

المحاضرة الرابعة

المادة: مقدمة في اللغويات التطبيقية

الفرقة الثالثة – لغة انجليزية

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Models of listening

1. Communicative theory model

- It's called the 'mathematical theory of communication', it's intended to make telecommunication systems more efficient.
- Human participation in the process of communication was peripheral; the concern was with intelligibility rather than perception.
- Communication theory didn't reflect human comprehension, communication theory stimulated thinking about the way in which comprehension could be characterized in terms of straight forward 'reception' of a message.

2. Information processing model

- It is influenced by research in computing and artificial intelligence.
- It states that when doing complex tasks, we have to devote more attention to one aspect of the task and less to another.
- Typical information processing models are 'perception, parsing, and utilization' and 'identify, file and use' .
- although, both imply stages of understanding, it's now recognized that listeners are able to achieve real-time processing by resorting to parallel distributed processing

3. Social/contextual model

- In this model, human beings are considered much more than processors.
- Comprehension is seen as ‘cognitive process...that unites the social and the individual’.
- In this model, we are seen as participants in and creators of meaning, and meanings are achieved in interactional space between us and not just inside our heads.
- Context has the primary role, and conversational partners negotiate meanings and work towards a ‘mutual cognitive environment’.

4. Situated action model

- It's an alternative to information processing models. It works on the evolution of language and society.
- They argue that people spend much of their time trying to understand in order to do things (situated action), rather than store information in memory.

Note:

- The different elements required for successful listening are best explained by a combination of the comprehension models available
- For example, the communicative theory model could be helpful in some comprehension tasks such as taking down someone's telephone number.

Difficulty factors in listening

- Text characteristics
- Interlocutor characteristics
- Task characteristics
- Listener characteristics
- Process characteristics

Listening text will be easier if:

- There are few speakers and objects
- The speakers and objects are distinct and different from one another
- The spatial relations are clear (e.g. when describing a motor accident).
- The order of telling the event matches the order in which the event occurred
- The inferences called for are those that one would have practiced.
- The content of the text fits with what the listener knows.

Authenticity of text and tasks

- Authentic refers to “using materials that are not designed or recorded for non-native speakers, or for language learning purposes”
- Using Authentic materials is a controversial issue. Some researcher refer to the importance of using authentic materials. Others find out that authentic materials are not usually good or appropriate for language learning

Listening strategies