

Writing & Reading Skills in English



Unit 1: Teaching & Learning

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Unit 1: Writing & Reading

- Paradigms:
 - Linguistics
 - Educational Psychology
- Schools & Methods

- Skills
 - Writing
 - Reading

- Learning/ Teaching Context
 - Actors
 - Resources & Elements
 - Syllabus Design
 - Stakeholders
 - Need's Analysis
 - Objectives & Contents
 - Competence

- Research

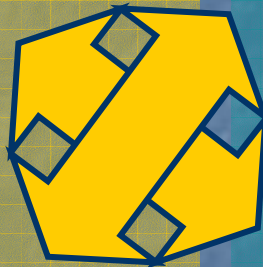




Paradigms

■ Linguistics

- Prescriptivism & Historicism
- Structuralism
- Generativism
- Pragmatics
- Cognitivism



■ Educational Psychology

- (Mental Faculties) Psychology
- Behaviorism & Conductism
- (Social) Cognitivism
- Constructivism
- Humanism





Prescriptivism & Historicism

- **2th BC-4th AD:**

Dionysius Thrax, Aristarchus, Priscianus C., Aelius Donatus.

- Prescriptivism: Norms and Rules of Latin
- Correct Use of Latin:
 - **Written & Spoken**

- **The Renaissance:**

- **Dante's** *De vulgari eloquentia* (1303-5)
- **Antonio Nebrija** (1492): *Gramática de la lengua castellana*;
- **ACADEMIES:** La Accademia della Crusca (1583), RAE (1713), *L'Académie Française* (1635); J. Wallis & J. Wilkins' *Royal Society* (1660)



Prescriptivism & Historicism

- **16th, 17th and 18th c.**
 - Adapt the **Latin model** to vernacular languages
 - Maintain and preserve the **PURITY** of the language
 - Prescriptivism: dictionaries & grammars
- **Historicism (19th c.):**
 - Jakob Grimm → Jespersen
 - Old Indo-European Languages (*Upsprache*)
 - *Origin and Evolution of Language*
 - *Neo-grammarians, Darwinism*
 - *Language → Life Being*





Prescriptivism & Historicism

■ Consequences:

- Following the Literary Model
- Preservation → focus → **Written Language**
 - “Oral English [...] of little practical use” G. (1985:227)
- Prescriptivism
 - “Until about 1880, then, ‘good usage’ in a grammar-school context meant an artificial variety of written English, often clumsy and hypercorrect in the attempt to follow the literary model closely Görlach (1985:228)



**GRAMMAR CORRECTION
and
TRANSLATION**



Structuralism

- Beginning of MODERN linguistics
Saussure, Bloomfield, Jakobson, Trubetzkoy, Karcevsky

- Ling^{ca} = Ciencia

- New Scientific Community
- Inductivism and Empirism
- Diacronic Point of View
- Lang = Communication

- Obj. → Ling. UNITS
Structure → units



- Empirical Data
- New terminology
 - Sign, structure, level, unit, class, relation, paradigm, syntagm

↓

**DESCRIPTIVISM/
NORMATIVISM**



Structuralism

- **Conclusions:**
 - Units: Description, Taxonomy and Function
 - Focus on Phonetics
 - know the elements → know the language
 - Contrast Analysis: Interference



Errors

- Drills
- Contrastive Elements → selection
i.e. FALSE FRIENDS
- Assessment: → discreet elements

i.e. minimal pairs or paradigm & syntagmatic relations





Generativism

Idealization, Formalization, Competence,
Ling. Universals, Creativity and
Dichotomies:

- The System
- Competence/performance
- Deep/surface structure (transformations)
- Grammaticality/Acceptability (deviation stylistics)



Error Analysis and Interlanguage

Interference → not enough

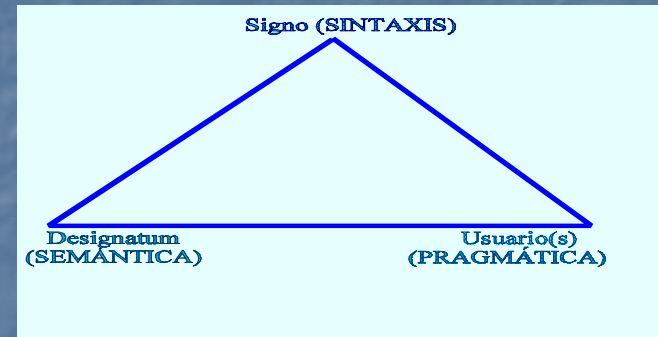


Pragmatics

- Parole & Performance
- Beyond the System
- Functionalist
- Multidisciplinary
- Communication

- Discourse & Text →
- Discourse (speakers, channel, cognitive & psychological aspects, etc.)

Signs in Context



Discourse Analysis

Macrostructure, Microstructure, Strategies,
Isotopies, Anaphore, Cataphore, etc.





Cognitivism

Evolution of Generative Gram. (70-80)

- Prototypes, Ideal Cognitive Models, etc.
- Incl. Pragmatics: Discourse Analysis and Comm.

SEMANTICS ↔ SYNTAX

Language is 1 inside COGNITION

Learning by Prototypes

Models

**Semantic & Syntactic Relations /
Languages**

Cognitive Aspects of Learning



Educational Psychology

(Mental Faculties) Psychology

T. Reid and von Woff

- **Mind**: emotions, will, feelings, passions & intellect.
- **Mental Discipline**
- **Drills**
- **Mind = muscle**
 - **Training**
 - **Sharp the Mind**
 - **Exercise**

Behaviorism & Conductism

Thorndyke, Pavlov, Skinner,
Bloomfield

- Darwin → **Environment**
- **Empirical Data**
- **Language is response to environment.**
- Pavlov → **adequate stimulation**
- Skinner → **Programmed Tasks**
→ **Result of Experience & Practice.**
Positive/ Negative Reinforce.

Behaviour Modification



Behaviourism

- Students' Behaviour → Habilities & knowledge acquired
- Learning Conditions → Context
- Performance Criteria → Final Behaviour compared to a Standard



- Programme & Syllabus
- Audilingual Method
- Situational Method



Educational Psychology 2

Cognitivism

Piaget and von Woff

- **Interaction:** Students and Environment.
- **Experience** is Learning
- **Exploration** is Learning
- Assimilation, Accommodation & Balance
- **New Experiences?**
 - **Learn by error**
 - **Learn at Pace**
 - **Teacher → Facilitator**

The Mind & Effective L.



Constructivism

Vigotsky, Krashen,

- **Create Meaning**
- **Cognitive Development**
- **Zone of proximal development** (graded tasks)
 - Responsibility on learning
 - Motivation
 - Collaboration
 - Meaningful environment
 - Social Process & negotiation
 - Assessment part of it
 - Reflection
 - Multimedia Literacy





Cognitivism

- Attract student's attention
- Build on/recall previous knowledge
- Highlight important Information
- Organized presentation of the Information
- Teach students to categorize and classify Information and knowledge
- Create situations where students can elaborate and connect new Information
- Teach mnemonic techniques.
- Facilitate opportunities to practice recently acquired concepts
- Over-learn by repetition





Humanism

Socrates & Aristotle Classical Philosophy

- Student-centered
- Democratization of Learning
- Learning depends on Intentionality and Values
- Emotional and Cognitive Systems
 - Independent and Autonomous Capacity → Facilitator
 - Responsibility → self-assessment
 - Creativity
 - Curiosity → if you want, you learn
 - Artistic Sense





Schools & Methods

Whole Language Method

The Silent Way

Linguistic Competence

Cooperative Method

Neuro-linguistic Method

Multiple Intelligences

Suggestopedia

Content-based Learning

Situational or Oral Method

Audiolingual Method

Natural Approach

Grammar & Translation Method

Direct Method

Lexical Method

Communicative Method

Total Physical Response

Blended Learning

Task-based Approach



Schools & Methods

■ 20th Century Practice:

- Grammar & Translation Method
- Direct method
- Situational or Oral Method
- Audiolingual Method
- Total Physical Response
- The Silent Way
- Suggestopedia
- Whole Language Method

■ 20th-21th:

- Multiple Intelligences
- Neuro-linguistic Method
- Lexical Method
- Linguistic Competence
- Communicative Method
- Natural Approach
- Cooperative Method
- Content-based Learning
- Task-based Approach
- Blended Learning
- Eclectic Methods





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