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From the SelectedWorks of Heather Willis Allen

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Beyond the Language-Content Divide: Advanced Collegiate Foreign Language Teaching and Learning

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Outline

- Overview & brainstorming activity
- Main foci in the research
- Gaps and future directions
- Audience reactions, insights, and questions

Overview

- Review of research on advanced-level FL teaching and learning in collegiate contexts
- Focus on the merging of language and literary-cultural content
- Framing Question: What is the relationship between language, literature, and culture and how are they instantiated through FL curricula and instruction at the advanced undergraduate level?

Brainstorming Activity

- What are the biggest challenges to merging language and literary-cultural content at the advanced level? Consider this questions from the perspective of yourself, your students, and your department?
- Provide at least one example of how you would merge the study of language and literary-cultural content in advanced-level FL courses to overcome these challenges.

Overview

Three foci evident in the research:

- Conceptualization of literature and culture and their role in the advancedlevel curriculum.
- 2. Integration of language and literarycultural content at the *course* level.
- 3. Merging of language and content at the curricular level.

Overview

- Advanced = learners whose language abilities allow them to enroll in courses beyond the introductory/intermediate classes that often form part of a university's FL requirement
- These learners represent a range of FL abilities, some of which are consistent with Advanced levels as defined by ACTFL, others of which are not

Conceptualizing Literature & Culture

LITERATURE

- Theoretical perspectives focused on merging literary study and analysis with language-oriented concepts related to SLA, pragmatics, or genre (Byrnes & Kord, 2002; Gramling & Warner, 2012; Scott, 2001)
- Practical approaches ranging from integrating literature across the curriculum to implementing visual texts in instruction

(Barnes-Karol, 2002; Etienne & Vanbaelen, 2006; Finn, 2003; Melin, 2010)

Conceptualizing Literature & Culture

CULTURE

- Theoretical frameworks including hermeneutics to the Standards (McGee, 2001; Reeser, 2003; Urlaub, 2012)
- Practical approaches such as cultural immersion and establishing links between film and culture (Péron, 2010; Sconduto, 2008; Stephens, 2001)

Conceptualizing Literature & Culture

CONCLUSIONS

- Research on conceptualizing literature and culture promotes integration of language and literary-cultural content at the advanced undergraduate level
- The specific place of this content in a holistic collegiate FL curriculum has not been solidified

LANGUAGE IN LITERARY-CULTURAL COURSES

- Adapting CLT techniques typically used in lower-level language courses to advancedlevel literary-cultural courses (Erickson, 2009; Kraemer, 2008; McLean & Savage, 2001; Nance, 2002, 2010; Russo, 2006; Thompson, 2008; Weber-Fève, 2009)
- Sensitizing students to how form and content mutually inform one another in FL texts (Berg & Martin-Berg, 2002; Eigler, 2009; Krueger, 2001)

LITERATURE & CULTURE IN LANGUAGE COURSES

- Developing students' advanced writing capacities through interpretation and analysis of FL texts (Allen, 2009a; Bueno, 2009; Villanueva, 2005; Zinn, 2004)
- Using FL texts to present grammar in context, develop linguistic competencies, and encourage critical-thinking skills (Mojica-Díaz & Sánchez-López, 2010; Paesani, 2006b, 2009; Scott, 2004; Zyzik, 2008)

LITERATURE & CULTURE IN LANGUAGE COURSES

 Emphasizing language variation in texts to introduce students to varied speakers and settings not traditionally encountered in the classroom (Etienne & Sax, 2006; Paesani, 2006a)

CONCLUSIONS

- Overall, proposals were mainly focused on advanced language courses
- Proposals focused on literature or culture courses were limited to introduction to literature or civilization
- Empirical studies point to the need for explicit attention to advanced linguistic development in these courses

(Bueno, 2002, 2006; Donato & Brooks, 2004; Laimkina, 2008; Mantero, 2002; Polio & Zyzik, 2009; Ryshina-Pankova, 2006, 2010; Zyzik & Polio, 2008)

Implementing Curricular Solutions

- STANDARDS-BASED MODELS: integrative approaches to merging language and literary-content
 - 3R model (Ketchem, 2006; McEwan, 2010)
 - heuristic rereading of the Standards (Arens, 2008, 2010a)
- LITERACY-BASED MODELS: literacy as a curricular goal and a pedagogical framework to facilitate interaction with a variety of oral and written target language texts (Mantero, 2006; Redmann, 2005a, 2005b; Swaffar, 2004; Swaffar & Arens, 2005)

Implementing Curricular Solutions

• GENRE-BASED MODELS (GUGD): focused on the notions of literacy together with a genre-oriented, socio-cognitive approach to advanced FL learning; language as a symbolic or social resource available to the learners/users within a discourse community (Byrnes, 2008a; Byrnes, Maxim, & Norris, 2010; Crane, 2006; Maxim, 2005, 2009a; Rinner & Weigert, 2006)

Implementing Curricular Solutions

CONCLUSIONS

- Standards, literacy-based, and genre-based models provide an intellectual foundation for merging language and literary-cultural content across the curriculum
- Provide responses to concerns regarding how a holistic, integrated curriculum, as proposed in the MLA Report might be realized

The specific place of integrated content in a holistic collegiate FL curriculum has not been solidified, in part due to differing conceptions of literature and culture

- ➤ Are literature and culture as objects of study conceived of differently by different program members?
- ➤ If so, how do these differing concepts of literature and culture affect advanced undergraduate FL instruction?

Most proposals for merging language into literary-cultural content courses are for "introduction to" culture/civilization, film, or literature courses.

- ➤ Does explicit attention to linguistic development enhance learning of literary-cultural content?
- ➤ Do student and instructor perceptions change when explicit attention to linguistic development forms part of advanced literature and culture courses?

What it means to be a teacher of language versus a teacher of literary-cultural content may be distinct within and across faculty members.

- ➤ What are best practices in teacher preparation for integrating language and literary-cultural content?
- > What theoretical models are most suitable to frame such teacher preparation practices?

Few alternatives for curricular solutions exist in the research, which can impede finding program-appropriate solutions to overcoming bifurcation or improving articulation across levels

- ➤ How can curricular solutions such as the Standards or literacy be applied to special student populations (e.g., heritage learners)?
- > What curricular solutions are appropriate for programs using online or hybrid models of instruction?
- What is the impact of departmental or institutional culture on design and implementation of curricular solutions?

The research reviewed reflects only a minor focus on empirical studies and among these, only two studies focused on merging content into advanced language courses.

- ➤ What is the impact of specific pedagogical approaches for integrating language and literary-cultural content?
- > What is the relationship between particular curricular solutions and students' linguistic development?
- ➤ How does the use of new technologies and digital media affect students' access to literary-cultural content and influence their advanced FL learning?

Reactions? Insights? Questions?

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