
Evaluating the Roles of Corpus Linguistics and Concordance Tools on Language E-Learning in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines how integrating corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora into e-learning platforms enhances language acquisition and analytical skills. Drawing on Piaget's Constructivist Learning Theory, which posits that learners build knowledge actively through interaction with authentic materials, the study highlights the effectiveness of real-world language samples in language learning. The objectives focus on investigating corpus linguistics' role in developing linguistic competence, assessing concordance tools' impact on syntactic analysis, and evaluating Language Corpora's contribution to e-learning. Employing a linguistic-based research design, data were gathered from pre- and post-tests, surveys, and interviews with language learners and instructors. Corpus linguistics is found to significantly improve linguistic competence, with a noticeable rise in syntactic and morphological skills. Concordance tools aid learners in identifying syntactic patterns, improving accuracy by 20%, while Language Corpora prove effective in enhancing vocabulary acquisition, though some challenges with usability are reported. In conclusion, integrating corpus-based tools in e-learning is effective in advancing language learning. The study recommends refining the user experience of these tools for greater accessibility, thus maximizing their potential in digital learning contexts. These insights underscore the transformative potential of digital tools in making language learning more interactive and effective.

Keywords : Corpus, Concordance, E-learning, Linguistics, Language

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1.1 Introduction

In the digital age, language learning has undergone significant transformation, driven by advancements in technology, yet it continues to face a number of challenges. While digital tools have the potential to enhance language acquisition, learners still encounter obstacles related to accessibility, engagement, and the complexity of language learning processes. One of the primary challenges in language learning today is the overwhelming volume of digital resources, which can lead to confusion among learners. As Warschauer & Healey (2021) argue, although there is an abundance of online resources such as language apps, video tutorials, and grammar guides, learners often struggle to determine which tools are effective for their individual needs. This overwhelming array of options can hinder progress, especially for beginners who lack guidance.

Again, the digital age has introduced the problem of maintaining engagement and motivation in language learning. Despite the presence of interactive platforms, learners can become disengaged due to a lack of personalized learning experiences. As highlighted by Rosell-Aguilar (2022), although digital platforms offer flexibility, many lack adaptive learning technologies that cater to the specific proficiency levels and learning styles of individual students. This gap can result in students feeling disconnected from their language goals, particularly in environments where teacher-student interaction is limited.

A further issue is the complexity of language acquisition itself, which remains a challenge even with the aid of digital tools. According to Ellis (2020), language learning involves not only mastering vocabulary and grammar but also understanding cultural contexts, idiomatic expressions, and nuanced communication patterns. While digital platforms excel at providing structured lessons, they often fall short in replicating real-life language immersion experiences, a critical component in achieving fluency. Learners, therefore, miss out on essential social and cultural dimensions of language, limiting their ability to apply what they have learned in real-world contexts.

Moreover, learners face difficulties in utilizing digital platforms effectively due to inadequate technological infrastructure in certain

regions, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria. As pointed out by Dudeney & Hockly (2022), the digital divide continues to affect access to quality language education, as learners without reliable internet access or digital devices are excluded from the benefits of online language learning.

To cap it all, inasmuch as the digital age has brought about numerous opportunities for language learning, it has also introduced several challenges. These include navigating an overwhelming amount of resources, maintaining engagement, addressing the complexities of language acquisition, and dealing with unequal access to technology. Addressing these issues is crucial for optimizing the benefits of digital tools in linguistics and language studies.

In lieu of the above, linguistic analysis plays a crucial role in modern language acquisition, offering insights into the structures, functions, and patterns of language that learners need to master. By systematically analysing language at various levels—such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics—learners can gain a deeper understanding of how languages are constructed and used. According to Ellis (2020), linguistic analysis helps identify the key linguistic features that distinguish native speakers from learners, allowing educators to tailor instruction more effectively.

The use of linguistic tools, such as corpus linguistics and concordance tools further enhances this process. Corpus linguistics, in particular, provides real-world examples of language use, enabling learners to observe linguistic patterns, collocations, and usage frequencies in authentic contexts (Biber & Conrad, 2019). This helps learners grasp both the rules and exceptions of a language, improving their overall proficiency. In addition, concordance tools allow for the exploration of word frequencies and syntactic structures, making language learning more data-driven and precise (Hunston, 2021). Thus, linguistic analysis not only facilitates the acquisition of basic language skills but also fosters a more in-depth understanding of language use in context, significantly aiding in the modern language learning process.

Despite the advancements in technology and the increasing availability of digital tools for language learning, learners continue to

face challenges in achieving linguistic proficiency. Traditional language learning methods often fall short in providing authentic, context-rich language exposure, which is crucial for developing advanced language skills. Added to this is the fact that many e-learning platforms do not fully integrate effective linguistic analysis tools, leaving learners with limited opportunities to explore the deeper syntactic, lexical, and grammatical structures of a language. This lack of in-depth linguistic support hampers learners' ability to fully understand and use language in real-world contexts as earlier observed. Corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and emerging technologies like Language Corpora offer promising solutions by providing data-driven, contextually rich resources for language learners. However, there is a problem in research regarding the combined use of these tools in e-learning environments. Specifically, how can corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora be integrated to enhance linguistic analysis and improve language acquisition/ learning outcomes? Addressing this problem is critical for developing more effective digital language learning strategies that cater for the complex needs of modern learners. This paper seeks to explore how these tools can be leveraged to overcome the current limitations in e-learning and enhance linguistic proficiency.

The aim of this study is to examine the effectiveness of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora in improving linguistic competence and analysis in language learning within e-learning environments. The specific objectives are to:

- i. investigate how corpus linguistics can enhance linguistic competence in language learners.
- iii. assess the impact of concordance tools in analysing syntactic patterns in language learning.
- iii. evaluate the role of Language Corpora in facilitating linguistic analysis in e-learning platforms.

2.1 Linguistic Foundations of Corpus Linguistics

Corpus linguistics is grounded in the analysis of large collections

of authentic language data, known as corpora, to uncover linguistic patterns and structures. It involves the systematic study of language through real-world examples rather than relying on prescriptive rules (McEnery & Hardie, 2019). The linguistic foundation of corpus linguistics lies in its ability to provide empirical evidence of how language is used, revealing insights into syntax, semantics, and pragmatics that traditional linguistic theories might overlook.

The importance of corpus linguistics in analysing linguistic patterns cannot be overstated. According to Biber & Conrad (2021), corpora allow researchers to explore frequency patterns, collocations, and contextual usage, providing a comprehensive understanding of language behaviour. Corpus-based studies, for instance, can reveal how certain grammatical structures or vocabulary are employed in specific contexts, which aids language learners in understanding language use in real-life situations (Hunston, 2021). Additionally, the use of computational tools in corpus linguistics allows for large-scale analysis, offering precise and detailed insights into language trends and variations across different domains and genres (McEnery & Hardie, 2019). Thus, corpus linguistics plays a critical role in modern linguistic research and language education, offering data-driven approaches for understanding linguistic patterns.

2.1.1 Concordance Tools and their Role in Linguistic Analysis

Concordance tools are powerful linguistic research instruments that generate a list of occurrences of a word or phrase in a corpus, allowing researchers to study patterns of usage in context. A key feature of these tools is the keyword-in-context (KWIC) display, where a selected word is presented along with the surrounding text, helping users analyse its function and meaning in various contexts. For example, if a researcher wants to analyse the use of the word "run" in a corpus, a concordance tool will show instances like "run a business" and "run a race," illustrating different meanings and syntactic structures (Baker, 2020). They are crucial for investigating word frequencies, collocations, and language variation. In educational contexts, such tools are particularly useful for language learners, as they allow the analysis of high-frequency words and the contexts in which they appear. For instance, a concordance search for "take" might reveal patterns such as

"take a break" or "take responsibility," helping learners understand common collocations (Hunston, 2021). Moreover, these tools enable the analysis of grammatical structures, such as identifying passive constructions or verb tenses by searching for specific verb forms (McEnery & Hardie, 2019).

In summary, concordance tools support linguistic analysis by providing clear, data-driven insights into word usage and syntactic patterns, aiding both researchers and language learners in understanding language in context.

2.1.2 Concordance Tools and Language Learners' Analysis of Syntax, Morphology, and Vocabulary

Concordance tools provide language learners with practical insights into syntax, morphology, and vocabulary by offering examples of language in authentic contexts. These tools display keyword-in-context (KWIC) lines, allowing learners to study the specific usage of words and phrases, which is crucial for understanding how language operates in real-world settings.

Syntax: Concordance tools enable learners to explore sentence structures and syntactic patterns. For example, searching for modal verbs like “can” in a corpus allows learners to observe their use in various sentence types, such as “Can you help me?” and “I can't believe it.” Such analysis helps students recognize how modals function in different contexts and sentence positions (Römer, 2020). By seeing these structures repeatedly, learners can internalize rules for forming questions, negatives, and statements.

Morphology: Concordance tools assist learners in understanding how words change form, particularly in relation to tense, number, and case. For instance, a search for the root word “teach” might reveal inflected forms like “teaches,” “taught,” and “teaching.” This helps learners understand the morphological rules governing verb conjugation, as in “He teaches English” versus “They taught yesterday” (Flowerdew, 2021). Such detailed analysis supports learners in mastering complex morphological changes.

Vocabulary: In terms of vocabulary, concordance tools help

learners identify word collocations and patterns of usage. For example, a search for "challenge" may reveal phrases like "face a challenge" or "overcome a challenge," showing learners how words combine naturally in the target language (Tognini-Bonelli, 2021). By seeing these associations, learners can better grasp the nuanced meanings of words and the contexts in which they are used.

Therefore, by offering real data on how language operates at the syntactic, morphological, and lexical levels, concordance tools provide language learners with an empirical approach to understanding language patterns, thus enhancing their learning experience.

2.1.2 Language Corpora and Linguistic Pedagogy

Language corpora are sophisticated linguistic tools designed to enhance language learning through the use of real-time access to corpora and computational analysis. Their primary role in e-learning environments is to offer learners and educators access to vast databases of authentic language data, enabling them to analyse and understand language patterns, structures, and usage. This supports data-driven language pedagogy by allowing learners to explore real-world examples and apply linguistic theories to practical learning scenarios.

One example of Language Corpora's functionality is its ability to allow learners to search for specific linguistic constructions, such as the passive voice or verb-noun collocations, across large datasets. For instance, a student learning English could search for the phrase "was given" and instantly see how the passive construction is used in different contexts, like "The prize was given to the winner" or "The instructions were given clearly." This type of analysis helps students understand syntactic patterns and how they differ across genres or registers (Meyer, 2022).

In addition, Language Corpora can support vocabulary learning by showing how words are used in collocations. For example, a search for the word "challenge" in Language Corpora might reveal phrases like "faced a challenge," "overcame a challenge," and "a challenging situation." These real-world examples give learners a deeper understanding of how words are naturally paired in different contexts (McCarthy, 2021). This also helps them grasp the nuances of word

usage, moving beyond mere definitions to understanding practical application in sentences.

Moreover, educators can leverage Language Corpora's adaptive features to design personalized lessons. For example, an instructor might create a task that asks students to analyse the use of modal verbs like "must" and "might" by providing examples such as "You must follow the rules" and "They might arrive late." By interacting with authentic examples from the corpus, students can build their understanding of modality and its various uses in different contexts (Boulton, 2021).

2.1.3 Synthesis of Technologies in E-learning

The integration of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora into e-learning platforms has transformed language learning by offering data-driven insights into language use and structure. These technologies complement each other, providing learners and educators with comprehensive tools to analyse authentic language in real contexts, improving linguistic comprehension and fluency.

Corpus linguistics provides the foundation by offering large, structured databases of real-world language use. For instance, learners can access a corpus such as the British National Corpus (BNC) to study how native speakers use certain phrases or grammatical structures. By searching for verb patterns like "tend to," learners can discover frequent collocations, such as "tend to agree" or "tend to be," helping them understand how certain expressions are naturally used in conversation (McEnery & Hardie, 2021).

Concordance tools build on this by enabling learners to explore specific keywords and phrases in context. For example, using a concordance tool, a learner could search for the word "solution" and see how it appears in different sentences, such as "The solution to the problem" or "A quick solution was needed." This allows learners to observe both the syntactic and semantic roles of the word, thereby improving their understanding of word usage in varied contexts (Flowerdew, 2020).

Language Corpora adds another layer to this synthesis by enhancing the e-learning experience through its user-friendly interface and interactive features. For example, in a digital classroom, learners can use Language Corpora to perform live analyses of text, examining passive voice constructions or verb-noun collocations just by entering search terms. In a lesson on modals, students can search for examples like “must” or “should” and see results such as “You must complete the task” or “You should see a doctor,” making grammar learning more intuitive and evidence-based (Boulton, 2021). Therefore, the synthesis of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora provides a rich, interactive environment that fosters deeper linguistic analysis. Learners are not only exposed to authentic examples of language but are also equipped with tools to systematically explore and understand complex linguistic patterns in an e-learning setting.

Boulton (2021)'s study examined the impact of corpus-based language teaching on language acquisition among non-native speakers. This research is grounded in constructivist learning theory, suggesting that learners build knowledge through engagement with authentic data. He used an experimental design involving two groups of learners: one using corpus-based tools and the other following a traditional curriculum. Data were collected through pre- and post-tests assessing vocabulary and grammar understanding. The corpus-based group showed significant improvement in vocabulary acquisition and grammatical accuracy, indicating that corpus tools offer concrete advantages over traditional methods. Corpus linguistics tools promote deeper linguistic insight and learner autonomy. Boulton recommended wider integration of corpus tools in language curricula, particularly for complex structures like phrasal verbs. The study, however, did not explore challenges related to user interaction with corpus tools, particularly for beginners.

Flowerdew (2020) investigated the effectiveness of concordance tools for vocabulary development among intermediate English learners. Rooted in interactionist theory, the study posited that learners benefit from interaction with real-world language examples. The research used a mixed-methods approach, with surveys and tests on vocabulary recall and application among participants using concordance tools. Results

showed a 40% improvement in vocabulary retention for learners using concordance tools. Concordance tools are effective for enhancing vocabulary and are adaptable for various learner levels. Flowerdew suggests including more user-friendly features in concordance tools to improve accessibility for less advanced users. This study overlooked how concordance tools can be effectively combined with other linguistic tools to enhance broader language skills beyond vocabulary.

Meyer's (2022) study explored the application of integrated language-learning tools, including Language Corpora, in improving syntax understanding in English learners. Drawing from cognitive learning theory, Meyer argued that interactive, technology-based tools help embed complex language patterns. The study employed a qualitative approach, using interviews with educators and students who used Language Corpora over a semester. Educators and students reported improvements in syntactic comprehension, particularly in identifying verb-noun collocations. Integrated tools like Language Corpora support holistic language development. Recommendations: She recommended integrating more tailored feedback and adaptive features in Language Cobra to personalize learning. This study lacked a quantitative assessment of the efficacy of Language Corpora, and it did not address potential integration with corpus and concordance tools for enhanced linguistic outcomes.

Lee & Subtirelu, (2023) conducted research on Classroom Concordancing and Second Language Motivational Self System: A Longitudinal Study. The study aimed to explore the impact of classroom concordancing on second language (L2) motivation, particularly within the framework of Dörnyei's Second Language Motivational Self System. Objectives included assessing how concordancing activities influence learners' ideal L2 self, effort, and overall motivation. The study used Dörnyei's (2005) Second Language Motivational Self System, which emphasizes the importance of learners' ideal self and the desire to become a successful language user. A longitudinal experimental design was employed, involving two groups: an experimental group that used concordancing tools in language learning and a control group that followed traditional methods. Pre- and post-intervention surveys and qualitative interviews were conducted to

assess motivation levels. The study found that the experimental group showed a significant increase in motivation, particularly related to their ideal L2 self and learning effort. Concordancing tools were found to foster a greater connection with language learning and a more vivid ideal L2 self. The study concluded that using concordancing tools positively influenced learners' motivation in language learning. The tools were effective in enhancing self-driven learning and fostering a greater desire to succeed in language acquisition. The study recommended the integration of concordancing tools into language learning curricula, particularly in fostering motivation. The limitation was the small sample size, which restricted the generalizability of the findings. The study also only focused on motivation and did not measure tangible language acquisition improvements.

Boulton & Cobb (2017) carried research on Corpus Use in Language Learning: A Meta-Analysis. The aim of this study was to provide a comprehensive synthesis of experimental studies on corpus-based language learning, evaluating its effectiveness in various language learning contexts. Objectives included assessing the impact of corpus tools on vocabulary acquisition, grammar learning, and overall language proficiency. The study was grounded in Data-Driven Learning (DDL) theory, which suggests that exposure to authentic language data (through corpora) helps learners better understand language structures and vocabulary usage.

This study conducted a meta-analysis of existing experimental studies on corpus use in language learning. By aggregating data from over 30 studies, the researchers calculated effect sizes to determine the overall effectiveness of corpus-based learning. The findings revealed a significant positive effect of corpus use on language learning, particularly in vocabulary and grammar acquisition. However, the effect sizes varied, with larger impacts seen in vocabulary learning compared to grammar. The study concluded that corpus-based methods significantly enhance language learning, especially in vocabulary development, but the effectiveness varies depending on learner proficiency and the type of corpus used. The study recommended incorporating corpus-based approaches into language learning curricula and highlighted the need for teachers to be trained in how to use corpora

effectively. The variability in effect sizes suggests that corpus-based learning may not be equally effective for all learners. Additionally, the meta-analysis did not address long-term learning outcomes, which would provide a fuller picture of corpus learning's impact.

Chen & Lin (2023) conducted a research work on *The Potential of Using Corpora and Concordance Tools for Language Learning: A Case Study of 'Interested in Doing' and 'Interested to Do'*. This study aimed to investigate how corpus tools can help language learners understand the usage of specific expressions, focusing on the phrases 'interested in doing' and 'interested to do'. Objectives included analysing corpus data to identify patterns of usage and teaching these patterns to language learners. The study was based on the principles of Data-Driven Learning (DDL), which emphasizes the use of real language data to aid learners in understanding language structure and usage. The study employed a corpus-based analysis, using a large corpus of authentic English texts to extract occurrences of the two expressions. A group of language learners was then taught the correct usage patterns based on this analysis. The study found that 'interested in doing' was much more commonly used and contextually appropriate than 'interested to do'. The learners were able to internalize this distinction through corpus-based instruction. The study concluded that corpus tools are effective in teaching language learners the subtle nuances of language use, improving their accuracy and understanding. The study recommended that teachers incorporate corpus-based instruction in their language courses, particularly for teaching collocations and usage patterns. The study focused on a narrow set of expressions, limiting the generalizability of its findings to other language structures. It also lacked a control group, making it difficult to measure the exact impact of corpus-based learning.

The reviewed studies highlight the effectiveness of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and integrated language-learning methods in enhancing vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and motivation. Boulton (2021) and Flowerdew (2020) demonstrate the benefits of corpus and concordance tools for vocabulary and grammar acquisition but overlook challenges in user interaction and the integration of tools for broader skills development. Meyer (2022) underscores the value of

Language Corpora in improving syntax but lacks quantitative validation and exploration of tool integration. Lee and Subtirelu (2023) focus on concordancing tools' impact on motivation but do not measure tangible language acquisition improvements. Boulton and Cobb's (2017) meta-analysis confirms the significant role of corpus-based learning in vocabulary and grammar development, though it highlights varying effectiveness and the absence of long-term outcome assessments. Similarly, Chen and Lin's (2023) study demonstrates the utility of corpus tools in teaching nuanced language patterns but is limited by its narrow scope and lack of a control group.

This study aims to address these gaps by exploring how the combined use of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora enhances comprehensive language acquisition. It focuses on holistic learning approaches, integrating these tools to improve vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, with attention to quantitative outcomes and user interaction.

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework

The most appropriate theory to anchor this study is the Constructivist Learning Theory, propounded by Jean Piaget in 1936. This theory suggests that learners construct knowledge through active engagement with the environment, rather than passively receiving information. Piaget's work emphasized that learning is most effective when learners interact with authentic data and engage in hands-on activities (Piaget, 1936). Constructivist Learning Theory contributes to language studies by promoting the use of real-world language samples to enhance learning, aligning well with corpus linguistics and concordance tools. These tools expose learners to authentic language patterns and encourage interactive analysis, embodying the constructivist principle of knowledge-building through active exploration. Two notable linguists who applied this theory include Boulton (2021) and Flowerdew (2020). Boulton applied constructivism in his research on corpus-based learning, showing that language learners improved their grammar and vocabulary through interaction with real language corpora. Flowerdew similarly emphasized the theory in her study of concordance tools, which she found to foster vocabulary acquisition and language retention through interactive engagement with

authentic language contexts. This theory is applicable to this study as it underscores the role of active learner involvement in language acquisition, facilitated by corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora. The use of these tools allows students to interact with language data, analyse structures, and make discoveries—key principles of constructivist learning. This theoretical foundation justifies the study's aim to integrate linguistic tools in digital learning, enhancing learners' competence and engagement with language.

3.1 Methodology

This study adopts a linguistics-based approach, utilizing a quasi-experimental design to assess the impact of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora on language learning in e-learning environments. By focusing on syntactic, morphological, and lexical development, the study seeks to quantify how these digital tools contribute to learner improvement in language proficiency.

Data are collected through two primary sources: linguistic corpora and qualitative feedback. Participants divided into experimental and control groups, engaged with corpus and concordance tools over a set period. Additionally, surveys and semi-structured interviews with both language learners and instructors were conducted to capture qualitative insights, gathering feedback on usability, perceived effectiveness, and challenges faced during the learning process.

Learner performance is analysed to determine linguistic improvements. Quantitative linguistic data included syntactic, morphological, and lexical elements, comparing results between the experimental and control groups. Qualitative data from interviews were analysed thematically to understand participant experiences. These combined approaches provide a comprehensive view of the effectiveness of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora in e-learning contexts.

4.1 Results and Discussion

4.1.1 Data is Presented in a Tabular Form as Follow:

S/N	Objectives	Data collection method	Instruments/ tools used	Sample data collected
1.	investigate how corpus linguistics can enhance linguistic competence in language learners.	Pre-and-post tests on linguistic competence; interview with learners	Linguistic corpora; interview with protocol	Pre-test: 65% syntactic accuracy; Post-test:85% accuracy; interview insights on confidence using complex structures
2.	Assess the impact of concordance tools in analysing syntactic patterns in language learning.	Syntax-focused analysis using concordance tools; learner performance tests	Concordance tools (e.g., AntConc); Syntax tests	Concordance out puts show verb-noun agreement patterns; Syntax test results with a 20% increase in accurate structure usage
3.	evaluate the role of Language Corpora in facilitating linguistic analysis in e -learning platforms.	Surveys on e -learning experience; interviews with learners and instructors	Language Corpora platform; survey questionnaire	Survey data: 70% positive feedback on tool usability; interview data show ease in vocabulary application.

4.2.1 Interpretation and Analysis

Objective I: Enhancing Linguistic Competence through Corpus Linguistics

The data from pre- and post-tests show a notable improvement in syntactic accuracy among learners using linguistic corpora. The increase from 65% to 85% in syntactic accuracy suggests that exposure to corpus-based learning materials helps learners internalise language patterns and syntactic rules more effectively than traditional methods. Interview insights further support this finding, as learners expressed increased confidence in using complex grammatical structures after engaging with corpus materials. This indicates that linguistic corpora provide authentic language samples that reinforce proper syntax and morphology, making them valuable resources for enhancing linguistic competence. The real-life contexts within the corpus seem to enable learners to apply learned rules in varied scenarios, fostering a practical understanding of language patterns.

Objective II: Concordance Tools and Syntactic Pattern Analysis

The analysis using concordance tools, such as *AntConc*, yielded outputs that clearly illustrate patterns in verb-noun agreement, which students used to enhance their syntactic understanding. Performance tests on syntax also showed a 20% improvement in the accurate use of syntactic structures in the experimental group. This increase demonstrates the effectiveness of concordance tools in making syntactic patterns accessible and learnable. By seeing how words frequently co-occur in authentic contexts, learners were able to internalise structural patterns and apply them more accurately. This outcome emphasizes that concordance tools can be instrumental in language learning as they help demystify complex syntactic constructs, particularly for learners who benefit from visualizing patterns through repeated exposure.

Objective III: Role of Language Corpora in E-Learning Platforms

Survey and interview data highlight the practicality and usability of Language Corpora, with 70% of users providing positive feedback on its utility for vocabulary development and contextual understanding. Participants reported that the platform's integration within e-learning systems enabled a smoother, self-guided learning process. Interviews revealed that learners found Language Corpora particularly helpful for vocabulary acquisition in real-life applications, as the corpora provided nuanced examples of word usage. However, some learners encountered navigation challenges, suggesting a need for user-interface improvements. Overall, the findings underscore Language Corpora's effectiveness as an e-learning tool for linguistic analysis but also indicate areas where its usability can be enhanced to support wider accessibility.

5.1 Conclusion

The integration of corpus linguistics, concordance tools, and Language Corpora into language learning effectively boosts syntactic, morphological, and lexical competencies by providing authentic language patterns and interactive tools for analysis. Each component contributes to a comprehensive learning experience, although some usability challenges suggest the need for design improvements. This study confirms the value of these linguistic tools in digital learning environments and highlights their potential to reshape language education by making linguistic analysis both practical and accessible.

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