Intercultural

Communicative Language
Teaching and TCSOL

跨文化交际 与国际汉语教学

英汉对照

(英)迈克尔・拜拉姆(Michael Byram) 著 和静 赵媛 译

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随着"汉语热"的不断升温,汉语教学和汉语应用的全球化趋势日益明显。截至2016年12月31日,全球已有140个国家和地区建立了512所孔子学院和1073个孔子课堂。然而,在国际汉语教学快速发展的同时,我们也面临着许多问题和挑战。例如,国际汉语教师人数相对不足,师资队伍建设有待进一步加强;本土化教材开发亟待新的突破;急需探索高效可行的教学方法等。在诸多挑战之中,教学方法的选择又成为重中之重,直接决定了教学的质量与效果。在这样的背景下,跨文化交际语言教学作为国际新兴的教学模式,将语言教学与文化教学相结合,力图培养具有国际视野和开放心态的语言学习者,在信息全球化的21世纪受到了二语习得教师的普遍青睐。

针对国内和国际教学的现状,世界汉语教学学会于2016年夏季特别举办了"跨文化交际与国际汉语教育高级讲习班"。此次讲习班特别邀请到英国杜伦大学教育学荣休教授 Michael Byram。这是 Michael Byram 教授首次为国际汉语教师作讲座。他用大量语言教学实例深入浅出地阐释了跨文化交际语言教学的基本概念和要素,介绍了跨文化交

际语境下的课程与课程规划方法,探究了教师与学生在教与学过程中的评价与评估问题,并提出了语言教学中的人文主义与教育目标——用于提高学习者对自身文化及他者文化的批判性理解。很多教师和研究者慕名而来,并就汉语教学中的问题与 Michael Byram 教授进行了积极的互动。

Michael Byram 教授的讲座非常具有启发性、实践性和学术价值。应许多参会教师的要求,在征得了 Michael Byram 教授同意之后,外研社国际汉语出版中心以 Michael Byram 教授的四场讲座内容为素材,精心推出了《跨文化交际与国际汉语教学》一书。本书主要有以下特点:

- 1. 呈现方式:本书打破传统学术书籍的纯英文版或纯中 文版呈现方式,中英文并排的形式使本书便携、易懂,更 适合国际汉语教师和学生深入理解跨文化语言教学模式新 理念,节省查阅工具书的时间,提高研读效率。
- 2. 选材来源:英文以 Michael Byram 教授的四场讲座内容为原材料,还囊括了受邀嘉宾——北京语言大学外国语学院王丽虹副教授的讲座内容。作为 Michael Byram 教授的博士生,她在此系列讲座中就国际汉语教材的转型做了深入浅出的分析,以生动的汉语教学实例引起了在座学者的共鸣。考虑到不偏离其语言风格和讲座的整体流畅性,全稿英文在修订过程中保留了个别口语片段表达等。中文主要来自现场的同声传译材料,同传译员为北京外国语大学孔子学院工作处和静副处长和高级翻译学院赵媛老师。本书编辑修改了口译材料中的一些口误、重复、语法等问题,

将材料进行了一定程度的语言书面化加工,整体上内容取材于现场讲座,所以中文和英文都偏向口语的语言风格,亲切易懂。

3. 立体性阅读体验:读者可通过扫描封面二维码或登录 封面网址获取现场讲座视频,深入感受现场讲座及交流气 氛,加深对本书内容的理解。

最后,希望本书可以为广大国际汉语教师及研究生、第 二语言教学研究者和对国际汉语教学感兴趣的人士提供帮助, 帮助他们深人理解跨文化交际语言教学研究领域的新理念,并 最终应用到教学实践中。

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引言

在本次"跨文化交际与国际汉语教育高级讲习班"上,我将给大家做四场讲座。首先我会给大家做一个概述,这四场讲座的内容是关于语言教学中的跨文化视角的。在第一场讲座开始之前,我希望大家思考一下"跨文化"的含义。

比如,刚才主持人介绍我是"Michael Byram 教授",有些人,包括在座的一位,会叫我"Mike",所以,我们彼此称呼的方式,无论你是叫我的全名、头衔,还是简称 Mike,都是具有文化意义的。我有很多学生来自亚洲国家——中国、韩国、日本、新加坡。我总是跟他们说"叫我 Mike",但是很多人不喜欢叫我 Mike,有些人还是叫我"Mike 教授"。所以,我们已经涉及跨文化的问题了。我们彼此交谈的方式里面就存在跨文化问题。

那应该怎么称呼呢? 答案可以是多种多样的。你可以遵循欧洲语言的特点,"人乡随俗"。或者说,如果我来到中国,来到北京,我就应该用当地人的称呼方式。大家怎么称呼我,我也应该怎么称呼大家。如果我希望成为中国人,或按照中国人的习惯做事,这是一种方式。还有另外一种可能,大家可能会直接叫我 Mike,我经常这么跟学生说,让他们直接叫我 Mike,但是如果我这么说,就是把我所在大学的称呼方式强加给了大家。我特意强调"我所在大学"而不是"西方",因为在"西方",称呼方式也是多种多样的,但在我的大学和我所在的系,直呼名字 Mike,是很正常的事情。然而,如果我说"你必须叫我 Mike",实际上就是把我习惯的方式强加给了大家,有人可能称之为"文化帝国主义"。所以我们可能需要找到第三种方法,即"跨文化的文化",既不是中式的,也不是英式的,

Introduction

At this "Intercultural Communicative Language Teaching and International Chinese Language Education Senior Workshop", I'm going to be with you to give four lectures. And I'm first of all going to give an overview of the four lectures, which are about intercultural matters in language teaching. Before I begin my first lecture, I want you to think about what 'intercultural' means.

For example, I have been just introduced as 'Professor Michael Byram'. Some people including one person here in the room would simply call me 'Mike'. So the ways in which we talk to each other, whether we use my full name and my title or use the short form 'Mike', is already a matter of culture. I've had many students from Asia – from China, from South Korea, from Japan, from Singapore – and I always say to them 'call me Mike', but many of them don't like to call me 'Mike'. So some of them say 'Professor Mike'. So we have already a kind of intercultural problem, something that already begins with how we talk to each other.

What's the answer? There are many possible answers to a little problem like this. One can do as we say in European languages, 'When in Rome, do as the Romans'. In other words, here in China, in Beijing, I should use the same approach to address you as you use in addressing me. That's one way where I would try to become a Chinese or rather follow the Chinese way of doing things. Another possibility would be for you to call me 'Mike' as I often said to my students, but that might be me imposing upon you my way of doing things in my university. I say deliberately 'my university' and not 'the West'. Because in 'the West', things are very varied, but in my university and in my department of my university, using first names like 'Mike' is normal. However, if I say 'you must call me Mike', then that is me imposing upon you my way of doing things, and one might call that 'cultural imperialism'. So maybe we have to find a third possibility,

而是介于两者之间的。这种"跨文化的文化"正是本次系列讲座中一个重要的概念。

An intercultural workshop...

Preliminary remarks

- introductions names, titles, etc. within 'the West'
 AND HERE [in this workshop]?
- · Possible answers:
 - · 'When in Rome, do as the Romans'?? = I (try to) become a Chinese
 - * OR 'follow the teacher' = cultural imperialism
 - · OR an intercultural culture

概述

现在回到讲座概述。首先,我会谈到跨文化交际语言教学(ICLT)中的一些基本问题,寻找阐述文化这一概念的例子:"文化到底是什么意思?"其次,我会谈一下课程和课程规划的问题。第三部分是评估与评价。最后是跨文化交际语言教学(ICLT)中的批判性思维和人文主义目标。

Titles and content

- 1 Fundamental issues in intercultural communicative language teaching (ICLT)
 - concepts (e.g. 'culture')
- 2 Curriculum and lesson planning
- 3 Assessment and evaluation
- 4 Critical thinking and the humanistic purposes of ICLT the way forward

我的目的是给大家讲一些重要的观念,以及它们为什么重要。 之后我会为大家介绍一位嘉宾,在其帮助下我会给大家展示一些例 子,希望能够通过例子帮助你们去理解和应用这些观念。 which is an 'intercultural culture' where we find something which is not Chinese, not English, but somewhere in between. This idea of 'intercultural culture' is an idea that is going to be important in my lectures.

Overview

I can now come to my overview. To begin with, I'll talk about some fundamental issues in intercultural communicative language teaching (ICLT), looking for examples at the concept of culture: 'What do we mean by culture?' Then, I'll talk about curriculum and lesson planning. Thirdly, I will talk about assessment and evaluation, and finally about critical thinking and the humanistic purposes of ICLT.

My purpose is to explain some ideas, and why I think they are important. I'm going to show you some examples, with the help of someone I will introduce later, and I hope to help you to understand and apply those ideas through the examples.

What is my aim?

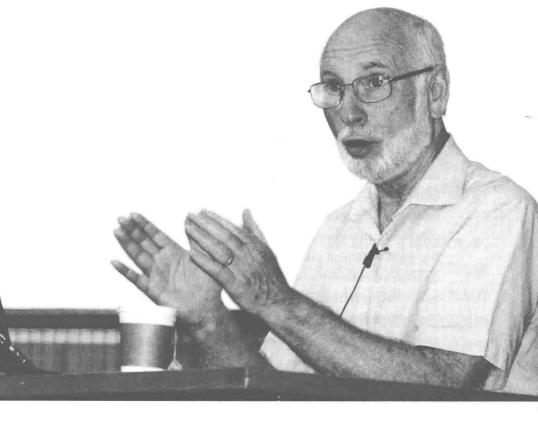
- · To explain some ideas and why they are important
- · To show some examples
- · To help you understand and apply ideas

Where are we going? What is our ultimate destination over the course of these lectures? I want to explain this by referring to 'College English' with which you are familiar. Although you are teachers of Chinese, I think we can refer to this document about teaching English in China because it is a very good statement about language teaching of any kind, anywhere. It says in the *College English Teaching Syllabus* that English or Chinese or French or any foreign language is part of humanity education, liberal arts education. It has two purposes: instrumental and humanistic.

我要说的是什么?这一系列讲座的终极目标是什么呢?我想通过"大学英语"这个你们所熟悉的概念来解释一下。虽然你们都是汉语教师,但我想在中国教英语也一样适用,实际上这也是一个适用于任何地方的任何语言教学的指南。《大学英语教学大纲》中写到,英语、汉语、法语或者其他外语,实际上都是人文教育的一部分,都属于文科,其本身既具有工具性,也具有人文性。

这就预示了无论是在中国还是在其他国家,所有的语言教学,特别是跨文化语言教学,都有十分明确的跨文化教育目标,即帮助学生了解不同的思维方式、不同的价值观,以及本国(对大家而言是中国)与其他国家之间的差异和相似之处。换句话说,就是要培养学生的跨文化交际意识,要让他们知道如何去理解,同时提高学生的社会、语言和跨文化交际能力。这是针对大学英语教学的,但也适用于其他外语的教学。该方法综合了两个目的:一个是在语言教学中占主导的工具性目的,即语言是用于交流的,一个是尚未得到充分认可的人文性目的,即通过语言教学,帮助语言学习者了解他人、了解自己。

This suggests that in all language teaching – and in my view especially in intercultural communicative language teaching – in China as elsewhere, there are clear aims of intercultural education: to understand other ways of thinking, other values, and the differences and similarities between our country (China in your case) and other countries. This means in other words, to cultivate students' intercultural awareness, how they understand things, and to improve their social, linguistic and intercultural communication abilities. This is clearly stated for College English, and it is a good statement about any foreign language teaching. This approach combines therefore two aims: the instrumental aim which now dominates much language teaching, i.e. using language for communication; and the humanistic aim which is often not adequately recognised, i.e. using language teaching to help our learners to understand others and themselves.



跨文化交际语言教学 (ICLT) 的基本概念

这一讲主要是关于跨文化交际语言教学中的基本概念的,并会区分传统语言教学和现代语言教学,然后讨论一下各种知识。首先我会谈语言教学,因为我想这是你们最熟悉的,然后再讲一下文化和语言文化的相关知识,最后给大家举一个例子。

两种知识

语言教学有传统和现代两种教学模式 (Trim, 2012), 无论是汉语、英语、法语还是其他语种教学都适用于这两种模式。在"传统"的教学模式下, 学习语言是为了锻炼思维, 过去在我们还没有很多国际交流的时候, 中国人学习英语或者其他外语的目的是训练思维、锻炼大脑。但同时, 学语言也是为

Fundamental Concepts in Intercultural Communicative Language Teaching (ICLT)

I want to begin this lecture on concepts with the distinction between traditional language teaching and modern language teaching, and then consider kinds of knowledge. In doing this I will begin by referring to the teaching of language because that's what you are, I assume, most familiar with. Then I'll talk about these kinds of knowledge for culture and languaculture. Finally I'll present an example.

Two Kinds of Knowledge

I start with the distinction of two kinds of language teaching - traditional and modern - (Trim, 2012) whichever language is being taught, Chinese teaching, English teaching, French teaching, and any foreign language teaching. 'Traditionally', the languages we learnt exercised the mind. When people learnt English or other languages in China in the past before we had lots of international communication, they learnt English to exercise the mind, and to make the mind think or work harder. Secondly, it was a matter of learning a foreign language in order to understand 'the culture'. 'The culture' in the past was above all equated with literature and philosophy. In China, people learnt English in order to read Shakespeare, or in other countries, people learnt Chinese in order to read Confucius. People learnt French to read Racine and Molière, and Descartes. The focus was therefore upon the written language; we learnt to read and write, and to translate, and I say 'we' because this was the way I learnt languages, and 'tradition' is still within living memory. And that was perfectly good as a purpose for language teaching before we had lots of international communication, lots of travel.

Now, travel and communication have become easy and relatively cheap, and today we have 'modern' language teaching where we have different purposes. We learn a foreign language to use it. It has instrumental purposes. We want to use

了进一步了解"文化",但是在过去"文化"与文学和哲学是画等号的。中国人学英语是为了读懂莎士比亚,而其他国家的人们学汉语是为了读懂孔子,学法语是为了读懂拉辛、莫里哀和笛卡尔。所以我们传统的关注点主要是书面语言,即能够读写和翻译,我说的是"我们",因为我也是这么学习语言的,而且对这种传统依然记忆犹新。在广泛的国际交流与旅行还未成形之前,这种教学目标不失为一种极好的选择。

但是现在,随着旅行与交流愈见实惠便捷,我们也随之转向了"现代"的教学模式。与传统模式的目的不同,我们学习一门外语是为了使用它。语言是工具。我们希望用语言进行交际。我们学一门外语是为了和来自不同文化的人进行交流,并不是为了读懂莎士比亚,因为莎士比亚已经故去了! 所以"文化"这个词如今有了不同的含义。它不再是文学、哲学意义上的文化,而是日常生活、工作中所涉及的文化,这导致学一门外语主要是为了交谈。传统意义上的学外语主要是为了书写,现在则是口语更为重要。因此,即使写作仍具有工具性的作用,有时我们给予写作的关注度仍然不够。我们写电子邮件的语言就是口语和书面语的融合。即使现在人们也会写信或写报告,所以写作还是很重要的。

对口语的重视是传统语言学习和现代语言学习的一个重要差异,也是一个重要的出发点,但这并不是要丢弃传统,不是非此即彼,而是两者兼顾。 学习语言既要考虑传统的目的,也要兼顾现代的目的。这是我们的出发点。

下面我想谈谈不同的认知方式(Ryle, 1945),这对于所有的教学都很重要,也包括语言教学。有两种知识:陈述性知识和程序性知识。换句话说,陈述性知识是"是什么的知识",就是我们通常认为的知识;而程序性知识是"怎么做的知识",或者说是"技能"。比如骑自行车。我会骑自行车。在我小的时候我通过反复尝试,骑上车,摔下来,学会了骑车。当时我不知道怎么骑,但是慢慢我学会了,而且永远不会忘记这种技能。我知道了"怎么做",我也知道了骑自行车的要点就是要一直在车上,上身挺直往前蹬,如果不蹬就要掉下来,但我不知道这是为什么。我学会了怎么骑自行车,但却不知道背后的科学原理,不知道能够解释为何不往前蹬就会摔下来的物理学原理。我掌握了骑自行车的技巧,却不知道关于骑自行车的知识,因为我不是物理学家。在学自行车中有两种类型的知识。

在语言教学上也是一样。我可以给大家举一些英语作为外语的教学案例,

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