

SELECTED POSTER PRESENTATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED
LINGUISTICS CONFERENCE 2022¹

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Difficulties in academic reading for EFL students: An initial investigation

Linda Eriksson

Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden
Email: linda.eriksson@oru.se

1. Introduction

Students around the world are expected to engage with increasing numbers of English texts in higher educational contexts where the official medium of instruction is the local language (e.g., Graddol, 2006), presenting new challenges for students. Northern Europe has seen the fastest growth of internationalisation in higher education in recent years (Arnbjörnsdóttir, 2018), with the Nordic countries leading the shift (Gustafsson & Valcke, 2021). The prevalence of English is reflected in the number of textbooks, book chapters and journal articles assigned in English at higher education institutions (HEIs). In Sweden, a Nordic country where English is a foreign language, nearly half of the required reading at the undergraduate level at ten HEIs is in English, despite Swedish being the official language of instruction. Furthermore, as many as 65% of undergraduate courses taught in Swedish require at least one text in English, and 24% require ONLY texts in English (Malmström & Pecorari, 2022). HEIs in the Nordic countries do not require an English proficiency test score as a prerequisite for university admission (Busby, 2020), instead relying on upper secondary schools to provide students with the necessary skills to be able to read the assigned texts in English without any support (Arnbjörnsdóttir, 2018). Despite this, there is little previous research on academic reading in higher education, particularly concerning undergraduate students' experiences with and perceptions of academic reading (Maguire et al., 2020). At the same time, there is a need for more work on the transition from secondary to tertiary education regarding differing levels of language proficiency and whether or not they lead to inequalities (Macaro et al., 2018). This poster offers preliminary findings from a project that aims to address both areas by illustrating the issue through the Swedish case and discussing students' perceptions of academic reading in English. Two research questions are addressed:

1. What perceptions do first-year university and upper secondary school students in Sweden have of their preparation for and ability to read academic texts in English?
2. Do first-year university students in Sweden report challenges in relation to assigned reading in English and, if so, what challenges do they report?

2. Methodology

This project used a sequential explanatory design (Creswell et al., 2003) involving two questionnaires with 505 participants and follow-up interviews with 12 of the participants. All participants were social science students in their first year of university ($n = 206$) or in one of the two last years of upper secondary school ($n = 299$). Three universities and 11 upper secondary schools participated in the study. The two questionnaires were designed to be as similar as possible but targeted one of the two groups of

© The Author(s), 2022. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

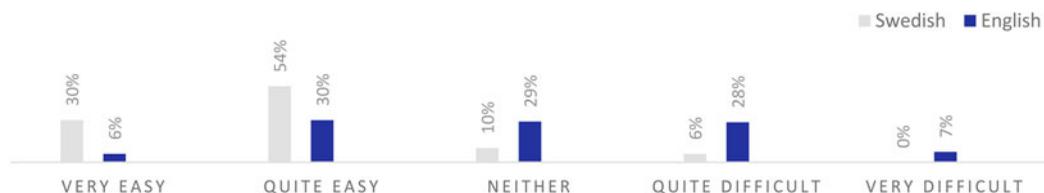


Figure 1. How easy or difficult do you think it is to read the texts on your reading lists at university?

respondents and consisted of 35 questions related to reading (excluding demographic items which differed in number).

Closed-ended questionnaire items were analyzed in SPSS using a combination of descriptive and inferential statistics. Open-ended questionnaire items and interview transcripts were analyzed using a conventional approach to qualitative content analysis (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005), which was combined with quantitative content analysis. The latter takes a deductive approach with predetermined categories (White & Marsh, 2006), and in this case, the categories developed during the qualitative stage of the analysis (e.g., positive and negative attitudes) were used for the quantitative analysis.

3. Results and discussion

Preliminary results show that a majority of university students (68%) reported that they felt prepared to read assigned texts in English when they started university, whilst nearly one third (32%) reported being unprepared. However, more than half of the university students in the sample expressed negative attitudes including fear, anxiety and stress towards reading in English. Furthermore, just over one third of the university students reported that it is difficult to read assigned texts in English (35%) (Figure 1).

In comparison, 24% of upper secondary school students responded that it is difficult to read the fact-based texts assigned in English in school, perhaps suggesting that the texts upper secondary school students are exposed to are inadequate for preparing them for further education. Interview data and results from the open-ended questionnaire items furthermore suggest new students are unaware of the level of difficulty involved in assigned texts at university, as seen in (a), and that they would need to read texts in English at university, as shown in (b):

- (a) I have almost never read any English literature in upper secondary school, so when you have to read English literature at university I feel a lot of pressure, that it will be difficult and that I will not understand. There should be a better transition between reading English literature in upper secondary school and in university. In upper secondary school we only read factual texts and books, nothing that comes close to what I read today. It's a difficult transition.
- (b) Because my course is in Swedish, it seems strange that we need to read in English.

Common themes in the attitudinal data collected from the university students include a general lack of preparation for reading academic texts in English, difficulty understanding subject-specific vocabulary, and reading in English being considerably more time-consuming than reading in Swedish, as seen in Figure 2, which also includes the upper secondary school students.

The students' reading rate in English is not only an issue in that it takes them longer to read, but also that it takes so much longer that nearly one third (32%) of the university participants frequently struggle to keep up with their assigned reading, which will likely impact their content learning, as exemplified by (c):

- (c) I think it will take longer to get through than if it would have been in Swedish. I prioritize reading the course literature that is in Swedish first, which usually results in the English being read very sloppily or not at all.



Figure 2. Which language do you feel you read academic texts faster in?

Interview data further suggests that students who have lower grades in the first two required English courses in upper secondary school are actively discouraged from attending the optional English course in their final year of upper secondary school, likely making the transition from secondary to tertiary education more difficult. Students' lack of preparedness for reading assigned texts in English can be categorised into two groups:

- (1) Insufficient knowledge of English in general, e.g., students who perceive themselves to be bad at English say they have not used English for several years and/or rarely read in English.
- (2) Insufficient knowledge of academic English, e.g., those who claim to be unfamiliar with academic texts in English blame 'bad teachers' in high school and/or a large gap between the 'everyday English' taught in upper secondary school and the level required at university.

4. Reflections

The ability to comprehend academic texts is one of the most important skills that English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) university students need to acquire (Nergis, 2013, p. 1). The Nordic countries are amongst the highest scoring countries in the world on English proficiency tests (Dafouz & Smit, 2020) and students in these countries should have minor issues—if any—transitioning from secondary to tertiary education. However, as the preliminary results outlined above indicate, this does not appear to be the case and questions we should perhaps all be asking are whose responsibility it is to prepare students for tertiary education and if universities, including university faculty, need to be providing reading support for all students.

Supplementary material. The supplementary material for this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0261444822000246>

References

- Arnbjörnsdóttir, B. (2018). Using English at university. In B. Arnbjörnsdóttir, & H. Ingvarsdóttir (Eds.), *Language development across the life span* (pp. 143–162). Springer.
- Busby, N. L. (2020). *Presumptions, proficiencies, and parallel languages: investigating academic English reading among Norwegian university students* [Doctoral thesis]. Norwegian University of Science and Technology. NTNU Open. <https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/handle/11250/2689922>
- Creswell, J., Plano Clark, V., Gutmann, M., & Hanson, W. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research designs. In A. Tashakkori, & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research* (pp. 209–240). Sage Publications.
- Dafouz, E., & Smit, U. (2020). *ROAD-MAPPING English medium education in the internationalised university*. Palgrave Pivot.
- Graddol, D. (2006). *English next: Why global English may mean the end of 'English as a foreign language'*. British Council.
- Gustafsson, M., & Valcke, J. (2021). Multiple dimensions of English-medium education: Striving to initiate change, sustainability, and quality in higher education in Sweden. In R. Wilkinson, & R. Gabriëls (Eds.), *The Englishization of higher education in Europe* (pp. 215–258). Amsterdam University Press.

¹A reproduction of the poster discussed is available in the supplementary material published alongside this article on Cambridge Core.

- Hsieh, H. F., & Shannon, S. E. (2005). Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative Health Research*, 15(9), 1277–1288. doi:10.1177/1049732305276687
- Macaro, E., Curle, S., Pun, J., An, J., & Dearden, J. (2018). A systematic review of English medium instruction in higher education. *Language Teaching*, 51(1), 36–76. doi:10.1017/S0261444817000350
- Maguire, M., Reynolds, A. E., & Delahunt, B. (2020). Reading to be: The role of academic reading in emergent academic and professional student identities. *Journal of University Teaching and Learning Practice*, 17(2), 5. doi: <https://doi.org/10.53761/1.17.2.5>.
- Malmström, H., & Pecorari, D. (2022). *Språkval och internationalisering: Svenskans och engelskans roll inom forskning och högre utbildning [language choice and internationalisation: The role of Swedish and English in research and higher education]*. The Language Council of Sweden.
- Nergis, A. (2013). Exploring the factors that affect reading comprehension of EAP learners. *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 12(1), 1–9. doi:10.1016/j.jeap.2012.09.001
- White, M. D., & Marsh, E. E. (2006). Content analysis: A flexible methodology. *Library Trends*, 55(1), 22–45. doi:10.1353/lib.2006.0053

Linda Eriksson is a Ph.D. student in Humanities with a subject specialisation in English at Örebro University in Sweden. She is a member of Örebro University's graduate school in Educational science with a focus on didactics.