英語科教育法セミナー

Selected Essays on Teaching English as a Foreign Language

浪田 克之介 熊取谷 哲夫 編著



SELECTED ESSAYS ON TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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まえがき

ケリー (L. G. Kelly 1969) の指摘を待つまでもなく、言語教育には 2,500年の歴史がある。しかしながら近年、とくにこの20年ほどは、言語教育理論の研究において、その焦点は教育から学習に移ってきている。教師中心から学習者中心に移ったと言い換えてもよい。言語教育の目的が言語学習であるから、言語教育理論に言語学習の概念が入ることになるのは 当然のことと言えよう。その一方で、言語教育における種々の二分法が必ずしも適当とは言えないように、ここでもまた学習あるいは学習者のみが 重要ということにはならない。

本書は、英語教師を志望する学生、および現職の英語教師を対象とし、1980年代に入って発表された論文 6 編を編集したものである。論文の選択にあたっては、長さと難易度の点で容易に取り組める基本的なものを選んだ、収録した論文は、いずれも学習あるいは教育のどちらかに焦点を当てながらも、もう一方への配慮が見られるものである。また理論と実践が遊離していない論文でもある。

各章の構成は以下のようになっている。

Preliminary Pointers

その章ではどのような内容が扱われているかを、質問形式で予め示したもの。当該章を学習するときに絶えず念頭に置いてほしい事柄をあげてある。各章は、この Preliminary Pointers にある内容について展開していく。

Background Information

収録した論文が扱う専門領域の背景や傾向の概説や収録論文理解に必要な情報の説明,及び収録論文の紹介。

TEXT

収録論文.

Notes

収録論文にある語句の解説. 専門用語や比較的難しいと思われる語句が 説明されている.

Exercises

収録論文の内容理解を確認するための練習問題。殆どの問題については、その内容が TEXT のどこに説明されているかを (${\bf p}$: 行) の形式で各問題のあとに示しておいた。

For Further Study

論文で扱われた問題を更に発展させたり、論文が扱っていない重要な問題などについて、文献を参照しこれをまとめたり、自分で経験し、考えるために用意されたものである。抽象的な議論よりも具体的な作業や解決が要求される内容のものを用意した。ディスカッションのトピックやレポートの課題、グループ・プロジェクトのテーマなどに利用することができるであろう。参照する文献は入手し易いものを選んだ。

Background Information, Notes, Exercises, For Further Study に現れた重要語句には*印をつけておいた。

最後に本書の編集に際しては、英宝社の池城安昌専務をはじめ編集部の 方々にたいへんお世話になった。ここにお礼を申し上げます。また読者の 忌憚のないご批判をお願いいたします。

1986年12月

編 著 者

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第一章 外国語学習の条件

Preliminary Pointers

- 1. 効果的な学習を成立させる要因にはどのような種類があるか.
- 2. 次のような問題は重要な要因と考えられるか. もしそうであれば, なぜ重要なのか.
 - (a) 適性, (b) 年齢, (c) 動機, (d) 授業時間と頻度, (e) 復習,
 - (f) 教材や授業内容の難易度, (g) 4 技能 (読む, 書く, 聞く, 話す) の指導順序

Background Information

どのような種類の学習要因を考えるべきか

どのような条件のもとで効率的で効果的な英語教育が成立するのかを解明することは、英語教育研究において最重要な課題であることは言うまでもない。しかしながら、この課題に対する解答がすべて得られているわけではない。もっとも、効果的な学習を可能にする要因については、近年の研究で少しずつではあるが明らかにされてきている。ここでは、これらの要因について考えてみる。

効果的な学習を可能にする要因の主なものとしては,次のような種類が 考えられる.

- (1) 学習者に関わる要因
- (2) 教材に関わる要因
- (3) 教育者及び指導方法に関わる要因
- (4) 教育制度など教育が行われる環境に関わる要因

勿論これらの要因は,独立して存在するのではなく,互いに複雑に影響し合って存在しているのである。以下,各々の要因について概観してみよう。

学習者に関わる要因

まず、学習者に関わる要因としては、年齢、適正、知能、記憶力、分析力などの認知要因 (*cognitive variables) と動機や態度などの情意要因 (*affective variables) などがある。これらの要因については TEXT でも扱われているが第2章で詳しく考えることにする。

教材に関わる要因

教材に関わる要因は、基本的には、英語教育で使用する言語材料をどのように選択し、配列すべきかという問題と等価と見ることができる。この 選択、配列を決定するには少なくとも次のような四つの要因を考慮する必 要があろう。

- (1) 頻度数統計 (frequency counts)
- (2) 必要性分析 (*needs analysis)
- (3) 教育文法 (*pedagogic grammar 又は pedagogical grammar)
- (4) 教授要目 (*syllabus)

「頻度数統計」とは、特定の言語項目 (例、単語) が言語材料の集成資料 (corpus) 上に現れる度数のことである。頻度の高い項目が優先されること になろう。(もっとも、頻度の高い語彙が重要語彙とは限らない。)

「必要性分析」とは、学習者がどのような必要性をもってある言語を習得しようとしているのかを分析するもので、通常次のような情報に基づいて特定の必要性を認定し、これを優先順に配列する.

- (1) 当該言語がどのような場面で使用されるか(誰が誰に使用するか)。
- (2) どのような目的のためにその言語が必要か。
- (3) どのような形態でその言語が使用されるか. (例,話しことば,書きことば,かしこまったことば,くだけたことば)
- (4) どの程度までその言語を習得したいか.

「教育文法」は、教育を目的として用意された文法記述で、文構造の複雑さや難易に関する情報を与える役割を果たす。英語の場合、現行の学校文法がほぼこれに該当する。(但し、これにはどのような項目が学習困難かという情報が十分含まれていないと言えよう。)

「頻度数統計」の分布や「必要性分析」は,「教授要目」作成に先立って 行われる。また,「教育文法」も「教授要目」作成以前に存在するのが普 通である。

「教授要目」とは、どのような言語材料をどのような順序で教えるかを 記述したもので、通常次の3種類が考えられている。

- (1)「構造的教授要目」(*Structural Syllabus): 時制,文法規則,文型などの文法項目に基づいた教授要目.項目の配列は,頻度,難易度,有用性,などに基づいて決定される.
- (2)「場面に基づく教授要目」(*Situational Syllabus): 言語材料の選択や配列を学習者が遭遇しそうな場面に基づいて決定する教授要目.
- (3)「概念/機能に基づく教授要目」(*Notional-Functional Syllabus): 言語材料の選択,配列を,学習者が表現・理解するのに必要な概念 (例えば,時,量,期間,場所など)や機能(例えば,依頼,約束,記述など)に基づいて決定する教授要目.

日本の中学校,高等学校における英語教育は、学習指導要領が示すように、多くの場合「構造的教授要目」に基づいているということが出来よう。本章では、頻度数などに基づいた難易度づけ (grading) という観点から、教材の選択、配列について述べられている。

教師及び指導方法に関わる要因

教師に関わる要因としては、まず教師の資質についてが問題となる。例 えばアメリカの中学生、高校生に対するアンケート調査の結果によると、 外国語教師が備えていなければならない資質上位5項目として次のよう なものを上げている。(垣田直巳(編)『英語教育学研究ハンドブック』

p. 545)

- (1) 当該外国語の知識が豊富であること。
- (2) よく準備して授業に臨む.
- (3) 当該外国語を流暢に使用する.
- (4) 楽しく教える。
- (5) 学生の質問に対して、進んで答え、適切な解答を与える。 このような教師に必要な資質を養成するために考えなければならない点を、 教授法理論の実践との関連で捉え、第6章で扱うことにする。

指導技術とは、いわゆる教授法に関わる要因であるが、第3章では文法の指導を外国語教育の中でどのように捉えるべきかについて考える。また、最近は概念/機能教授要目に基づいたコミュニケーション能力を養う教授法(*Communicative Language Teaching)が重視されているが、この方法については、ロールプレー(*role play)を例にとり第4章で考える。また、この教授法が持つ基本的な考え方については第6章で見ることにする。指導法と密接に関係のあるテストについては第5章で取り上げる。

教育が行われる環境に関わる要因

教育が行われる環境に関わる要因も他の要因と密接な関連を持っている。例えば、どのような必要性分析に基づいて外国語教育を行うのか、また、どのような教授要目を採択し、それをどのような制度のもとに実施するかなどが根本的な課題であろう。ここで重要なことは、学習者に視点を置いた「望ましい教育環境」と制度施行に視点を置いた「制度としての教育環境」の少なくとも2種類の「環境」があり、二者の間には絶えず<u>ずれ</u>が存在するということである。「制度としての教育環境」の例としては、授業時間数、クラス編成、設備、学習指導要領、検定教科書、教員養成/採用制度、入学試験、必修/選択科目としての英語などが考えられる。本章では、これらのうち授業時間と頻度の問題について述べられている。

上の二つの教育環境は固定されたものではなく、変化するものであるということも 重要な点であろう。「望ましい教育環境」も言語観や教授法原

理の変化に伴い変化するであろうし、「制度としての教育環境」も 諸々の 要因により変化するであろう。教育に従事する者は、「望ましい教育環境」 とは何かを的確に把握する必要があることは勿論、既存の教育環境をこれ に近づけるための努力と工夫が絶えず必要とされるのである。このために も、上に見てきた要因について注意深い観察と研究が不可欠であろう。

収録論文について

収録した論文は System, Vol. 10, No. 3 (1982) より転載したものである。特定の教授法にとらわれずに, 効率的な授業を成立させるための 10 の要因を,主として学習者に視点を置きながら述べている。著者 John Hewsonは,Memorial University of Newfoundland (カナダ) 言語学科の主任教授である。

Factors Affecting the Efficiency of Second Language Learning

JOHN HEWSON

INTRODUCTION

In making a survey of all the different factors affecting the efficiency of language learning it would seem appropriate to catalogue these factors into certain general areas such as those of the learner him-5 self, the learning situation, the learning materials, and so forth. However, the efficiency of the learning materials is necessarily tied to the learning situation, and indeed to the abilities of the learner himself, so that it is very difficult to allocate one element or factor to any one of these generalized areas: there is necessarily overlap, and interlocking relationships between all the areas. As a result the different factors will be dealt with separately in the body of the text, beginning in general with the learner himself, and proceeding through the area of materials to the learning situation.

FACTOR 1. NATIVE ABILITY

as musical ability, athletic ability or mathematical ability. For all these abilities some people have a native inborn talent that enables them to learn or master complex abilities with ease whereas average abilities only master such skills with greater concentration over 20 a longer period of time. Some researchers have sought to measure this native aptitude for language learning, and John B. Carroll and his associates have made up discriminatory tests to distinguish can-

didates that have language learning aptitude from those who do not (Carroll 1955).

FACTOR 2. AGE

After considerable disagreement, discussion and experimentation, no one has yet determined an optimum age to begin second language 5 instruction in school. Experiments with immersion programmes in Canada have shown that Kindergarten is a satisfactory level for entry to an immersion programme, but a programme begun this early must be maintained in a coherent way through successive years. It is disastrous, for example, to start early and to do so little each 10 week that little or no progress is made over a period of years. It is equally disastrous to do an intensive study of the second language and then not use the language (e.g. for instruction) later in the programme, so that the early learning is easily forgotten, because not used. It is also disastrous to start an oral programme and then 15 in high school endeavour to switch to a grammar-translation programme totally unrelated to the earlier oral programme; this happens when extra "oral" years are added to the front end of existing traditional programmes.

Advancing age is considered to affect language learning ability, just 20 as it affects other abilities such as athletic ability. However, if age affects language learning in a negative way, it may also affect it in a positive way in that the experience that goes with age may increase the efficiency of learning certain elements. For example, the language learner who already has experience of several languages, and 25 who already knows very well a language of one particular family, will in many ways find it easy to learn another language from that same family. As always, relating new learning to past experience makes new learning swifter and more efficient. This leads to our third point.

FACTOR 3. DEVELOPED OBSERVATIONAL AND DISCRIMINATORY POWERS

The language learner will be much more efficient and capable at learning a further language if he already has experience of one or 5 more languages beyond the mother tongue. Each language is itself a cognitive system, and the learning of the second language will normally give the learner an appreciation of this fact: he becomes aware that other languages do things differently. Consequently, when he comes to the learning of a third or fourth language the culture shock inherent in the acquisition of the second language is never so great. Furthermore, the learner is aware of the ways in which languages differ, and if he is by nature perceptive, he will look for the distinctive data of the language that he is learning: the testing by Lambert in Canadian immersion programmes indicated that the 15 bilinguals who emerged from these programmes showed a higher cognitive ability than the control group.

It may also be said that any learner who has undergone instruction or training in phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (that is to say basic linguistic training) will have another kind of experience to which he can associate the new learning. A learner, for example, who has taken a basic course in phonetics can be taught, or even teach himself, to discriminate the distinctive speech sounds of the new language he is studying, and even to draw up a coherent and organized statement about the relationships of these distinctive sounds among themselves: such a statement would be the grid of the vowel system, for example. A learner with such experience will much more readily hear and appreciate very fine phonological distinctions, such as the distinctive semi-vowels in French Louis and lui.

FACTOR 4. MOTIVATION

It is obvious that motivation is a factor in all learning, but quite interesting studies have been done on the typical kinds of motivation, or lack of it, that affect language learning. Motivation may be affected in a negative way, for example, by prejudice against the 5 group whose language is being learned, such prejudice frequently stemming from historical or cultural reasons. Positive motivation may result from the inverse: where the student respects or admires the linguistic group whose language he is learning. Motivation, it should also be noted, is also going to be substantially affected by the 10 efficiency of the language learning situation: if the student is getting good results from the input of his own efforts he will be positively motivated, but if he is wasting a lot of time and making very little progress in spite of serious effort on his own account, he is likely to be severely discouraged. This leads us to consider efficiency within 15 the learning situation itself.

FACTOR 5. SHORT SESSIONS

Since the average learner can only ingest so much new learning at any one session, it is important that the intake of new data should be restricted to that which an average learner can assimilate at any 20 one time without confusion. This inevitably means that learning sessions should be short and have a minimum of new input. Since the most effective intake takes place during the first minutes of the lesson, gradually falling into an even sharper curve, it follows that if new intake is continued after a period of about 20 minutes, time 25 is largely being wasted because the learner has reached his intake threshold.

FACTOR 6. REGULAR AND FREQUENT SESSIONS

The shortcomings of the individual in assimilating any quantity at any one time are more than made up for by the individual's capacity for assimilating a large quantity of data provided it is presented to 5 him in regular and frequent sessions. Skills are always best learned by regular practice, and psychological studies indicate that a certain amount of disposition towards learning goes on in the periods between the regular and frequent sessions. For example, a learner can assimilate far more from four evenly spaced quarter hour sessions 10 than he can from a continuous hour of study. The analogy may be made with the water that, by continuous dripping, manages to bore a hole through a rock. One can pour millions of gallons of water over a rock in a short space of time without affecting any significant change, but if one allows the same quantity of water to drip, drop by 15 drop, on a single point of the rock, the water will succeed in boring a hole right down through the rock. Language learning, in similar fashion, succeeds non vi sed saepe cadendo, that is to say not by force, but by falling often.

FACTOR 7. REINFORCEMENT

20 The value of such regular and frequent sessions will be lost, however, unless they are used for continuing reinforcement of what has already been learnt. In the provision of graded readers, for example, a satisfactory intake of new words is four words per 100 running words of text. This means that a successful balance for graded 25 readers consists of 4% of new learning and 96% of reinforcement. An active session, because of the interplay between teacher and student that is not possible in the simple reading process, may, of course have a much larger percentage of new intake. More experimentation and testing needs to be done in this area to establish what

part of a normal lesson should be intake of new material, and what part of it should be reinforcement of earlier material.

FACTOR 8. MAINTENANCE OF THE LEARNER'S LEVEL.

It should be obvious that if the student is doing work that is too easy, or struggling with work that is too hard, he is largely wasting his 5 time. It is only if the student is occupied in doing something that he knows how to do and yet remains a challenge that efficient language learning is being carried out. Nevertheless, this criterion of efficiency is one that is very frequently disregarded and even flagrantly abused. Puzzle solving translation, for example, frequently causes a student 10 to spend hours searching for items in dictionaries and grammars in order to translate a simple paragraph. Such searching is an inordinate waste of human time and human ability. In efficient language learning the student should be taught beforehand what he needs in order to carry out the translation, and the translation can then 15 subsequently be set as a reinforcement exercise. Furthermore, when there is no relationship or association between one translation passage and another, what all too frequently happens is what the psychologists call retroactive inhibition, which is to say that the new learning caused by the particular translation passage simply erases 20 the old learning which was from the preceding passage or passages. This, however, leads to another fundamental point, namely the programming or ordering of learning procedures.

FACTOR 9. INPUT BEFORE OUTPUT: STAGING OF SKILLS

25

There are input skills for both the spoken and the written word, and likewise output skills for both. The input skill for the written word is reading, the input skill for the spoken word is listening

comprehension. The output skill for the written word is writing: the output skill for the spoken word is speaking. From what was said above it follows that a student should not be required to use, creatively, in the output skills, elements for which he has not yet acquired 5 input skills. This means, in short, that he should not be required to use what he has not learned. It is obvious that no sensible person would require a child to cycle to school before he had learned to ride a bicycle, but there is much wasted time in language learning because the learner is expected to produce and use things that he has 10 never been taught. It is also a highly artificial and contrived situation when a learner is required or tries to speak a language that he cannot understand when it is spoken to him. And it will also be found that if he practices first this input skill of listening comprehension and comes to understand a language when it is spoken to him, the 15 subsequent development of speaking skills will be much more easily and efficiently acquired. The best of modern methods are all based on the primacy of listening comprehension.

FACTOR 10. AVAILABILITY OF GRADED MATERIALS

It is obvious that the maintenance of the learner's level and the 20 proper programming of the data to be learned requires that the learner should have available to him materials in the target language that are properly and coherently graded, and that materials for all the four skills should be properly integrated. In this regard the listening and reading materials may be integrated together: if the 25 learner has suitably graded reading materials he may also be provided with a tape of a native speaker reading these same materials so that he can alternate between reading and listening to the same materials. Obviously, the input materials are much more easily dealt with than the output materials, since the output materials will be 30 necessarily affected by the individual learner's own creative abilities.

If, for example, a group of 30 learners are all given a simple spoken question to answer, they will all hear the same question, but may give 30 different answers. This means that the programming and the grading of input materials is much more easily done than for output materials. It also means that it is possible to provide input materials 5 in quantity for languages where we have common frequency counts, or better still, frequency counts adjusted for such things as availability and usefulness. Given, for example, such listings as *Le Français Fondamental*, it is possible to design input materials in quantity that will not go beyond the part 1 level or the part 2 level of *Le Français* 10 *Fondamental*. And once a student has managed a mastery of the materials of *Le Français Fondamental* he may be expected to use the French language for ordinary every day purposes of communication.

FACTOR 11. SNOWBALLING

Such an approach, starting with the most frequent and most useful 15 and working out towards that which is less frequent and less useful all the while continually reinforcing what has been learnt earlier, follows what has been called the snowballing model of language learning (Mackey 1965: 206). This also involves what has been one of the basic principles of applied linguistics in language learning: 20 minimal learning for maximal productivity. If what is learned first is that which is most frequent and most useful then the learner can be maximally productive from his earliest minimal learning. This approach may be contrasted with what has been called "the jigsaw puzzle" conception of language learning whereby all the bits and 25 pieces are gradually fitted together in the total picture but without any conception of programming or ordering. It should not be forgotten, in this regard, that the "jigsaw puzzle" approach frequently leads to retroactive inhibition because of the very great difficulty of coherently reinforcing what has already been learnt when there is 30

no particular order or pattern to the learning. Mackey, in stressing the importance of "snowballing", lays out very comprehensive proposals for the measurement of the efficiency of language teaching materials (1965: 137–333).

FACTOR 12. DIRECT LEARNING

A class that is conducted entirely in the native language of the learners is also, to a certain extent, wasteful of the learner's time. Reinforcement, for example, can only be carried out when the learner is listening to his target language, reading a text in it, speak-10 ing it or writing it. Reinforcement is not being carried out if he is listening to someone else talk about the target language through the medium of his own mother tongue. It should also be added, on the other hand, that teachers should not be fanatical about the use of the direct method in class: it can be even more wasteful of the learner's 15 time if the teacher spends a quarter of an hour unsuccessfully trying to explain something in the target language when a few brief words of English would clarify this situation in a few seconds. Nevertheless, it must be said that the use of the mother tongue is largely wasteful and that a language for all that it is itself a highly convoluted cogni-20 tive system, is nevertheless learned experimentally rather than intellectually. In short, a language, for all that it is a highly coherent system of thought, is a subconscious, not a conscious system, and must be therefore learned by methods appropriate to learning skills, since our appreciation of the cognitive systems of our languages is 25 still rudimentary. And even if some day linguists come to a proper appreciation of the rather remarkable underlying systems, as organized and orderly as the snowflake, which operate in natural languages, it is doubtful whether these will be of any more use in language learning than the knowledge of the theory of gravity is in 30 learning to ride a bicycle.

CONCLUSION

J. B. Carroll once formulated a proposition which he jokingly called "Carroll's Law". It has two parts; (1) "If you have not learnt a language after three years of study you have been wasting your time, and (2) if you continue after three years your progress will be downshill, not uphill." The point that Carroll was trying to make was that it is not difficult to learn the core of a language if you go about it efficiently, with properly organized materials and techniques. But if your learning strategies are inefficient, retroactive inhibition sets in and you can spend years getting nowhere.

Language learning and teaching should be constantly evaluated for their efficiency and productivity. The success of every term's work can be very simply evaluated, for example, by the use of computerized achievement tests: the same test is given at the beginning of the term and at the end, and the two results correlated. Our 15 sample testing of a wide variety of classes over a range of several languages in this way indicates that inefficiency is one of the major faults of much second language learning, even where both teacher and students are working hard.

The tests we used were those devised by the Modern Language 20 Association and we tested only the input skills of listening comprehension and reading, the intent being to get a rule-of-thumb evaluation, not an exact measurement. These two skills were selected because they can be machine graded and still reflect both speaking and writing skills.

We also experimented by giving students properly graded listening and reading material, and setting them to a regime of daily practice on their own, which was monitored only for its assiduity. In a single term they would often show marked improvement on the achievement tests, working in this way without a teacher. Some of the students, during the same term, showed zero or negative progress in another language taken in a traditional classroom, a very poor reflection on the efficiency of the traditional classroom. These considerations indicate that sample achievement testing and, if necessary, re-evaluation of materials and procedures, are a necessary part of efficient teaching.

Notes

John B. Carroll (12: 21): アメリカの心理言語学者. 言語教育理論に関する著書多数.

*optimum age (13:5): 最適年齢

「最適年齢の仮説」(Optimum Age Hypothesis) によると、最適年齢とは第二言語あるいは外国語を比較的容易に学習することができる年齢(期間)で、この年齢を過ぎると学習がより困難になるとしている。このような「年齢」が存在するという考えは、直接的な証拠よりも、子供が大人よりも速く外国語を学習するという一般的な観察に基づいている。

immersion programmes (13:6): イマージョン・プログラム

カナダなどで行われている「二言語教育 (bilingual education)」の一形態. 例えば, 英語を母語とする生徒に(「第二言語としてのフランス語」という科目ではなく) 通常の学科目の授業をフランス語で行う方法をいう. 一日の全ての学科を第二言語で行う形態を total immersion programme, 特定の学科のみを第二言語で行う形態を partial immersion programme と呼んでいる.

control group (14: 16): 統制群

心理学や教授法の実験で対比的に用いられる二つのグループの内の一つ。例えば、ある教授法の効果を調べるのに、一つのグループは当該教授法を使用して教え、もう一つのグループは従来の教授法を使用して教え効果の違いを調査するという方法が通常用いられる。前者のグループを「実験群 (experiment group)」といい、後者のグループを「統制群」という。

semi-vowels (14: 28): 半母音

子音の一種. 調音の点からは母音に近い(僅少の摩擦音のみを伴う)が、音節の中心になることができないという子音の性格を持つ. yes の最初の音 [j] や way の最初の音 [w] がその例である.

Louis and lui (14: 28)

フランス語で各々 [lwi] [lqi] と発音する。

intake (15:19): 摂取 (したもの)

ここでは、学習などにより習得 (learn) する言語事項

threshold (15: 27): the point at which a (psychological or physiological) effect begins to be produced

reinforcement (16: 21): (刺激に対する反応の) 強化

ここでは, 既習の事項を再度教えることにより定着を図ることをいう.

flagrantly (17: 9): outrageously

inordinate (17: 12): disorderly

Le Français Fondamental (19: 8): 基礎フランス語

フランス語基礎語彙表. 本文にあるように、part 1 と part 2 の二つのレベルがある.

*target language (20:9): 目標言語

学習中の言語. 我々の場合は, 英語がこれに相当する。

English (20: 17)

我々の場合は、Japanese と置き換えて読めばよい。

for all that ~ (20: 19): despite that ~

getting nowhere (21: 10): not being successful

the Modern Language Association (of America) (21:20): 近代語学文学協会 主として近代語学文学の研究と教育の促進を目的としたアメリカの学会。1883年 設立。

Exercises

- 1. 次の主張はテキストの内容に合致するかどうかを述べなさい。また, テキストのどの箇所を参照すれば答えが得られるかを指摘しなさい。テ キストの内容に合致しない場合は、どの点が異なっているかも指摘しな さい。
 - (a) 外国語を学習する能力は人により異なる. しかしながら, 外国語を 学習する適性をもっているか否かを確認する方法はまだ見つかってい ない.
 - (b) 学校で外国語 (第二言語) を教え始めるのに最適な年齢については 研究者によって意見が異なる.
 - (c) 第三言語の習得は第二言語の習得よりも概して容易である.
 - (d) 学習が成功裡に行われるには動機が重要な要因となる。外国語(第二言語)学習においては、どのような種類の動機であれ、学習を効果的に行う要因となる。動機は色々な状態のもとで形成される。例えば、努力に見合った成果が得られることから形成されることもある。
 - (e) 学習を効率よく行うには、回数よりも、一度に集中して比較的長時間の授業をするのがよい。
 - (f) 文法項目, 語彙などの選択・配列が一貫性をもっている教材が効率 よい学習に不可欠である。また, いわゆる 4 技能 (reading, writing, hearing, speaking) を訓練するためには, 個別に用意された教材が望 ましい。
 - (g) 100語からなる教材のうち、96語が既習の単語で4語が新出の単語

という配分が好ましい教材であることが種々の研究から明らかになっている。これ以上の新出の単語を含む教材には,効果的な学習が起こることは期待出来ない。

- (h) 授業は母語を介さず目標言語 (*target language) のみを使って行うべきである.
- (i) 授業が効率的かどうかをチェックするのに復習テストを用いるのが よい.
- TEXT では、どのような翻訳作業は避けるべきとしているか。 (17:10)
- 3. retroactive inhibition (逆行抑制) (17:19) とは何か説明しなさい。
- 4. "input skills" (17: 26) 及び "output skills" (17: 27) とは何のことか。また, どちらの訓練が先行すべきとされているか。
- 5. "the snowballing model of language learning" (19:18) とはどのよう な考えか説明しなさい.
- 6. "jigsaw puzzle conception of language learning" (19: 24) とはどのようなことをいうのか. また,上に見た retroactive inhibition との関係を述べなさい.
- 7. "a language . . . is nevertheless learned experimentally rather than intellectually." (20: 20) とはどういう意味か考えなさい。

For Further Study

1. TEXT では頻度が高い (frequent) ものをまず教えるべきであるとしている. 次の文献を読み, 語彙選択の方法についてまとめなさい。

文献:小川芳男(編)『英語教授法辞典』(三省堂)

Word Frequency (p. 711 r)

Vocabulary Selection (pp. 693 l-697 r)

2. 次の文献を読み、授業中の母語使用の問題についてまとめなさい。ま

た, 母語使用が許されるべきか否か, 許されるとすればどのような時に 許されるべきか, について自分の意見をまとめなさい。

- 文献:(1) 小川(編)『英語教授法辞典』 Mother Tongue (pp. 380 r-381 r)
 - (2) 垣田直巳 (編) 『英語教育学研究ハンドブック』(大修館) 「母国語使用の問題」(pp. 310-319)
- 3. 今仮に、あなたが「中学校英語教育刷新審議会委員」(架空)に選ばれ、 必要性分析を行うことになったとする。どのような方法でこの分析を行 うか。また、どのような結果が予想されるか。但し、分析は主観的情報、 客観的情報の双方に基づくものとする。