Japanese university students' strategy use in Mobile-Assisted Language Learning

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 e-Learning for Out-of-Classroom L2 Learning
 - 80% or more universities (Suzuki, 2018)

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The REALITY (Goda et al. 2013)

- "Deadline" type: 75%
- "Steady" type: 4.5% ... ⊗

- Deadline type ... last minute
- Steady type ... many times (Frequency)
 many weeks (Period)
 long time (Time)

Out-of-classroom learning



Self-regulated learning skills

1.2 Self-Regulated Learning

Self-regulated learners are "metacognitively, motivationally, and behaviorally active participants in their own learning process" (Zimmerman, 1989, p. 329)

Doings (Behavior)

- Cognitive
- Affective
- Social etc.

Takeuchi (2010)

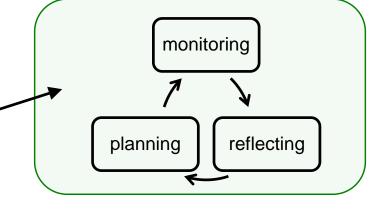
- personstrategic knowledge
- task

Feelings (Motivation)

- Interest
- Self-efficacy
- Anxiety
- Ideal-self etc.

Thinkings (Metacognition)

- Knowledge
- Activity



"(M)ore frequent use of metacognitive strategies leads to more learning activities outside the classroom." (Takeuchi & Ikeda, 2017)

1.3 Research Questions

1) Do steady type students achieve better learning outcome than deadline students?

Frequency of logins

Period of learning

Time of each lesson

2) What strategies do successful students use for effective e-Learning?

2. Method

2.1 Participants

- Freshmen of a university in Japan (N = 165)
- Out-of-class activity for Listening (required)
- Proficiency: Beginner-Intermediate
- Study abroad (US) in the 2nd year → motivation

2.2 Materials

e-Learning courseware for listening

Practical English 7 (Reallyenglish Japan Co.,Ltd.)

25 lessons

1) words \rightarrow 2) practice \rightarrow 3) quiz [70%]

Reviewing

2.3 Procedures

Apr

Pretest (TOEIC; listening)

Workshop

Apr-Sept • e-Learning (25 lessons)

Oct

Posttest (TOEIC; listening)

• Interviews (n = 10)

2.4 Data Collection & Analysis

Listening Improvement (outcome) ← pre-/post-test

- Frequency (number of logins)
- Period (number of weeks)
- Time (length of time per lesson) ✓

Strategies ← interviews

data recorded at server

3. Results

3.1 Outcome & Frequency, Period, Time

1) Descriptive Statistics

	n	М	SD	min.	max.
Listening Improvement	165	50.38	49.20	-108.00	178.00
Frequency	165	39.46	20.41	9	133
Period	165	8.29	4.02	1	21
Time (sec.)	165	527.14	166.65	204.00	1122.50

3.1 Outcome & Frequency, Period, Time

2) Correlation with Listening Improvement

Frequency	r = .30,	<i>df</i> = 163,	Low
Period	r = .34,	<i>df</i> = 163,	Low
Time (sec.)	r = .10,	<i>df</i> = 163,	no

3.2 Interviews

- n = 10
- Listening Improvement \geq 100 (M = 50.38)
- Frequency = 74.00 (M = 39.46)
- Period = 14.13 (M = 8.29)
- High motivation to improve listening skills
- Many times and many weeks as instructed

- Q) What did you intentionally do to improve your listening through e-Learning?
 - "I just listened many times." (Frequency)
 - "I don't like to see my scores of 70 or 80%, so I repeated those lessons until I got 100%."
 - "I felt uneasy when I passed with 90% or below. So in the following days, I checked such lessons on the past score page, and I did them again."

Self-efficacy & Monitoring → Frequency

- Q) What did you intentionally do to improve your listening through e-Learning?
 - "I tried to do it every week." (Period)
 - "I put the Practical English icon next to the LINE so that I don't forget it."
 - "I used the Reminder app. that reminded me of e-Learning."

Anxiety & Planning/Doing → Period

- Q) What did you intentionally do to improve your listening through e-Learning?
 - "I thought vocabulary was indispensable."
 - "When I saw an unknown word, I immediately opened the dictionary app. and looked it up."
 - "I created a word list using the Memo."
 - "I screenshot and reviewed them later."

Anxiety → Cognitive strategies

4. Discussion & Results

- 4.1 Successful e-Learners
 - Frequency (number of logins)
 - Period (number of weeks)
 - Self-Regulated Learning Skills +
 - Media (Digital Learning Tools)
 (e.g.) past-score, icon, reminder, dictionary app., memo, screenshot, etc.
 - Smartphone-mediated learning strategies

Doings
(Behavior)

Cognitive
Affective
Social etc.

Thinkings

(Metacognition)

Knowledge

Activity

Feelings

(Motivation)

Self-efficacy

Ideal-self etc

Interest

Anxietv

References

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