

Usage-Based Instruction: Enhancing Interpersonal Communication in Foreign Languages

Serafima Gettys
Lewis University, USA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following case study describes the effort of a small foreign language program at a medium-size private Mid-Western university in which instructors representing several world languages collaborated to undertake a complete modification of traditional textbook-driven curriculum to develop an innovative approach to teaching interpersonal communication in foreign languages. This approach was inspired by the insights coming from the Cognitive Perspective in Second Language Acquisition Cognitive Perspective in SLA, a relatively young, interdisciplinary field, which in its conclusions relies on research in such disciplines as Cognitive Linguistics, Cognitive Psychology, Construction Grammar, Usage-Based Grammar, Artificial Intelligence, and so forth, served as a theoretical foundation for the pilot study that is currently underway. The case will demonstrate how application of Cognitive Perspective increases the efficiency of instruction for oral proficiency. Although the role of technology in this approach is not decisive, it represents a significant element of the instructional sequence to be described in this chapter.

BACKGROUND

The efficiency of foreign language instruction for oral proficiency is generally low across the US. In 2010, the Center for Applied Second Language Studies conducted a nation--wide study to determine what proficiency level is achieved by high school students after four years of foreign language instruction. The study used Standards-based Measurement of Proficiency Test – a web-based assessment used to determine proficiency in reading, writing, speaking, and listening (<http://www.avantassessment.com/stamp>). The study found that out of 6, 265, who participated in the speaking component of the test and who had been studying Spanish and French for 4 years (630-720 hours of instruction), only 6% reached Mid or High Intermediate levels of proficiency in speaking with the remaining majority not even crossing the threshold between the Novice and Intermediate levels in speaking. These results are even more disappointing considering the fact that the fourth year of foreign language instruction is generally perceived by parents, administrators, and students themselves as an advanced level of language learning.

Equally troubling is the situation at the post-secondary educational level. According to Long, Gor, and Jackson, a typical U.S. American language and literature major is lucky to achieve level 2 of Interagency Language Roundtable after four years of study with the median attainment after four years of harder languages being only at level 1, (Long et al., 2012, p. 100). In the meantime, the news about shutting down of foreign language programs or substituting them with “more important” academic disciplines abounds in the media. Hidden behind these drastic measures is the public’s disbelief in the professions’ ability to bring students to tangible levels of oral proficiency within the time frame allocated for it. Maximizing efficiency of teaching oral proficiency is, therefore, a problem the profession needs to confront and especially in these difficult economic times.

SETTING THE STAGE: INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT

Lewis University is a private university located some 40 miles southwest of Chicago, which offers 80 undergraduate majors and 25 graduate programs through its 4 colleges. It is one of more than 60 universities worldwide sponsored by the De La Salle Christian Brothers, a more than 300 year-old religious order devoted exclusively to teaching. With its yearly growing enrollments, Lewis University is recognized by U.S. News and World Report and Princeton Review as one of the finest, mid-sized, comprehensive Catholic universities in the country which focuses

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/usage-based-instruction/82586

Related Content

The Issue of Missing Values in Data Mining

Malcolm J. Beynon (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 1102-1109).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/issue-missing-values-data-mining/10959

Evolutionary Data Mining for Genomics

Laetitia Jourdan (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 823-828).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/evolutionary-data-mining-genomics/10915

A Philosophical Perspective on Knowledge Creation

Nilmini Wickramasinghe and Rajeev K. Bali (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 1538-1545).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/philosophical-perspective-knowledge-creation/11024

Database Security and Statistical Database Security

Edgar R. Weippl (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 610-616).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/database-security-statistical-database-security/10884

A Data Mining Methodology for Product Family Design

Seung Ki Moon (2009). *Encyclopedia of Data Warehousing and Mining, Second Edition* (pp. 497-505).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/data-mining-methodology-product-family/10866