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A Study on Corrective Feedback in Chinese EFL Classrooms from the Perspective of Cognitive Psychology

# 认知心理 视域下的英语课堂反馈研究

■ 杨颖莉 著



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## 认知心理视域下的英语课堂反馈研究 A Study on Corrective Feedback in Chinese EFL Classrooms from the Perspective of Cognitive Psychology

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## 总 序

对外经济贸易大学出版社最新推出了大型外语学术专著系列——《当 代外国语言文学学术文库》,邀请我为文库写序。借此机会,谈谈我个人 对外国语言文学研究的一些认识和感受。

综观 21 世纪的外国语言文学研究,就语言学研究而言,形式语言学理论和功能语言学理论继续对抗和对话,认知语言学理论和社会文化理论发展迅速,各种语言学的理论思潮试图从不同的角度解释语言事实;在应用方面,语言学更加广泛地与多学科交叉,运用和借鉴包括数理逻辑、计算机科学、心理学、神经科学、认知科学、生态科学、经济学等各学科在内的研究成果和方法,不断凸现语言学作为人文科学和自然科学交叉学科的地位。就文学研究而言,英美文学研究受经济全球化浪潮的冲击,文学及文论研究都关注文化全球化与本土性的关系。文化全球化的研究引发了文学现代性、后现代性和后殖民性的思考,文学和语言学研究的相互影响和交融日益明显,文学研究越来越多地引入语言学研究的方法,如话语分析等,反之亦然。我国的外国语言文学研究在全球化和中国入世以后与国际学术界的交流更加密切,发展更加迅速。

同时,我们仍清楚地看到,国内的外国语言文学研究依然存在"三张皮"现象:第一张皮是"汉语与外语"研究的合作与交流不够;第二张皮是"语言与文学"研究的沟通与对话不够;第三张皮是"英语与其他外语"研究的来往和交叉不够。这"三张皮"极大地阻碍着外国语言文学学科的发展。

这套文库的设计体现了兼收并蓄、博采众长、学科融通的思想, 是一

个开放和创新的学术平台,是各种研究的阵地,各位学者的家园,进入文库的研究成果都经过精心挑选,出自学有专长的博士和学者。我衷心地祝愿这朵"原创的小花"在繁花似锦的学术花园里开得绚丽灿烂,并愿有更多的学者去关心和呵护它。

对外经济贸易大学英语学院 教授、博士生导师 王立非 2013年6月1日于北京望京花园

## 前 言

在我国,课堂教学是大多数英语学习者学习外语的主要途径,交际教学法已经在我国外语课堂应用多年,但许多教师和研究者发现,交际教学法的一个局限是学习者过于关注意义的表达,而忽略了语言的准确性。反馈作为英语教学的一种重要方式,能够通过师生互动的交流过程引导学生注意到目标语法形式,提高语言的准确性。

纠错性反馈因其在教学实践中的广泛应用,引起了学者的关注。研究者从认知心理学、语言学及二语习得等多个学科对反馈的理论基础进行了阐述。纠错性反馈能催生学习者对中介语和目标语的"认知比较",从而促进语言形式的习得,以及陈述性知识向过程性知识的过渡(Nelson, 1981, 1987; Tomasello & Herron, 1989; DeKeyser, 1998, 2001)。语言学理论认为纠错性反馈提供"否定语据",引导学习者注意到错误的目标语言形式,从而帮助学习者减少错误的产生(Gass, 2003; White, 1991)。输出假说(Swain, 1985, 1995)也认为,教师所提供的反馈能够促使学习者反思自己语言的准确性,从语义加工过渡到语法加工。研究者把纠错性反馈分为两种:一种是能够提供正确语言形式的反馈"重述"(recast),另外一种则是不提供正确的语言形式,而通过各种方式引导学习者自己注意到语言错误的反馈,即"提示"(prompts)。观察性研究显示,两种反馈所引发的接纳和修复比率不同,而对两者对目标语法形式习得的有效性,学界还存在争议。

目前国外对二语习得领域的反馈研究已有三十年之久,成果丰硕,而 在我国课堂进行的反馈研究还很有限。鉴于目前研究的不足,本书在二语 习得及认知心理语言学理论基础上,采用观察及课堂实验研究等方法,对 我国外语课堂教师反馈对二语习得的作用进行探讨。

反馈的观察性研究通常采用 Lyster 和 Ranta(1997)的观察量表,对教师反馈和学生接纳进行统计。本书报告的观察性研究通过采用 Lyster 和 Ranta 的反馈观察量表以及 Spada 和 Fröhlich(1995)的交际法观察量表(COLT)对课堂反馈和交际性进行分析。研究结果显示,在所观察的英语课堂上,教师反馈频次与二语课堂相比要低很多,平均每小时只有六次反馈,这是由于课堂授课形式以教师讲授为主,互动机会较少。此外,学生在教师反馈后的接纳和修复比率都要高于其他教学环境,说明学生能够注

意到教师反馈所针对的目标语法形式。

根据 Skehan(1998)的双系统假说及 Pinker(Pinker & Ullman 2002)的过去式双渠道加工理论,本书的课堂实验研究提出新的假设,即重述为学习者提供正确语言形式,加深正确语言形式的短期记忆,因而对范例性的语言形式习得作用更加显著。而提示使学习者从长期记忆获取信息,并通过不断练习,掌握目标语法形式,从而对规则性的语言形式习得更有效。

本研究结果显示,提示反馈较重述反馈对规则过去式习得的作用更加显著,而提示与重述反馈对于不规则过去式习得具有相似的作用。此外,在笔试中,提示组的准确率在后测中显著高于控制组。这说明提示反馈与重述反馈相比较,能更加有效地纠正学习者语言中的形式错误,使学习者能够注意到目标语法形式并进行自我修复,从而实现目标语法形式的习得。两种反馈能够激发不同的认知过程。重述反馈为学习者提供正确的语言形式,加强学习者对目标语言范式的记忆,而提示性反馈促使学习者重新分析自己的中介语系统,从而获得目标语法形式的发展,能够引发更加系统和更深层次的认知加工。

本研究的另一个发现是,聚焦形式的语言训练可以使学生在以意义为中心的语境下运用目标语法形式,从而使学生语言的准确性和流利性同时得到发展。而这种从关注形式到关注意义的过渡可以加强长期记忆中目标语法形式与意义之间的联结,使之前部分掌握而无法准确使用的形式在真实的互动情境中得到运用,从而使抽象的陈述性语法知识转换成能够在交流中熟练应用的过程性知识,使学生能够在真实的交际场景中正确流利地使用所习得的语言形式。

本研究得到了加拿大 McGill 大学 Roy Lyster 教授的悉心指导,也感谢 东北师范大学林正军教授的帮助及参加本研究的师生的支持。本研究的出版还得到了对外经济贸易大学王立非教授的帮助。真诚感谢对外经济贸易大学出版社宋海玲老师和李丽老师。本研究为教育部人文社会科学基金青年项目(11YJC740133)的部分成果。本书的出版得到对外经济贸易大学 英语学院学术基金资助,特此致谢!

### **Table of Contents**

#### **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Form-focused Instruction
- 1.2 Feedback and Second Language Learning
- 1.3 Definition and Terminology
- 1.4 Research Questions
- 1.5 Outline

# CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON THE ROLE OF FEEDBACK IN SLA

- 2.1 The Role of Input and Output in SLA
  - 2.1.1 Definition of Types of Evidence
  - 2.1.2 Krashen's Input Hypothesis
  - 2.1.3 Swain's Output Hypothesis
  - 2.1.4 Psycholinguistic Rationale for the Output Hypothesis
- 2.2 Attention, Awareness, and the Noticing Hypothesis
  - 2.2.1 Schmidt's Noticing Hypothesis
  - 2.2.2 Conditions for "Noticing" and the Role of Instruction
- 2.3 Feedback and Its Functions in Second Language Acquisition
  - 2.3.1 Feedback Classification
  - 2.3.2 Types of Evidence that Feedback Provides
- 2.4 Theoretical Framework on the Relative Efficacy of

#### Feedback

- 2.4.1 The Interaction Hypothesis
- 2.4.2 Anderson's ACT Theory
- 2.4.3 Alternative Theories of Language Representation
- 2.4.4 Skehan's Dual-Mode System Hypothesis

- 2.4.5 Pedagogical Implications of the Dual-Mode System Hypothesis
- 2.4.6 The Distinct Functions of Recasts and Prompts Summary

#### CHAPTER 3 OBERSERVATIONAL STUDIES ON FEEDBACK

- 3.1 Classroom Observational Studies on Feedback
- 3.2 Feedback Studies in Foreign Language Context
- 3.3 An Observational Study on Feedback and Uptake in Chinese EFL Classrooms
  - 3.3.1 Research Questions
  - 3.3.2 Research Methodology
  - 3.3.3 Results
  - 3.3.4 Discussion
  - 3.3.5 Conclusion

# CHAPTER 4 EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK

- 4.1 General Effect of Feedback in SLA
- 4.2 Empirical Studies on the Relative Efficacy of Feedback
  - 4.2.1 The Effect of Recasts in Second Language Learning
  - 4.2.2 Relative Efficacy of Recasts in Comparison with Other Feedback Types
  - 4.2.3 Differential Effects in Relation to Grammatical Structures
- 4.3 Summary of Empirical Studies on Feedback
- 4.4 Rationale of the Study
- 4.5 Research Questions and Hypotheses

Summary

#### **CHAPTER 5 METHOD OLOGY**

- 5.1 Research Design and Procedure
  - 5.1.1 Research Design
  - 5.1.2 Research Procedure
- 5.2 Research Context
  - 5.2.1 Participating Teachers
  - 5.2.2 Participating Students
  - 5.2.3 Operationalizations
  - 5.2.4 Target Structure
- 5.3 Treatment Instruments and Procedures
  - 5.3.1 Treatment Instruments
    - 5.3.1.1 Dictogloss Activity
    - 5.3.1.2 Question and Answer Activity
    - 5.3.1.3 Picture-cued Narrative Activity
  - 5.3.2 Treatment Procedures
    - 5.3.2.1 Instructions for the Prompt Group Teacher
    - 5.3.2.2 Instructions for the Recast Group Teacher
    - 5.3.2.3 Instructions for the Control Group Teacher
  - 5.3.3 Testing Instruments and Procedures
    - 5.3.3.1 The Oral Test Session
    - 5.3.3.2 The Written Test Session
    - 5.3.3.3 Questionnaire
- 5.4 The Scoring Procedure
- 5.5 Inter-rater Reliability

Summary

#### CHAPTER 6 ANAL YSIS AND RESULTS

- 6.1 Analysis of Classroom Transcripts
  - 6.1.1 Coding Categories and Procedures
  - 6.1.2 Results of the Analysis of Classroom Transcripts

- 6.2 Results of Analysis of Variance
  - 6.2.1 Data Set and Statistical Models
  - 6.2.2 Results of Mixed-model Repeated Measures ANOVA
    - 6.2.2.1 Results of the Oral Test
      - 6.2.2.1.1 Overall Past Tense Forms
      - 6.2.2.1.2 Irregular Past Tense Forms
      - 6.2.2.1.3 Regular Past Tense
    - 6.2.2.2 Results of the Written Test
      - 6.2.2.2.1 Overall Past Tense Forms
      - 6.2.2.2.2 Irregular Past Tense Forms
      - 6.2.2.2.3 Regular Past Tense Forms
  - 6.2.3 Summary of Results from Quantitative Analysis
- 6.3 Results of Analysis of Questionnaire Data
  - 6.3.1 Results of Analysis from the Background Questionnaire
- 6.3.2 Results of Analysis from the Exit Questionnaire Summary

#### CHAPTER 7 DISCU SSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Research Findings and Interpretations
  - 7.1.1 Recasts and Prompts
  - 7.1.2 Saliency and Explicitness
  - 7.1.3 Opportunities for Modified Output
  - 7.1.4 Feedback and Grammatical Structures
  - 7.1.5 The Development of Implicit and Explicit Knowledge
- 7.2 Contributions and Implications
- 7.3 Limitations and Future Research
- 7.4 Conclusion

#### REFERENCES

#### **APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A Background Information Questionnaire

APPENDIX B Examples of Treatment Materials

APPENDIX C Testing Material

# **List of Tables**

Table 3.1	Participant Organization (Percentage Distribution of
	Total Time)
Table 3.2	Content Focus (Percentage Distribution of Total Time)
Table 3.3	Content Control (Percentage Distribution of Total Time)
Table 3.4	Student Modality (Percentage Distribution of Total Time)
Table 3.5	Material Types (Percentage Distribution of Total Time)
Table 3.6	Uptake in Relation to Feedback in Chinese EFL Classrooms
	(Raw Number Distribution)
Table 5.1	Bio-information of Participating Teachers
Table 5.2	Bio-data for Participating Students in the Four Classes
Table 5.3	Quirk's Classification of Irregular Verb Classes
	(Quirk, 1972, p.111)
Table 6.1	Overall Distribution of Error, Feedback Moves, and
	Repair across Activities
Table 6.2	Distribution of Error, Feedback Moves, and Repair across
	Groups
Table 6.3	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Overall Past Tense Forms in the Oral Test
Table 6.4	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Irregular Past Tense in the Oral Test
Table 6.5	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Regular Past Tense in the Oral Test
Table 6.6	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Overall Past Tense Forms in the Written Test
Table 6.7	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Irregular Past Tense in the Written Test
Table 6.8	Group Means and Standard Deviations on the Use of
	Regular Past Tense in the Written Test

# **List of Figures**

Figure 5.1	Design of the Present Study
Figure 5.2	Sequence of Treatment Activities
Figure 5.3	Sequence and Versions of the Oral Tests
Figure 6.1	Group Means on the Overall Use of Past Tense Forms in the
	Oral Test
Figure 6.2	Group Means on the Use of Irregular Past Tense in the
	Oral Test over Time
Figure 6.3	Group Means on the Use of Regular Past Tense in the
	Oral Test
Figure 6.4	Group Means on the Use of Overall Past Tense in the
	Written Test
Figure 6.5	Group Means on the Use of Irregular Past Tense in the
	Written Test
Figure 6.6	Group Means on the Use of Regular Past Tense in the
	Written Test

## CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This book discusses theoretical issues related to corrective feedback from second language acquisition and cognitive psychological perspectives and investigates the effect of different types of feedback on the acquisition of English grammatical forms. The motive for this study grew out of my interest as a teacher and as a researcher in the pedagogical choices of communicative language teaching in the Chinese context. Specifically, the research was inspired by the tension between a prevailing favorable view of the communicative teaching method, the task-based approach in foreign language teaching stipulated by the Chinese State Education Development Commission and the ensuing mixed attitudes of both teachers and students regarding the implementation of this approach in the language classroom (Rao, 2002).

Some researchers hold an absolutist view towards communicative language teaching, claiming that the adoption of this approach will bring about positive effects (e.g., Liao, 2004); others cast doubt on the effectiveness and the practical value of this approach (Bax, 2003; Hu, 2005). Prior to arguing whether communicative language teaching is applicable in a Chinese context, the other related questions that need to be answered are: a) Which types of communicative teaching method would best fit the Chinese context? b) Does communicative language teaching imply a total abandonment of the teaching and practice of grammar? and c) What approach, then, would assist in the development of communicative competence without necessarily jeopardizing accuracy? All of these questions boil down to a balanced approach of integrating grammar instruction into communicative activities, an approach that