

#### **ENTA/2 MEETING**

The American University in Cairo-AUC, 18th Dec. 2019

Letizia Lombezzi

Post-Doc Research Fellow

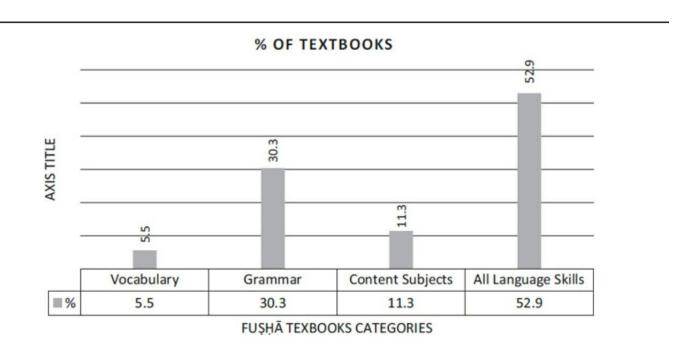
The University of Siena, Italy

letizia.lombezzi@unisi.it

#### Materials related issues

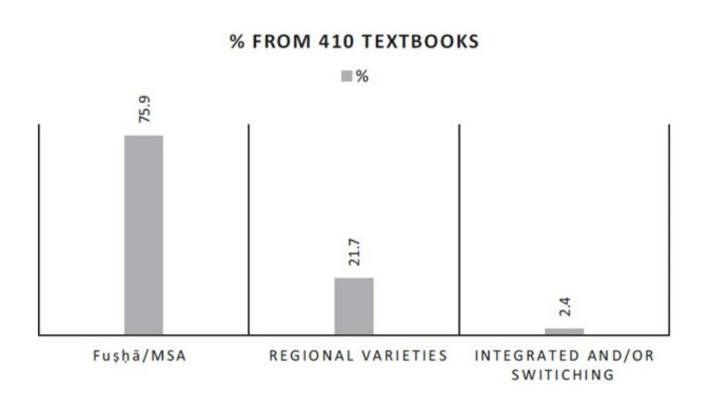
- The majority of teaching materials
  - fits more the course target than students' real needs
  - leaves out training in listening and speaking
- Most materials
  - do not integrate MSA+Spoken for beginners and intermediate levels





410 books analyzed Source: Wahba in Wahba, Taha, England (2018)

## Surveys and Data#2 Kind of Arabic addressed



410 books analyzed Source: Wahaba in Wahba, Taha, England (2018)

## Surveys and Data#3 Skills addressed

Table 17.6 Fushā /MSA: Combined language skills textbooks versus separate language skills

Variate Chill/Land	Doginasing	Intonnadiata	A described	Total
Variety-Skill/Level	Beginning	Intermediate	Aavancea	Total
MSA/Fuṣḥā (Combined	68	18	7	93
Skills)				
Reading	12	12	7	31
Writing	2	2	3	7
Speaking	6	n <del>-</del>	1	7
Listening	1*	1*	1*	3
Total	89 (63.1%)	33 (23.4%)	19 (13.5%)	141

165 books analyzedSource: Wahba in Wahba, Taha, England (2018)

# What are authentic materials (AMs)?#I

 "written by members of a language and culture group for members of the same language and culture group" (Galloway 1998: 133).

## What are authentic materials (AMs)? #2

- "a text that has motivation."
- a text that "has an apparent purpose, holds the attention and interest of the listener or reader, introduces a conflict of some sort, and is not dull or boring. [It] has the characteristics of a good story and connects meaningfully to our experience in the world"

(Oller apud Shrum & Glisan, 2010:83,84)

### Characteristics of AMs

Language+culture emerge together as a critical pairing

 AMs transfer input from real-world contexts to the class, ask for comprehension before production, and facilitate self-expression

 dealing with AMs does not require grammar perfection, but negotiation instead

### Kind of AMs

- Based on grammar/vocs/skills/topics
- Our choice needs time, and attention has to be paid on the age and level of our students
- >>>authentic materials can be adapted and slightly modified, so to suit our class needs
- >>>> they become then semiauthentic materials

### Why should we use AMs?

- Because they sample the language in use
- Because they link the text to the context
- Because they provide learners with something that daily life needs, well beyond the isolated academic setting.
   Using AMs we avoid the risk that "some common language forms turn out to be extremely rare in classroom language" (Lightbown and Spada 2006:190)



- In general we observe a
   lack of proficiency based materials
   as the majority is task-based, at most
   Main issues:
- How may we chose materials from the net?
- Are corpora useful in the teaching field or they just overload the memory of our students?



- Galloway, V. (1998). "Constructing cultural realities: "Facts" and frameworks of association". In J. Harper, M. Lively, & M. Williams (Eds.), The coming of age of the profession (pp. 129-140). Boston: Heinle & Heinle
- Lightbown, P.M. and Spada, N. (2006). How languages are learned. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lombezzi, L. (2019). Contents and Methods for Teaching Spoken Arabic. Zaragoza: Prensa de la Universidad de Zaragoza
- Shrum, J. L. & Glisan, E.W. (2010). Teacher's handbook: Contextualized language instruction (4th ed.). Boston, MA: Heinle.
- Wahba, K. (2018), "Materials Development in Arabic Language Learning". In Wahba, Taha, England, Handbook for Arabic Language Teaching Professionals in the 21st century, vol. 2, (pp. 217-254)
- <a href="https://www.actfl.org/guiding-principles/use-authentic-texts-language-learning">https://www.actfl.org/guiding-principles/use-authentic-texts-language-learning</a>, last accessed on 15th Dec 2019



### و شكرا