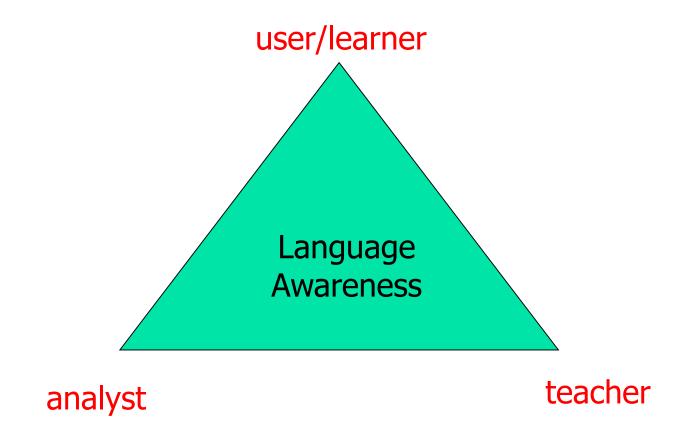
# TITAME Language Awareness and its Place in Teaching and Learning



# Historical Perspectives: grammar and textbooks

- The origins of language
- > The origins of grammar
- The basis of grammar in writing
- The impact of corpus analysis and the arrival of spoken grammar
- Prescription vs description
- The place of textbooks
- Language change



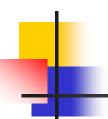


# Defining Language Awareness (1)

■ L.A. is a mental attribute which develops through paying motivated attention to language in use, and which enables language learners to gradually gain insights into how languages work. It is also a pedagogic approach that aims to help learners to gain such insights.' (Tomlinson in Bolitho et al 2003)

### Defining Language Awareness (2)

 'L.A. refers to the development in learners of an enhanced consciousness of and sensitivity to the forms and functions of language.' (Carter 2003)



#### A Place for Grammar

- Form and function
- Grammar enables us to say what we mean
- Noticing how language works.....
- > ..... and drawing conclusions



### **Grammatical Myths**

- the 'rules' about some & any
- the 'rules' about reported speech
- the 'rules' about 'if' sentences
- that there is a future tense in English
- that grammar operates mainly at sentence level
- that prepositions and phrasal verbs are 'grammatical' features



#### Areas of grammar to investigate

- Modality and modal meaning
- Grammar as choice, e.g. voice, verb tenses, reporting speech etc
- Articles and determiners in connected discourse
- Deviations in spoken English

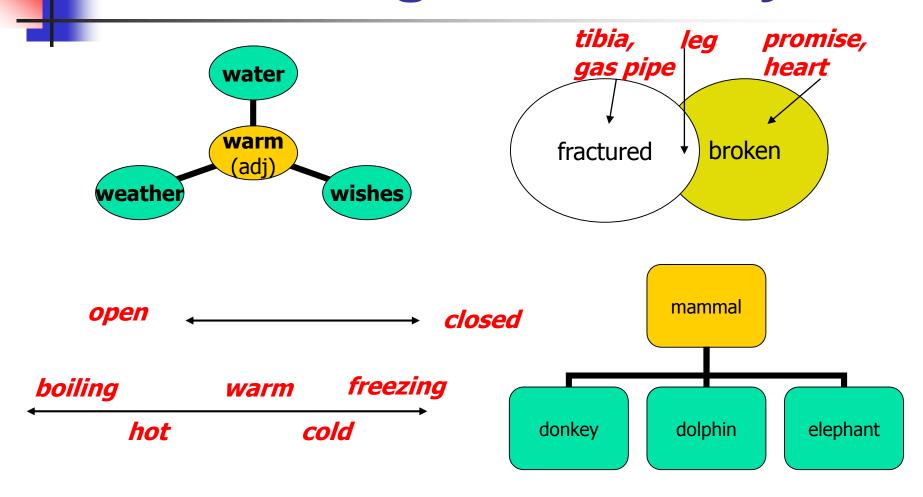




- What does it mean to know a word?
- Storing and grouping vocabulary

Mind maps, word fields, minicontexts, diagrams, hyponymy trees, lexical chunks, collocations, etc

### **Storing Vocabulary**



### **Chunks and Collocations**

- stand up
- now and then; to and fro
- include in
- chill out
- hard cash



- The 'verbing' of nouns
- The 'nouning' of adjectives and verbs
- Hyperbole at work: newer, bigger, better
- Influence from popular culture and the media

# Language & Culture: the interfaces

- Gestures, body language, proxemics
- Language behaviour in certain settings
- Idioms, figures of speech
- Language-based humour, e.g. play on words
- 'Insider' talk



## Why Use A Language Awareness Approach?

- To build on learners' existing awareness of L1
- To build on natural curiosity about language
- To encourage learners to notice how language really works, in authentic contexts
- > To counteract myths about language



- To develop critical thinking skills and to challenge myths and received wisdom about language
- To develop autonomous learning strategies
- To engage affect and cognition in learners in relation to language
- To develop cultural/intercultural awareness



In order to learn and use a language effectively we need to think about it and develop our own relationship with it and view of it. It is not enough for a teacher simply to accept existing views of language as gospel, or for learners to learn rules and apply them.

rod@nile-elt.com

#### References

Andrews, S. (2007) Teacher Language Awareness Cambridge: CUP

Arndt, V. et al (2000) Alive to Language Cambridge: CUP

Bolitho, R. (1999) *Language Awareness in the Classroom* in English Teaching Professional/6

Bolitho, R. (2011/2) Holistic Grammar Teaching <u>in</u> English Teaching Professional 73 – 77

Bolitho, R. & B. Tomlinson (1995) *Discover English (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)* 

Oxford: Macmillan

Bolitho, R. et al (2003) *Ten Questions about Language Awareness* in ELTJ 57/3

Carter, R. (2003) Key Concepts; Language Awareness in ELTJ 57/1

Sealy, A. (1996) Learning about Language Buckingham: OUP

Van Lier, L. (1995) *Introducing Language Awareness Harlow:* Penguin