VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HANOI

UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

FACULTY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHER EDUCATION

GRADUATION PAPER

WEAKNESSES OF VSTEP-LIKE ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAYS BY SECOND-YEAR MAINSTREAM STUDENTS IN FELTE, ULIS, VNU

Supervisor: Ms. PhùngThị Kim Dung

Student :LêDiệuLinh

Course : QH2013. F1. E2

HÀ NỘI- 2017

ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC NGOẠI NGỮ

KHOA SƯ PHẠM TIẾNG ANH

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

ĐIỂM YẾU CỦA NHỮNG BÀI VĂN NGHỊ LUẬN THEO ĐỊNH DẠNG VSTEP VIẾT BỞI SINH VIÊN NĂM HAI HỆ ĐÀO TẠO CHUẨN KHOA SƯ PHẠM TIẾNG ANH

Giáoviênhướngdẫn: CôPhùngThịKim Dung, M.A

Sinhviên:LêDiệuLinh

Khóa: QH2013.F1.E2

HÀ NỘI- 2017

ABSTRACT

From a long time, argumentative writing has been proved to be of fundamental importance to university students. For second-year students in ULIS, VNU, argumentative writing seems to be more important as it is also one of the genres tested in the VSTEP exam. However, many of students still encountered great difficulties with this genre, which is one factor leading to their reluctance to take the test. This study was conducted with an aim to investigating the most frequent problems in students' VSTEPlike argumentative essays and thus, getting them ready for the writing part in the VSTEP exam. The participants are 36 mainstream students of QH.2015. They did the questionnaire first and then wrote the essays in 40 minutes. While questionnaire was used to find out students' perceptions about their weaknesses in four aspects, namely Task Fulfillment, Organization, Vocabulary and Grammar, writing test was used to evaluate their actual competence and detect their weaknesses. To ensure the reliability of the results, two VSTEP-trained raters were asked to mark 36 essays separately and point out the problems. The questionnaire reveals that the weakest area perceived by students was Vocabulary and four problems that troubled them the most were "developing ideas", "not smooth transitions of ideas", "using mainly common words" and "making grammar/ punctuation mistakes". The marking, on the other hand, shows that students' weakest area was Organization and detects two new problems which are "using unclear reference" and "having unclear expressions". It is also noted that students' score marked by raters was higher than the score they perceived and there existed quite a few gaps between students' perceived weaknesses and their actual ones.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – The importance of argumentative essays for the VSTEP exam as perceived by students	
Figure 2 – Students' assumed score for argumentative29	
Figure 3 – Problems in Task Fulfillment as perceived by students31	
Figure 4 – Problems in Organization as perceived by students32	
Figure 5 – Problems in Vocabulary as perceived by students	
Figure 6 – Problems in Grammar as perceived by students	
Figure 7 – Students' actual score for argumentative34	
Figure 8 – Problems in Task Fulfillment as detected by raters35	
Figure 9 – Problems in Organization as detected by raters	
Figure 10 – Problems in Vocabulary as detected by raters	
Figure 11 – Problems in Grammar as detected by raters	
Figure 12 – Students' overall score (perception vs actual marking)45	
Figure 13 – Problems in Task Fulfillment (perception vs actual marking)45	
Figure 14 – Problems in Organization (perception vs actual marking)46	
Figure 15 – Problems in Vocabulary (perception vs actual marking)47	
Figure 16 – Problems in Grammar (perception vs actual marking)47	
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1. The average score in four criteria as perceived by studentsError! Bookmark	
not defined.	
Table 2: The score in four criteria as marked by the raters Error! Bookmark not defined	
Table 3: Type and proportion of grammar and punctuation mistakes44	
ABBREVIATIONS	
ULIS: University of Languages and International Studies FELTE: Faculty of English Language Teaching Education	

VSTEP: Vietnam Standardized Test of English Proficiency

CLTA: Center of Language Testing and Assessment

ELT: English Language Teaching

ET: English Translation

EB: English Business

REFERENCES

- Ackroyd, S. & Hughes, J. A. (1981). Data Collection in Context. London: Longman Press
- Al-Haq, F. & Almed, A. (1994). Discourse problems in argumentative writing. *World Englishes*, 13(3), 307-323.
- Almed, A. (2010). Students' Problem with Cohesion and Coherence in EFL Essay Writing in Egypt: Different Perspectives. *Literacy Information and Computer Educational Journal*, *1*(4), 210 221.
- Bjork, L., &Raisanen, C. (1997). *Academic writing: A university writing course*. Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur.
- Bogazici University. (n.d.) *Argumentative essay*. Retrieved from http://www.buowl.boun.edu.tr/students/types%20of%20essays/ARGUMENTATIVE%20E SSAY.htm
- Brown, J. D. (2001). *Using Surveys in Language Programs*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Clark, R. D. (2006) Writing Tools: 50 Essential Strategies for Every Writer.
- Dickson, R. (2004). Developing "Real-World Intelligence": Teaching Argumentative through Debate. *The English Journal*, *94*(1), 34-40.
- Dastjerdi, H., &Samian, H. S. (2011). Quality of Iranian EFL learners' Argumentative Essays: Cohesive Devices in Focus. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(2)
- Hammad, E.A. (2014). Palestinian University Students' Problems with EFL Essay Writing in an instructional setting. *Journal of Second and Multiple Language Acquisition*, *2*(1), 45-52.
- Kakandee, M. & Kaur, S. (2014). Argumentative writing difficulties of Thai major students. Paper presented at the 2014 WEI International Academic Conference Proceedings.
- Khairy, M. A. (2013). Saudi-English major undergraduates' academic writing problems: A Taif University perspective. *English Language Teaching*, 6(6), 1-12.doi: 10.5539/elt.v6n6p1
- Kuhn, D. (1992). Thinking as Argument. *Harvard Educational Review*, 62(2), 78 155.
- Nimechisalem, V., Abbasi, M., Ebrahimzadeh, A., &Kalajahi, S. (2015). Iranian English EFL Learners' Argumentative Writing Performance in Private Language Institutes. *Asian Social Science*, 11 (15), 13-15.

- Trinh, Q. L & Nguyen, T. T. (2014). Enhancing Vietnamese Learners' Ability in Writing Argumentative Essays. *The journal of ASIA TEFL, 11*(2), 63-91.
- Trường đại học ngoại ngữ, ĐH Quốc gia Hà Nội. (2016). Áp dụng định dạng đề thi đánh gián ăng lực sử dụng bậc 3 đến bậc 5 theo Khung năng lực ngoại ngữ 6 bậc dùng cho Việt Nam. http://ulis.vnu.edu.vn/taxonomy/term/205/3273
- Vu, L. H. (2011). *Non-native argumentative writing by Vietnamese learners of English: A contrastive study*. (Doctoral dissertation, University of Georgetown, 2007)
- White, E. (1994). *Teaching and assessing writing*. (2nd ed.) San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers
- Yeh, S. (1998). Empowering Education: Teaching Argumentative writing to Cultural minority middle-school students. *Research in the Teaching of English*, *33*(1), 49-83.
- Zhu, W. (2001). Performing argumentative essays in English: Difficulties, Processes and Strategies. *TESL Canada Journal*, 19(1), 34-50.