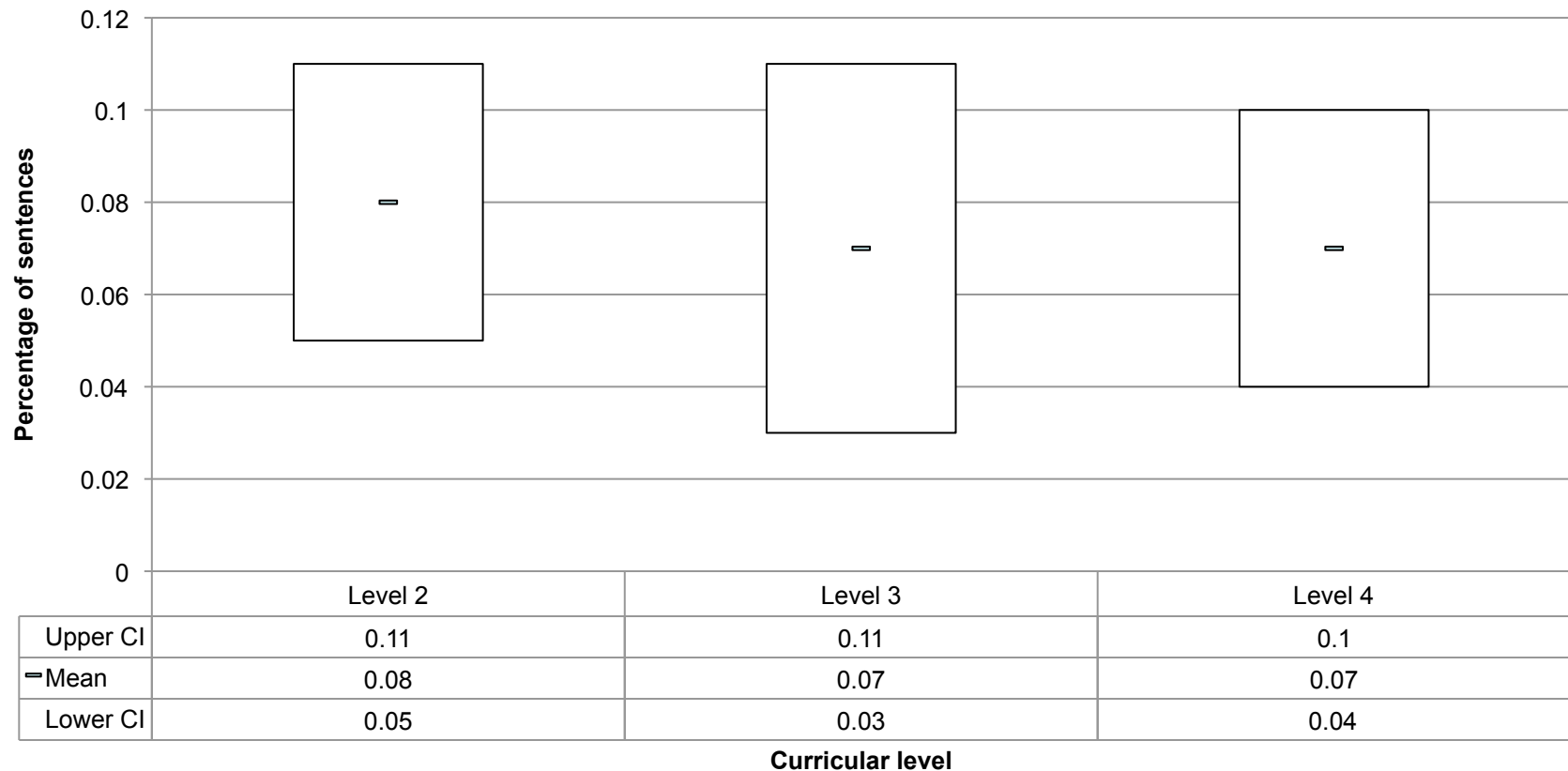
## Theme: Learner 1197

Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<p><u>Location:</u>  <i>jeden Tag</i> (every day)  <i>einmal</i> (once)  <i>eines Tages</i> (one day)  <i>dort</i> (there)</p>	<p><u>Location:</u>  <i>schon</i> (already)  <i>jetzt</i> (now)  1988  <i>seit den 60er Jahren</i>  (since the 1960s)  <i>In Tschechien</i> (in the  Czech Republic)</p> <p><u>Manner:</u>  <i>durch ihre schrägen</i>  <i>Augen</i> = by means of her  crooked eyes</p>	<p><u>Location:</u>  <i>Hier</i> (here)  <i>In der EU</i> (in the EU)</p> <p><u>Manner:</u>  <i>Ähnlich zu ..</i> (similar to)</p> <p><u>Accompaniment</u>  <i>Anstelle ...</i> (instead of)</p> <p><u>Causal:</u>  <i>Wegen ...</i> (because of)</p>



# Markedness 3: Theme as hypotactic clause

Percentage of themes as hypotactic clauses by level



# Discussion of hypotactic clause complexes as Theme

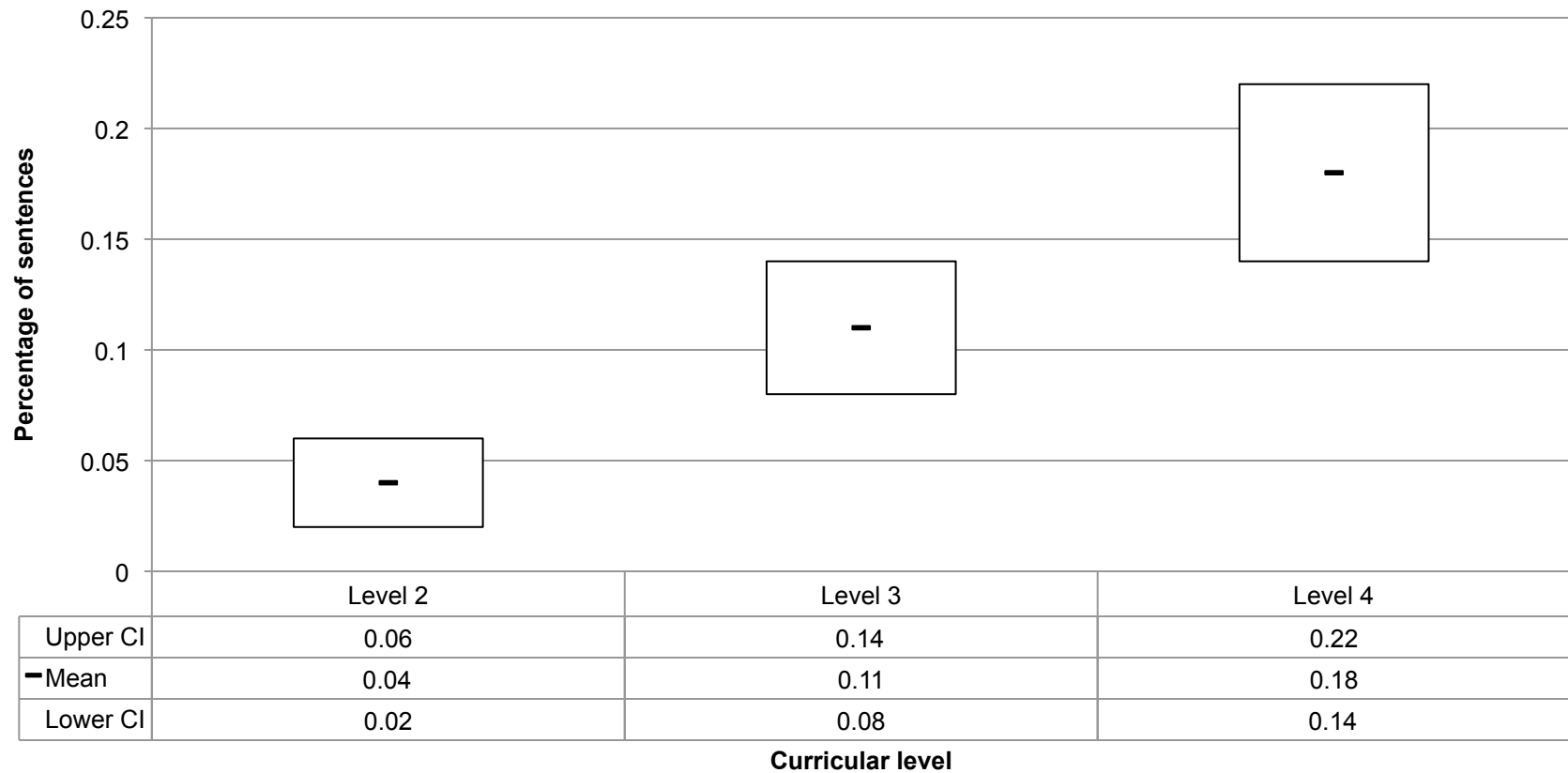
- Little change in incidence but change in variety
  - Temporal & causal → temporal, causal, conditional, contrastive
- Decrease in overall grammatical intricacy (clauses ÷ sentence)
  - Increased phrasal elaboration in place of subordination
    - Example, Learner 1197, Level 4: *Wegen der Teilung ...* (Because of the division ...)
- Increase in overall lexical density (ideational lexical items ÷ tokens)
  - Increased phrasal elaboration, nominalization
- Prevalence of human participants at Level 3
  - 1197.3: 13 different human participants appeared as Theme compared with 4 at level II and 5 at level III.





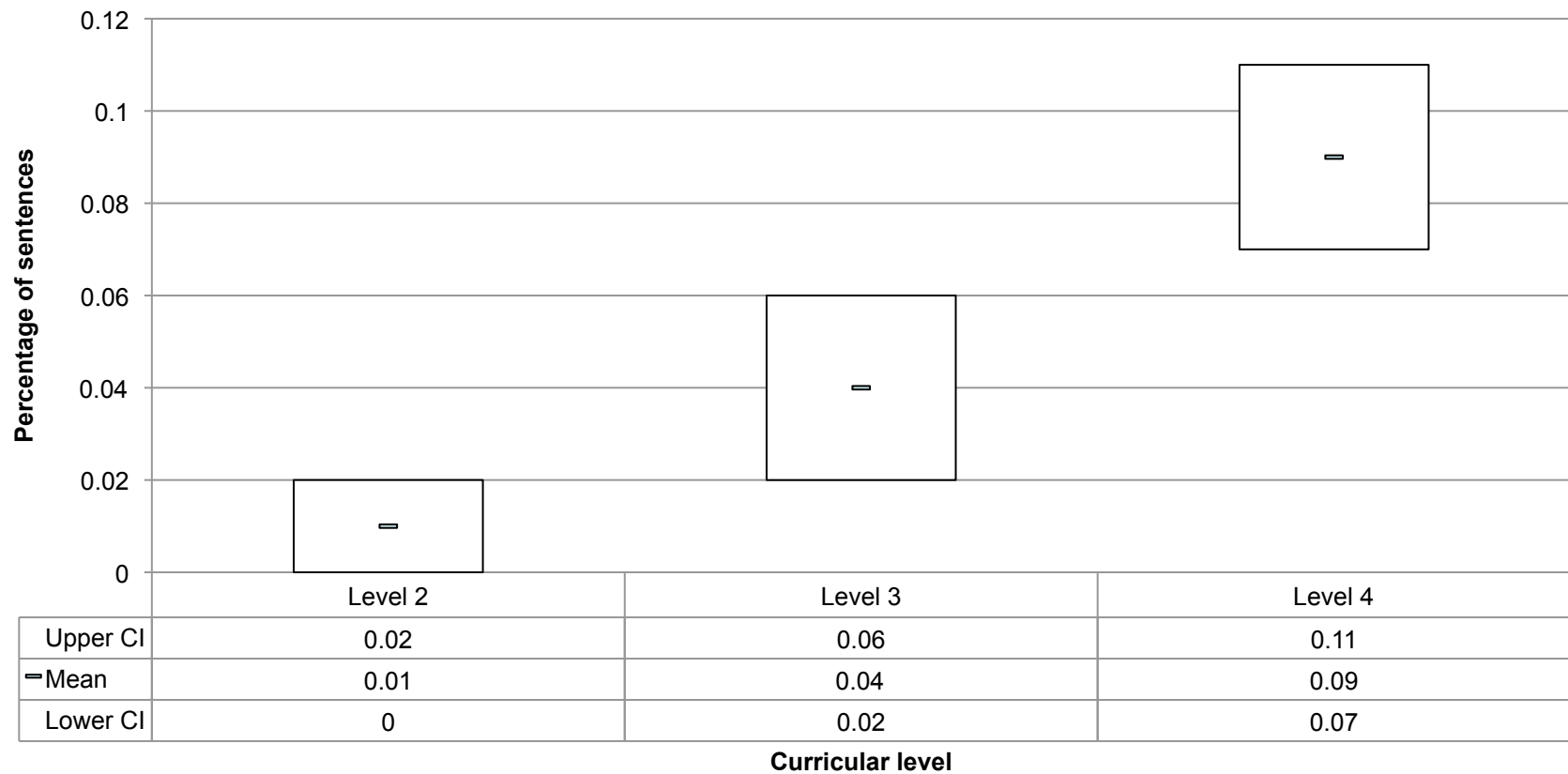
# Lexical density

## Percentage of lexically dense themes by level



# Grammatical metaphor

Percentage of themes as grammatical metaphor by level



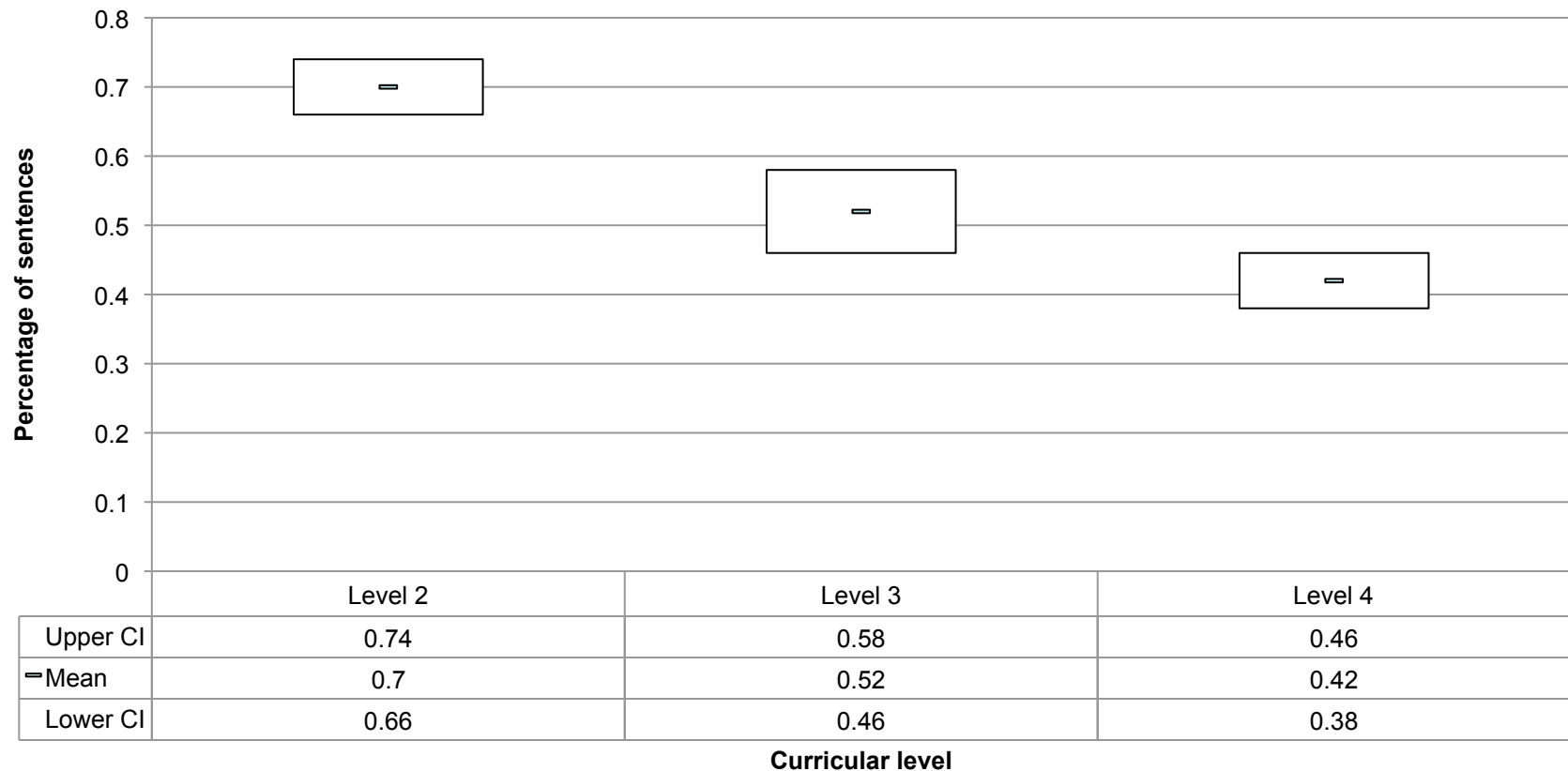
# Discussion of lexical density and grammatical metaphor in Theme

- Mirrors statistically significant increase in lexical density for entire corpus
  - Increased phrasal elaboration, nominalization
- Mirrors findings by Byrnes (2009)
  - Grammatical metaphor as a means for expanded meaning making and textual organization at the advanced level
    - 1197.4: *Warum sollen die politischen Phänomene - entweder 13 Kolonien oder 25 Länder politisch vereinigen? **Die Begründung** ist aktuell heute wie gestern: innere- und äußere Sicherheit, Wirtschaftswachstum, eine beachtliche Einheit zu sein.*
    - Why should the political phenomena – either 13 colonies or 25 countries – unite politically? **The reason** is actually [the same] today as yesterday: internal and external security, economic growth, to be a considerable unity.



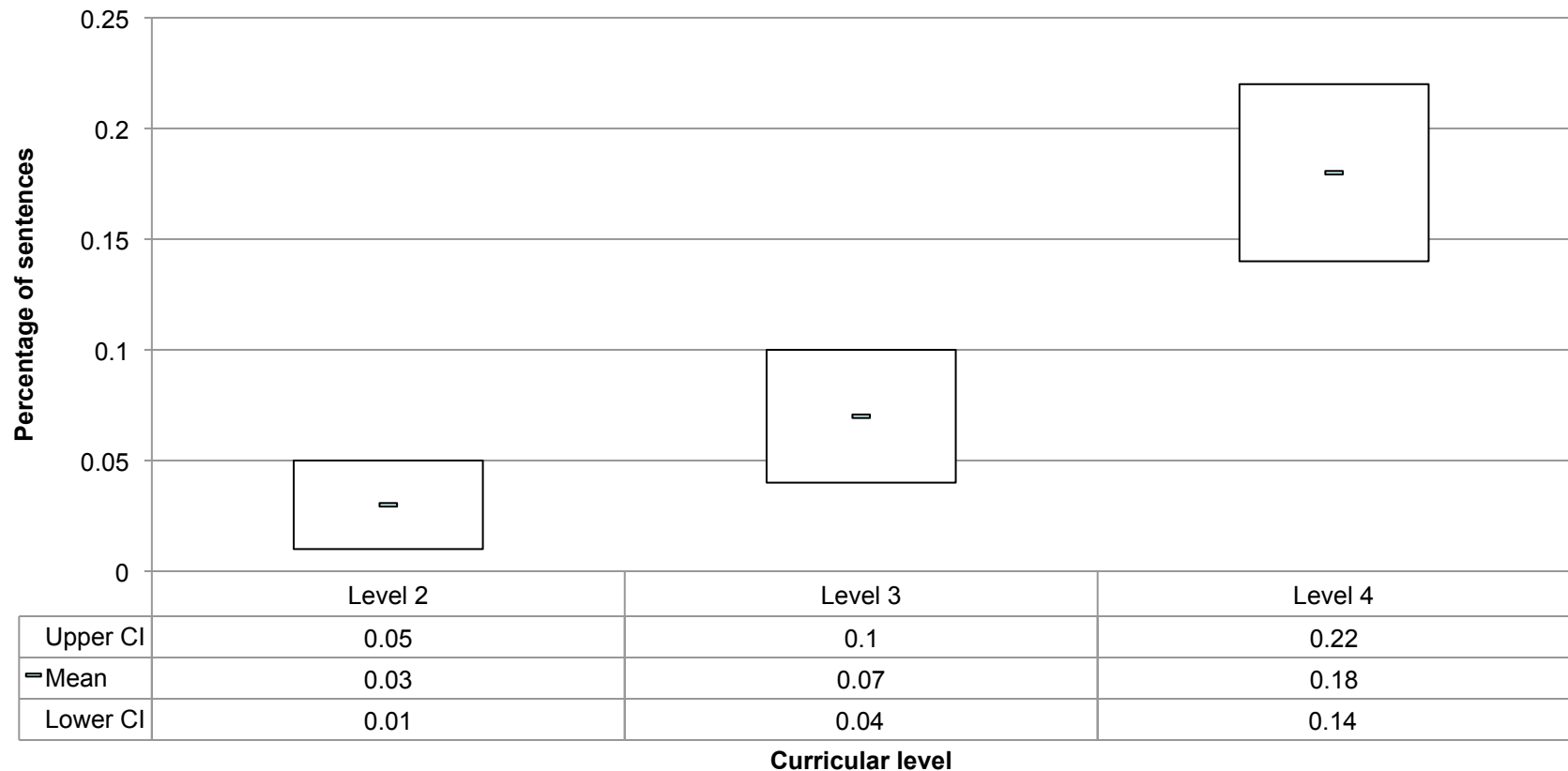
# Classification of Theme as concrete entity

Percentage of themes as concrete entities by level



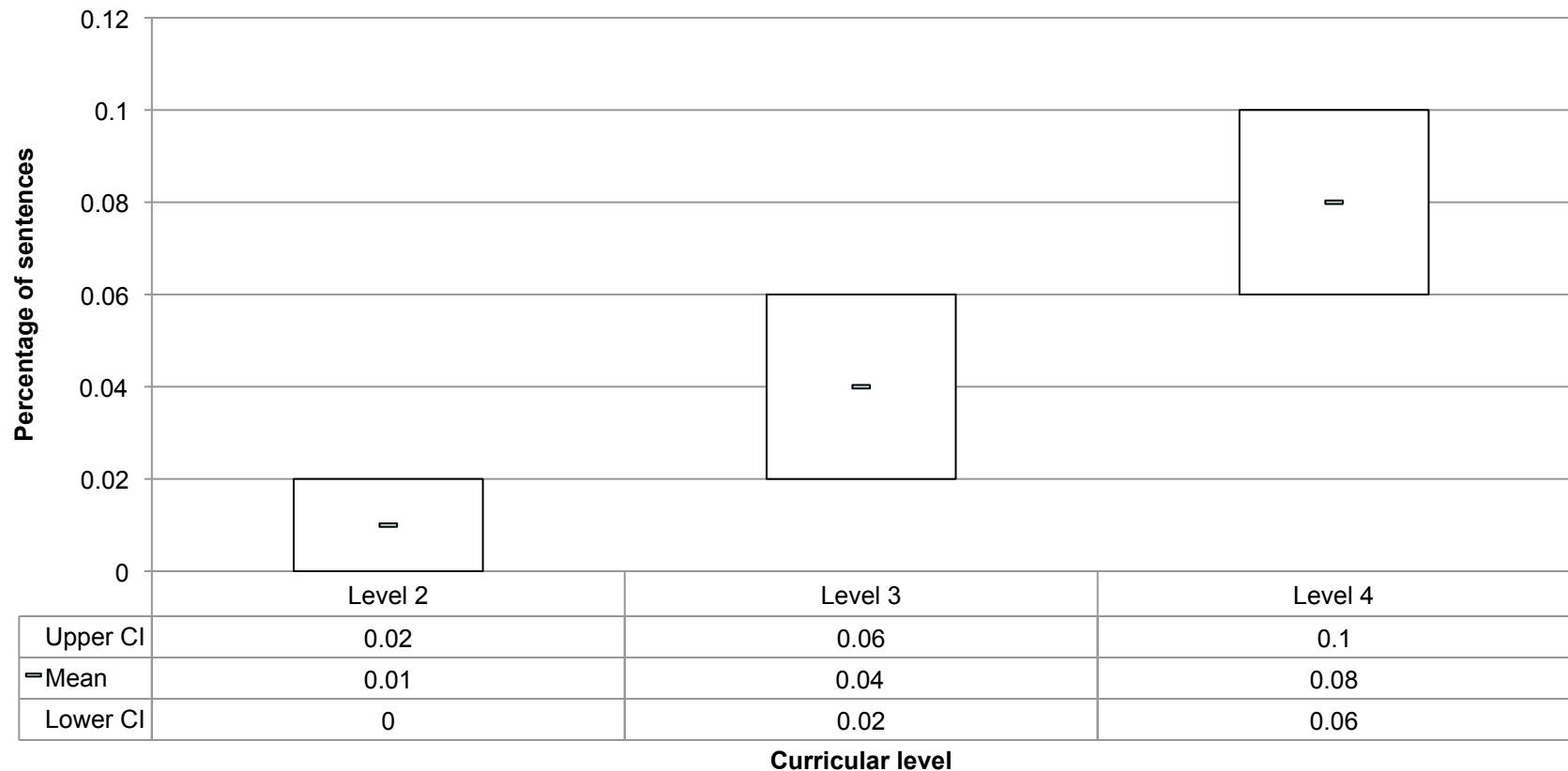
# Classification of Theme as abstract entity

Percentage of themes as abstract entities by level



# Classification of Theme as metaphoric entity

Percentage of themes as metaphoric entities by level



# Exemplification of entity distribution as Theme: Learner 1197

Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<p><i>ich</i> (I)  <i>wir</i> (we)  <i>er</i> (he)  <i>Herr Sommer</i></p>	<p><i>Tran</i>  <i>Ihre Mutter</i> (her mother)  <i>Ihr Vater</i> (her father)</p> <p><i>Vertragsarbeiter</i>                      (contract workers)  <i>Ausländer</i> (foreigners)  <i>Gesellschaft</i> (society)  <i>Politiker</i> (politicians)</p>	<p><i>ich</i> (I)  <i>wir</i> (we)  <i>Sie</i> (you)</p> <p><i>Politik</i> (policy)  <i>Frage</i> (question)  <i>Mitglieder</i> (members)</p>
<p><i>Die Liebe meines                      Lebens</i> (the love of my                      life)</p>	<p><i>Gewalt</i> (violence)  <i>Geduld</i> (patience)  <i>Einstellung</i> (frame of                      mind)</p>	<p><i>Zusammenarbeit</i>                      (collaboration)  <i>Handelsfähigkeit</i> (ability                      to trade)</p>



# Summative Comments

As learners progress through the curriculum, their thematization patterns become ...

- More lexically complex
- More nominalized
- More lexically abstract and metaphoric
- More diverse circumstantially
- More diverse hypotactically





# Implications & next steps

- Importance of multi-metafunctional analysis
- Qualitative analysis of development & success
- Pedagogical washback
- Analysis of correspondence between thematization patterns and generic moves



# Acknowledgements

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- Marianna Ryshina-Pankova
- Heidi Byrnes



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# Thank you

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