

**Элементы дискурс анализа для
обучения чтению
при подготовке к
международным экзаменам по
английскому языку**

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Проблема:

В экзаменационные материалы включены данные из разделов лингвистики, которые НЕ изучаются или мало освоены в школьных программах.

1. 5 видов речевой деятельности – spoken interaction
2. Phrasal verbs как элемент разговорного языка
3. Некоторые грамматические явления (e.g. used to vs. would)
4. Смысловые связи в заданиях на чтение строятся на основе теории дискурса и референции.



**В чем здесь
сложность
для
учащихся?**

Most students that don't have any friends at school get depressed or something because they feel lonely, down, and that nobody wants to talk to them.

(из образцов материалов **ГИА 2012**
с сайта «Просвещение»)

Most students that don't have any friends at school get depressed or something because **they** feel lonely, down, and that **nobody** wants to talk to **them**.

Who?

What exactly?

Как это
объяснить
учащимся?
Как это
отрабатывать
?

Когезия дискурс референция

Когезия - категория связности текста

Дискурс - анализ отношений между предложениями и высказываниями на микроуровне (см. Brown, G. & Yule, G., 1983). Дискурсом называют текст в его становлении перед мысленным взором интерпретатора. (В. З. Демьянков)

Референция - отношение между обозначаемым и обозначающим, между предметом и его именем. Отношение Р. изучается теорией референции (*Словарь терминов логики*)

Виды референции - где искать ответ на вопрос , как заполнить слово-пустышку? (they them

this it)

- **Anaphoric reference** (анафорическая Р, анафора) – указывает на референт в предшествующем контексте
X <-----< ? Teachers love flowers, this is a good present for them.
- **Cataphoric reference** (катафорическая Р, катафора) – интерпретация зависит от последующей текстовой информации ?-□ X And this is what I say-No!
- **Exophoric reference** (экзофорическая Р,экзофора) – указывает на экстралингвистический элемент, вне текста
«Тепленькая пошла....» « салат Оливье» “gentry” B&B
- **Endophoric reference** эндофорическая (эндофора) – информация, необходимая для понимания, находится в тексте (чаще всего, разбросана по нескольким абзацам)

Юридические тексты: we hereby testify....in accordance with the provisions of...as aforesaid....

- **Substitution** – субституция (замена слова, словосочетания или предложений)

I'll tell you this. I have found the magic doll.

- **Ellipsis** - пропуск в речи какого н. легко подразумеваемого слова, члена предложения

If youth knew; if age could (by Henry Estienne)

(как разговаривают друг с другом мужчины)

Какие типы референции здесь представлены?

Most students that don't have any friends at school get depressed or something because **they** feel lonely, down, and that **nobody** wants to talk to **them**.

Анафорическая
референция

Анафорическая
референция

Most students that don't have
any friends at school get
depressed or something because
they feel lonely, down, and that
nobody wants to talk to **them**.

Who?

Экзофорическая
референция

What exactly?

Экзофорическ
ая
референция

Использовать ли эти термины
при работе с классом?

Как научить видеть типы
референции и использовать их
при подготовке к экзаменам?

**Picking up relevant bits of
information and
processing them**

Reading faster > previewing texts

- Choose a reading comprehension text with heavy vocabulary load
- Write the gapped sentences on the board
- 1-4 multiple choice vocabulary underneath
- Fill the words in (*make the distractors vocabulary useful)
- Fill in
- Read the text

Problems that candidates face

- **Not familiar with different kinds of texts and sources**
- **The speed of reading in a real-life exam situation**
- **The vocabulary load**
- **Using only one reading strategy**
- **No criteria for right /or wrong choices->no justification**

True/False statements about the text

Education UK styl

Going on to further (college) or higher (university) education is quite common in the UK. Most universities and colleges do not have entrance examinations. Students are accepted if they get the necessary grades in their GCSEs or A levels (school-leaving exams).

Many students take a year out (a gap year) and travel round the world or take a part-time or temporary job before they go to university or college.

Most students in the UK do not live at home. They often choose to go and study in another town or city. In the first year, many live in a 'hall of residence' (student accommodation which can be self-catering, or with food provided). After that, many prefer to rent a room or a flat with other students.

A large number of overseas students study in Britain. Most universities and colleges run language courses to help students study academic subjects in English.

Nowadays there is an exciting choice of subjects to choose from. You can even choose to study commercial (pop) music or the environment!



Students in col
qualifications te
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examinations. S
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university, such
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students.

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1 Read the text about education in the UK and decide if these statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

- 1 Students need A levels to go to university.
- 2 Most university students in the UK live at home.
- 3 UK universities do not accept students from other countries.
- 4 Students need to pass their final examinations to get a degree.
- 5 Clubs and societies are very popular with students.

True / false statements
for
anticipation

The vocabulary load

- Practice materials as sources of lexical input
- Encourage dictionary use to build vocabulary
- Developing word attack technique to differ cognates esp. false cognates
- Sense and sensibility <-> сензитивность,
сенсорика

Разум и чувствительность

~~ЧУВСТВА И ЧУВСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ~~ * !

Useful tips What does 'it' refer to?

Bianca and Ricky don't talk to each other

But does it mean the end or will she forgive him?

*she it that these yours his another neither
the former the latter the above its some
in this way each such many?*

The class study a variety of texts and

- note down all the reference words
- connect them with the phrases/words these refer to

No criteria for right /or wrong choices->no justification

AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS

As car crime soars, DAVID ROWLANDS and CHRISTOPHER JONES plot the rise of car theft in Britain.

0 I

A million motorists leave their cars full up with petrol and with the keys in the ignition every day.

1

The vehicles are sitting in petrol stations while drivers pay for their fuel. The Automobile Association (AA) has discovered that cars are left unattended for an average three minutes—and sometimes considerably longer—as drivers buy drinks, sweets, cigarettes, and other consumer items—and then pay at the cash till. With payment by credit card more and more common, it is not unusual for a driver to be out of his car for as long as six minutes, providing the car thief with a golden opportunity.

2

In an exclusive AA survey, carried out at a busy garage on a main road out of London, 300 motorists were questioned over three days of the holiday period. Twenty-four per cent admitted that they 'always' or 'sometimes' leave the keys in their cars. This means that nationwide, a million cars daily become easy targets for the opportunist thief.

3

For more than ten years there has been a bigger rise in car crime than in most other types of crime. An average of more than two cars a minute are broken into, vandalized or stolen in the UK. Car crime accounts for almost a third of all reported offences with no signs that the trend is slowing down.

4

Although there are highly professional criminals involved in car theft, almost 90 per cent of car crime is committed by the opportunist. Amateur thieves are aided by our

own carelessness. When AA engineers surveyed one town centre car park last year, ten per cent of the cars checked were unlocked, a figure backed by a Home Office national survey that found 12 per cent of drivers sometimes left their cars unlocked. The AA recommends locking up whenever you leave the car—for however short a period. A partially open sunroof or window is a further come-on to thieves.

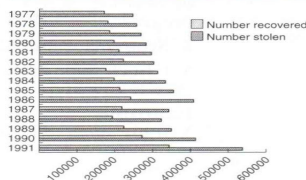
5

There are many other traps to avoid. The Home Office has found little awareness among drivers about safe parking. Most motorists questioned made no effort to avoid parking in quiet spots away from street lights—just the places thieves love. The AA advises drivers to park in places with people around—thieves don't like audiences.

6

Leaving valuables in view is an invitation to the criminal. A Manchester Probationary Service research project, which interviewed almost 100 car thieves last year, found many would investigate a coat thrown on a seat. Never leave any documents showing your home address in the car. If you have a garage, use it and lock it—a garaged car is at substantially less risk.

7

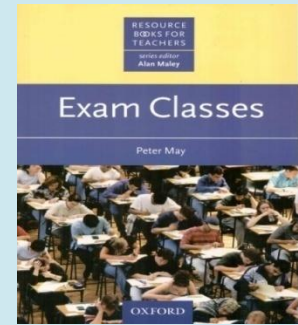


(Cambridge First Certificate, Revised 1996)

Matching headings to paragraphs

- Read the text
- Make up your heading=summarise the paragraph
- Match headings=paragraphs
- Underline the words/phrases that justify your choice

How to justify reading choices



- *There is a link between the word A and the phrase B from paragraph ...*
- *A and B are logically connected because A runs about....and so does B*
- *'these days' refers to ...so, I have chosen the heading №5, which says*
- *The phrase...makes a transition to the word...in the heading*
- *Let me quote..... I quote*

Что почитать?

- Толковый словарь Ожегова. С.И. Ожегов, Н.Ю. Шведова. 1949 1992
- *Вестник МГОУ. Серия «Лингвистика»*. № 4 / 2011

<http://www.vestnikmgou.ru/mag/2011/ling/4/st13.pdf>

(библиография)

<http://www.infolex.ru/PolDis.html> Демьянков В.З.

Политический дискурс как предмет политологической филологии

**www.injaz.ru – изучение
иностранных**

языков - > энциклопедии

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