

Linguistics and Five "C's"

Teach cultures, connections and comparisons through
linguistics courses

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An overview of today's talk

The Five "C's" and Linguistics

Approaches to linguistics in areal studies departments

The ACTFL Five "C's"

A Decade of Foreign Language Standards

Linguistics can teach these three C's!

Selected Topics in Introduction to Chinese Linguistics

The fundamentals of linguistics

Readings related to teaching the three C's

General thoughts

Issues and Challenges

Encouraging Facts

Section 1: The Five "C's" and Linguistics

Two different approaches

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Both approaches are necessary, with one being the major approach though.

In Introduction to Chinese Linguistics, I choose the first approach as the major approach.

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- ▶ identify areas in which research and professional development could more effectively promote teaching toward Standards.

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The project surveyed 1299 language teachers. The following figure shows how the five C's are implemented and incorporated in their teaching plan.

Rank Order of the Five Goal Areas in Terms of Emphasis on Planning and Learning Experiences (5 = Most Emphasis)

#1: Communication (5: 79%)

#2: Cultures (5: 22%)

#3: Comparisons (5: 12%)

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- ▶ only "communication" is very well implemented.
- ▶ among the less-well incorporated C's, "cultures" is still much better implemented than the remaining three C's.

Easiest to Teach/Most Difficult to Teach

Easiest: Communication and Cultures

Most difficult: Communities and Connections

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- ▶ "Comparisons" is not easy either.
- ▶ "Cultures" is easy, but this needs some qualification.

Reasons That Cultures is the Easiest Goal Area

1. "I am well traveled/fascinated with cultures myself/have lived abroad/am a native speaker."
2. "It's embedded in everything/easy to embed with communication/language instruction."
3. "Students are interested in cultures."

"Interesting" responses in this section:

Three respondents indicated that teaching Cultures is easy because it can be done in English.

"Culture. Just explain it."

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- ▶ It does not seem that such introductions are rigorous enough.
- ▶ Cultures could be taught in English. But in my language classes, we cannot use too much English.
- ▶ Most students that I know are definitely interested in cultures very much.

Reasons That Connections is the Most Difficult Goal Area

1. "Not enough time"
2. "It's difficult to connect to other disciplines/other departments"
3. "Lack of resources"
4. "Lack of knowledge of how to address this goal area"

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"Connections" is hard, because it needs interdisciplinary perspectives and also a higher level of L2 competence.

Reasons That Comparisons is the Most Difficult Goal Area

1. "Students are not familiar with their own native language."
2. "Difficult to teach in the TL/difficult to plan this."
3. "This goal area is not clear/should change it."

► Indeed students are not familiar with their own language.

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- ▶ Indeed students are not familiar with their own language.
 - ▶ Also students are not exactly familiar with talking about their own culture in more technical terms, unless they have taken a course in that area.

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In my Chinese Linguistics courses, I have been trying to incorporate "cultures", "comparisons" and "connections" into my lectures, discussions and workshops.

Section 2: Selected topics in Introduction to Chinese Linguistics

As the stats show previously, students are not familiar with their own language. Therefore the fundamentals of linguistics should be introduced throughout the semester as needed.

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The technicalities of phonetics and phonology can be tedious and overwhelming for students.

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Although there is not much morphology in Chinese, there are actually many important topics in this chapter. Students also like morphological problem sets.

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Students like to draw trees! Syntax is a difficult, but my primary goal is to teach students the model of grammar, and basic notions of constituency and dependencies.

Historical Linguistics

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These topics can be technically difficult.

Thus I try to approach them moderately but with rigor, while incorporating more cultural aspects.

Students are more interested in the history of the language.

Writing system

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There are many interesting cultural, interdisciplinary and philosophical issues related to Chinese characters. Students are very interested in these topics.

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The core areas of linguistics are my emphasis. For other areas of linguistics, I find accessible research papers on specific Chinese topics for students to read, present and discuss.

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I will list some of the papers that I have chosen for my students.

Chinese Language and Society

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- ▶ -er rhoticization and social registers and stratification

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- ▶ Language and Gender Identity (how is the Chinese language used differently by male and female speakers?)

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Such topics are usually quite accessible, and fun to read.

Chinese Language and Culture

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- ▶ Counterfactuals and theoretical thinking in Chinese

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Language and culture can be "superficial" if taught without the right methodology. Thus I emphasize hypothesis testing, data analysis (quantitative or qualitative), and the experimental method. Thus students will have deeper understanding of the issue.

Chinese Characters

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- ▶ Lateralization of brain functions and the processing of Chinese characters

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Some of these topics are also “language and culture” topics.

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In order to make the historical linguistics part more accessible and interesting, I try to introduce language change from a more cultural perspective while maintaining the rigor of methodology. I do not want to make sweeping generalizations without teaching students sound methodological foundations.

Section 3: General Thoughts

Issues and Challenges

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