
 $4 / F$
 اخبار كتابهاى درسى/ سيدبهنام علوىمقدم، رضا خير آبادى/19/ 19

18 /MN/ Sh. Zarei Neyestanak/ Books
27/ YV/ M. B. Mehrani/ An Analysis of ELT Research Trends in Roshd FLT $30 / \mu_{\star} / \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{B}$. Sadeghian/ There is More to "Language Pedagogy" than to...

35/ r / H. Azimi, Z. Kobadi Kerman/ English through Fun
39/ ץq/ J. Dorri/ My Contribution:Teaching Countries and Natoinalities
49/ \&q/ H. Abdi, M. Mohammadi/ Investigating the Relation between Learning Style... 56/ $\Delta \mathcal{F} / \mathrm{M}$. Beiki/ Brainstorming: A Useful Strategy in Teaching Writing...

64/ 9 \&/B. Hashemi, Sh.Khani/ Le verb et sa construction


## قابل توجه نويسندكان و مترجمان:










است. مجله از باز گَر داندن مطالبى كه براى چاپ مناسب تشخيص داده نمى شوند، معذور است.



وزارت إهزشو برورش



## مدير مسئول: محمد ناصرى <br> سردبير : دكتر محمدرضا مدير عنانى مسراب مدير داخلى: شهلا زارعى نيستانكـ

هيئت تحريريه:
هِرويز بير جندى ( استادِ دانشكَاه علامه طباطبايى)،




 واحد شمال)، سيدبهنام علوَى مقدم (عضو هيئت
 مشاوران هيئت تحريريه: سيد مسعود حاجى مرنى سيد آميد حسينى فرد (مدرس دانشگاه فرهنـئَيان)، نورانى الله قربانى (دبير زبان انگليسى شهر ستانههاى استان تهراني)
 طراح گرافيك: زهرا ا ابوالحلم




مدير مسئول:
امور مشتركين: ع| 11
http:// weblog.roshdmag.ir/fltjournal وبلاگك بيامنگَار: fltmagazine@roshdmag.ir
r...入9901を:

صندوق پستى مشتركين: 17090/111
شماركان: . . . . نسخه

چاپ: شركت افست (سهامى عام)











> و خصوصى است.













 اين هدف طراحى شده كه همكاران دان دبير تجربهاهماى آموزشى خود رادر قالبى ويريّه ارائه دهندن







 توفيق حاصل كند.

 كار خود را بر پايأ فعاليت انجمن اير ايران و و آمريكا بنا بنا نهاد كه





 ميان آمده است. يكى از تغييرات عمده در اهداف زان زبان آموزى اين است است

 كردن جوانان براى تحصيل در دانشگا داهماى آن آن كشور انجام













 بخش عمومى و خصوصى برای براى همه مهيا شميا شود. به رغم





 فراهم شده همسو و در مسيرى واحد بهكار كرفته شوند. تا تا





 در كانون زبان ايران با ما ها همكارى دارندا الـدا


 غيرفار سىز بانان نيز فعاليت مى كنيمه



 دانشجويان و همئ افراد علاقهمند با ها هر شغل و و سنى. نكتئ جأ جالب توجه اين اســت كه با همهٔ كستردگى و و تنوع مخاطبان، عمدهُ زبان آموزان ما دانشآموزند.

عنانىسراب: بهنظر مىرسد نهادی اينر چنينين با مخاطبانى


 مديريت آن سخن بكَوييد.










 صورت مى كيرد. همحرنين در بخش معاونت آموزشـــى و وتوسعأ

 نيازهاى اساسى كانون را مورد توجه قرار مىدهند.

عنانىســراب: نحؤا ارتباط اين بخشها با شعبههاى كان انون
 هاشـمى: در حوزء محتوا بايد عرض كنم در مراكز آموزشى
 زبانآموزى در خاور ميانه، تجربئ كانون زبان ابنا ايران است.
 زبان ايران شده و آموزش خود را كا كامل كردهاند و حالا زمانى كه

 توفيق كانون زبان ايران در اين زمينه است است

 ,را در جر يان تجربههاى خوب و و موفق در حوزه زئ زبانآموزى قرار

 مؤسسه آشنا كنيم.




 مشغولاند و اطاعاعاتى ديگر كه ما را دا در معرفى بهـتر كانون زيان زبان يارى خواهد كرد.

هاشـمى: من هم به نوبأ خود از حضور شـمـا در كانون زبان ايران تشكر مى كنم. براساس اسنا اسناد و مدار ك مو موجود، كانون زبان ايران كار خود را ااز ســال \&•ثا

 آستانئ • 9 سالگى مؤسسه قرار داريمه.




 برمى گردد. در آن زمان كانون زبان ايران بان با سـاختار مار محتوايىى،
 كانون پرورش فكرى كودكان و نوجوانان واكذار شد و با اهدافیى جديد و برنامههايى ويرّه، فعاليت علمى و و آموز شـــى خود را را آغاز كرد كه تا امروز ادامه دارد. شـايد براى ما كه مســئوليت اين مجموعه را بر عـر عهده داريم



 مشتريان كانون هم بر اين واقعيت صحه مى كَار ايرارد. در حوزء كسـترش شخدمات كانون زبـان ايران همر بايد بَكَيم

كسـترش موضوع آموزش زبان و زبانآموزى مؤثر بوده اســت،



 نيـازى ملى و بينالمللى وجود دارد، عقب نـانمانيمر. البته در ركنار




 ييش روى خود اسـتفاده كند و با ايجاد محيطى سـالمه، امن و

 است با رعايت همة شرايط و و دقت در ارائى محتواهاماى آموزشى، نظارت بر عملكرد استادان و عوامل اجرايـ و و ايجاد فضايى يويا
 كند. شــايد يكى از دلايل استقبال خانوادهما و حضور گستردر





 است، با يك فرد دانششامى و يا تاجر خيلى متفاوت استاست و بايد
 در نهايت بتوانيم رضايت زبان آموزان ر ادر سطوح مختلف جلب كنيم. همةٔ اين مسائل بر مسئوليتهانا و مشكلات كار مىافزايد
 است تا حد ممكن رضايت خاطر مخاطبان خود را جلب كند.
 كانون زبان هم هسـتيم و با توجه بها اهميت موضوع، برآنيّ آنيم در

 افراد بتوانند در سـطـر بين المللى توفيق بيشترى داشتهن باششند.




 ديَّران در سراســر دنيا به اثــتراك بَّذارد و وز كار خود بهرة كافى ببرد. ضمنــا بايد به اين نكته هم اشـارْ كنمى كه در طول اين جند ده ســل و در كنار هممٔ فعاليتهـاى جارى، موضوع فر رنـتًا ور

بابصورت مستقيم فعاليت محتوايى انجام نمىشود. البته اخيراً، با فال سازى هستههاى آموزشى - يُّوهششى در مراكز استانما

 طرحماى ييشنهادى و بازخور رمهاى خود را در خصوص محتوا و روش آموزش به ادارئ مركزى الرائه نمايند.
 منابع انسـانى ارتباط مسـتـتيمترى وجوى دود دارد و امور آموزشى مراكز، خدمات و برنامهريزى هاى آموزشـــى و نظارت بـ بر عملكرد

 مى يكير و بددليل ارتباط مستقيمترى كه هست، حوزء معاونت آموزشى اين مديريت و نظارت تر ا انجام مىدهد.

 و, مستمرى را براى نظارت دائم بر ر امور برقرار كند.

عنانى سراب: ملاكهاى حدافلى براى تأسيس يك شعبهاز كانون زبان ايران در كشور چيست؟؟

هاشمى: تأسيس مراكز كانون زبان ايران در استانمها براساسى
 سياستكّذارى-كه آفاى حاجيانزاده، مدير عامل كانون يرورش فكرى هم عضو آن هستند و رياست اين شورا يار ار بر عهده هارند
 مورد بررسى قرار مى كيرد. شاخصهايايى مانند جمعيت شهرى،
 مدرس و شاخصهاى ديترى تون امكان تأمين تجهيزا
 شاخصهايي هستند كه در تأسيس مراكز كانـانون زبان ايران در كشور مورد توجه قرار مى گيرند.

دشــتى: همانطور كه خودتان هم اشاره كرديد، كانون زبان


 بهخصوص بعد از پيروزى انقلاب اســامىى بهدست آور ده، آن را را

 به آموختن زبان دوم بهعنوان ضرورتى ملى و بينالمللى داشته است؟

هاشــمى: سؤال شــما مهم و اسانسـى است و شــايد لازمه ,رسـيدن به ياساخ يان ســؤال كه كانون زبان ايران تا جه حد در

خوشـبختانه اين محتوا و مواد آموزشى و تربيتى در فر فرهنگگ





 فر هنگگ بومى خودمان باشند.
 كه مسئولان كانون و اسناد بالادستى دارند، بها كَا كمانم با با اجر ايىى
 كه قابليت تعميم به ديكر مراكز مشابه را هم دم دارد.
 صدد عملياتى كردن آن هســتيد، بسيار ارزشماند استِ وتِ و نتايج





 كه كار منسجم، دقيق و مســتمرى در حوزئ درئ زبانآموزى انجام


 تا فعاليتهايتان به سرانجام خوب چهه پاسخى براى خوانند گان مجله داريد؟






 قابل تعميم باشد.
بالغــىزاده: همأ كروههايى را كه تعريــف مى كنيه، معمولاً براساس همان پنج اصلى است كه در طراحى دور مرهماى آموزشى Course design



 بيشـترى داشــته باشــند. بعد از مرحلهُ نيازسـنـجى، به دنبال

توجه به ظرفيتهاى بومى و اســـلامى - ايرانى مورد توجه تام ما ما




 فرهنگى فرزندان ما را تهايد كندي




 مراقبت مدام از فرزندانمان در مقابل آسيبهاى احمان احتمالى ناشى
 و برنامهر يزى شـــده، فعاليتهاى ما ما را مورد تهديد و و هجمه قرار

شايد مهممترين كارى كه در كانون صورت گرفته و بهعنوان يكى تجربئ ارزشمند هان

 است كه دارد انجام مىدهد


 لازم براى كار در كانون ندارد، وارد شود. از از


همم تاكنون نتايج خوبى گَرفتهايمى
 محتوا توجه به ســبك زند

 همين ارتباط، در معاونت پثروهشى و برنامهريزي





 ايرانى با ســاختارى مؤثر و ســودمند در اين حوزه، اپايهكذارى ايـى كنيهر

نمونهٔ تهيه شــده در كانون است كه در حد خود مىتواند مفيد و كاربردى باشد.






 هســتند. آيا كانــون زبان ايران در اين زمينــه كارى انجام داده

 پيدا كردها اسـتـ. در واقع، ما ســــاختارى را در كا كانون زبان ايران
 مخاطبان حركت كنيم. براى اين كار، با با اسـتـفاده از روشمهاى


 و به فرض، كســنى كه نيازهاى خـاص و و تخصصى دارند، براى

 پاسخّ كوى نياز مخاطبان نيز باشي












 همةٔ نيازها و علايق زبانآموزان در كشور را نشان نمىدهدل، يك
, Elementary و امنتشر مى منيم. در كنار اين يكى نشــريأ كاربردى همم براى معلمان داريم. ضمـمناً انتشار


منتشر مىشوند.

حسينىفرد: ســؤال ديگر من دربارة نامتناسب بودن منابع

 پيشرفته (Advanced) میرسد، الما چون كتاب مناسب سن
 مناسب بزر ركسـالان بخواند. آيا شــما تدبيرى انديشيدرايدايد كه كتابها و منابع مناسـب براى همه ســنـين و و سطوح در كانون تهيه و بهجاى خود تدريس شود؟

هاشمى: به نكتئ خوبى اشاره كرديد. اساساً يكى از مشكـلات





 داريــم كه تمام لغـات و اصطلاحات زبـان را در حيطهُ خاصى

رسـيدن به سـططوح خاص مجبور به كَراندن همأه سـطوح از






 مخاطب براســاس نيازها و خواستههاى آنان برنامهريزى و ارائه كنيم

 كه خيلى همم مفيد بودند. آيا چاپ و و انتشار اين نشريات استا استمرار دارد؟ ترتيب انتشار آنها چحكَونه است؟





 نشرئ Rainbow و در گروه سنى بزر گسال نشريههاى سطوح

سهر ابى: در كانون زبان يك وحدت رويه و همزمانى در شروع

 صورت مى كيرد تامطمئن شويم كه در در هر جلسئ آموزشى همى همان

 مسـتمر، فرايند تدريس را كنترل و در در صور ت نياز مدرس سانـانـان را را



 واحد عمل مى شود كه مثلا اكر دانشآموز آمى از از يك نقطهُ كشور به نقطهٔ ديگرى برود، مىتواند آموزش خو خود را دا در مقصد با همان سطح و درجه ادامه دهد.

عنانىسراب: سؤال ديگر من دربارة استاندار دسازى آموزشى اسـت. يكى از مباحث مطرح در زمينئن استانداردسازیى، تعيين


 سطوح آموزشى كانون از آن پيروى مى كنند؟


 را بهكونهاى بر كزار كرديم كه محتواى آنها با با سطوحى كه مثـا

 مىشود توضيح داديم كه اين سطح از ز زبان آموزى مطابق با با چهـ سـطحى در تعاريف و الكَوهاى بينا المللى است. البته خودمان
 علمى ميان اســتاندار دهاى موجود و استانداردهاياى تعريف شدئ بين المللى است.



 نيز برجستگى هاى خاصى دارند.

حســينى فرد: ســؤال ديكر من دربارهٔ نظــــام تربيت معلمان كانون است. آيا محتواى آموزشى طراحى
از توليدات بومى است يا از جاهاى ديگر اقتباس شده است؟ هاشمى: محتواى دوره تربيت مدرس كانون زبان ايران معمولاً

مىداند اما نمىتوانند مفهوم كلى و معناى متن را در كـ كنند. اين مشكل در كانون زبان ايران هم بود بوده است و البته ما ما تلاش كردهايم تا حد ممكن آن را كاهش دهر ديميم. در اين ميان، مطالب



 زبان آموزان اين است كه براى آموختن زبان و ورينى رسيدن به سطوح


 مقصود خود خواهند رسيد.




 كمترى سر راه مخاطبان ايجاد شود.




 همان چجيزى را كه قصد شــده اســت، تدريس كنند و آموزش دهند؟
 خاص خود را دارد. خوب است پاسخ اين اين سؤال را ا از آقاى دكتر سهرابى، معاون آموزشى و توسعأ منابع انسانى كانون بشنويم.

## اگر ما محتوا را مبتنـى بر ارتباط و با تأكيد

 بر چههار مهارت مههم اين حوزه تعريف كنيمه،
 مهارتهاى گَفتارى و شنيدارى باشدار آندا آيا

 و آيا سطح دانشى و آموزش همأُ معلمان ما طورى هست كه بتوانند مبتنـى بر اين دو

نيروى اثربخش و مفيدى نبيند، تأثير منفى بر روى كارش ايجاد



 بايد روندى تازه را در اين زاين زمينه كليد بزنيمه

 آموزش معلمان، بهخصوص آموزشهماى تخصصى، تمركز كنيمى


 مىرسد كانون زبان توانسته است معلمان خود را را متبحر كند اما ما آموزشهاى ضمن خدمت- كه بهطور پراكنـده ارا ارئه شدهاند - بها

 معلمان در ارتباطاند نظارت و آموزش تأثير بيشترى دارد.




 حدودى موفق عمل كرده است. نظر شما در اينباره چیيست؟ هاشــمى: به نكتتأ خيلى مرممى اشاره كرديد. بهخ بربى به ياد


 مى شد كه ريشأ داخلى در كانون هم نداشتند و مثلاً به موضوع ادامهٔ تحصيل و يا مسائل شخصى معلما مان بان برمى كشتىت. شـايد يكى از اشــكالات كار ما اين باشد كه وقتى مدرسى را را










 رشد در حوزء فردى و سازمانى افزايش دهيمـ.

آموزشهاى فشـرـرداى است كه به دو صورت اجرا مى مشوند. ما ما




 مثال، ما زمانى حتى براى مدِر سان حوزء كوان كودى دوره آموزشى
 مدرسان نيز طراحى و اجرا شده است.

 تخصصى را بركزار مى كنيم.

حســينىفرد: استانداردهاى اين دور هماى آموزشى براساس TKT داريد؟

## هاشـمـى: دور ههاى آموزشــى كانون زبان ايران، نيازمدورندن.

 بر كزار كردهايم. اصل اين اسـت كه در در كانون زبان مجموع دور هماى آموزشى , را براســاس نيازهاى احصا شده طرإحى مى كنيه و و خيلى تحت
 خودمان دريافت مى كنيم، كه مطلوب است.

عنانىســراب: بهنظرم خوب اســت كمى بيشـــتر بر همين



 مدر سان در موقعيت فعلى كانون چقدر است و و شما اين موضوع را اجگَونه ارزيابیى مى كنيد؟

هاشمى: نتش نيروى انسانى در عملكرد كانون مهرمر و اساسى
 و در جاى خود مههماند، اما سمهم معلم اساسى و وتأثير كذار است. معلمان ما خط مقدم مواجهه با مشترى و مخاطباند اند و بهاهمين



 اعتقاد داريم كه ســرمايدكذارى بر روى مدريـد
 اسـت كه بهر احتى بددســت نيامده اسـت. اكر معلم ما خود را



 او را تغيير مىدهند و از او در جايكاهمى كه شايسـتـه آن اسـتا استفاده مى كنند.
 روشهاى كارى كانون زبان ايران وجود دارد كه میتوان ان از آن آنها بهعنوان عوامل موفقيت كانون نام برد؟

هاشمى: پياســـخ دادن به اين سؤال دشوار است اما من سـى
 بيرونى اين اعتقاد وجود دارد كه ما دا در كانون زبان از از يكـ رئ روش



 خاص كانون كه طى ســال ها صا صيقل خور ده است. در در واقع، حالا


 بهكونهاي در تشكيلات خود اصلاح كرده است است و بارهمينين دليل اكنون مىتوانيم تصوير بســيار واضحى از يك روش ري آموزشى از سطوح پايين به بالا را ترسيم كنيمي در سـطوح يايپين روش ما تا حدى كا كاسيك است است و براساس

 مورد استفاده قرار كيرند. بنابراين، ما اين روش را راحظظ كردهايمو و هر پـ چه بهسمت سطوح




 Speaking و Listening


 مى شود.

بالغــــزاده: چون ما خودمان زبان آمـوز كانون زبان بودايمه،
 كه روش كانون زبان مؤثر بوده، اما واقعيت اين اسـت كهـ اشهاره

طبيعى اسـت كه اكر فشار كار زياد باشد، مسائل مالى نيروى

 سرمايهاى با عنوان نيروى انسانى متخصص و مؤثر شكل نخواهد كرفت.
خوشبختانه ما معلمانى داريم كه نزديكى به •ץ بال سال با كانون زبان همكارى داشتهاند و مايئ مباهات ما ما هستند، الما اما با معلمان



 تجديدنظر در اينباره نياز داريم.



```
                                    خود داشته باشند؟
```

هاشمى: بله، خوشبختانه اين سيستم وجود دارد و معلمانى






 براى ماندن تأثير داشته است.

زارعىنيسـتانك: من در طول مدت زمــان طولانىاى كه



 مدرسـان بهكَونهاى اسـت كهـ بتواند انـوا افراد را در جايكاه مناسب خودشان قرار دهد؟
 اصلى موفقيت كانون زبان ايران است. بهمهمين دليل، ضمن قائلم ائلم

 كانون مى شوند در جايگاه مناسب خود

 حد ممكن شخصيت و منش لازم بر براى كار با با كودكان رين را را داشته باشــد. يادم هست كه در دور الى حتى آزمونهان روان روانشناسى

مى كنم در بحثهاى موردنظر به جاهاهى خوبى رسـيديدايم كهـ








 زبانآموزى بهتر و مؤثرتر استفاده كنيه؟

سهر ابى: بهنظر من تننها روش براى رسيدن به چنين نتيجها

 كند؛ زيرا اصول و روشهاى خاصى در كا كانون حاكم است و و بها بهار
 تكرار كند، بايد از همان اصول و روشها استفاده كند. اصلاً اين

به موفقيتهاى كانون زبان ريشههايى دارد كه بايد بدان توجه
 اسـت كه ما روش تدريسمان را شنيدارى و كفتارى (ALM)



 اســتفاده كرده است كه ما ما هم آن را تأييد مى كنيمه و در كانون زبان هم از همين شيوه استفاده مى كنيهم. عنايت داريد كه هر شــيـيوماى شامل مهيارتمانها و اصول خاص


 كار التقاطى مى شود و نتيجأ خوبى نخراهو اهد داشت.



 مى يسندند و خيلى اوقات از زبان آنان نقل شده كه كانون از ما ما يك معلم موفق ساخته است.
ما در ســطوح بالاتر هم بحث روش روش ارتباطى را بيشتر مدنظر



 ما در انتخاب شــيوهها، موقعيت و شرايط بومى خودمان را را هم

 موجود، بهترين روش را بركزينيم.

هاشـمىى: در همان سـال • 9 آقاى پرابو در مقالهاش مفهوم





 لازم و توجه به شــرايط جارى و و تحولاتى كهـ در در اين حوزه

 جديد و متفاوتى به روشها و شيوههاى آموزشى هم داشتهايمه. عنانى سراب:از از حاضر ان بهدليل صحبتهانیاى خوبى كه آغاز شده است، سياسكزَار ور حَمان

بيشــتر اسـتغاده كرد. البته كانون زبان ايران وابسته به كانون يرورش فكرى است و زيرمجموعهة آموزشوبيرورش است. يعنى


 نها از باب تصصب و وابسـتّى صنفى، بلكه براساسن ارزيابيى هايى
 كشور است. بنابراين اكر اتفاق خوب و مؤثرى بيفتد، همـن آحاد جامعه از آن بِرْمرند خواهند شد.

 دانش و علاقهمند هم بسيار مؤثر است. من كمان میك منهر از اين تجربه و نكتئ مثبت، كه همان توجه به معلم و ونيروى انسـانى السـت، بايد اسـتفاده كنيم تا تا معلم ما بتواند با با ديافت آموزش


 ود ديگر مراكز آموزشى موفق در جريان است، در آموزشويبرور شا اجر ايى و ومكلياتى كند. يعنى بايد به عنوان يك نكتئه ميم به اين موضوع توجه داشته باثــيم كه هر قدر هم كه منابع آموزشــى ما فوقالعاده باشثند. معلم است كه در نهايت ميتواند با بتدريس مؤثر، كيرا و جذاب، موفقيت برنامهماى آموزشى را تضمين كند.

 بـدنبال روشها و شيوهمايى باشيم كه بتواند ما ما را به اهدافـان بربـاند. بعد از مشخص شدن اين موضوعات است كه مىتوان

سؤّال در مورد زبانآموزى در دانشًاه و آموزش عالى هم مطرح است و جدا از زبانآموزى، در آموختن مهار تهايـى مانمد نقاشیى
 عرض كردم. موفقيت در يك تجربة مشتر ك، مستلزم تكرار آن

 صورت كرفته و ونتايج مثبت آن هم وِجود داره، اتر ارارداى قوى
 حاجى حسينى فرد: :در سالمهاى قبل حرفهاياي كه كاه در
 آموزشوّورورش همكارى هايى هم داشــتهاند. لطفا در اين مورد كمى توضيح دهيد.
هاشــمى: بله و همان كَونه كه اشــاره كرديـــ، بِضى از اين

 فنىوحرفهاى همكارى هايى با آموزشويرورش داشتيهم و حتى
 كمان مى كنم سؤالات دوستان ناظر بر كار هامى اساساسي و اصولى

 نمى شود. قططا اتر كارشناسان و متخار انـان امر و مسئولان اين دو حوزه كنار هم بنثــينـنه، اين همكارى شدنى است و نتايج خوبى هم دارد. البته تشــكيلات كانون نسـبت بــهـ كليـت آموزشويرورش
 دانشآموزان نيسـت، الما شــايد بتوان در يك برانمانمَ ميانمدت يا دارازمـــت از تجربهماى كانون زبان ايران بهنفع دانشا إموزان


برعهدأ دانشگاه و چهه سهمى برعهيدة كانون زبان ايران و يا ديكر آموزشگاهماى باصلاحيت قرار مى كيرد.
 باشيم. يعنى اگر ما محتوا را مبتنى بر ار تباط و با تأكيد بر بر جهار اينار مهارت مهما اين حوزه تعريف كنيهر، بايد بيبينيما آيا اين ظرانـرفيت








 امر به خوبى فراهم شود و موفقيت آن همم در حدى قابل قبول تضمين شود.

بالغىز اده: بهكمانم در آموزشويرورش اسناد و استاندار دهاى


 موضوع كار را كمى سخت مى كند!

عنانى ســراب: البته به اين موضوعات توجه شـــده و فرض







 يكسانى حاصل شود. بنابراين، بايد تكليف برخا برخى قضايا از از همان











روى منابع و محتوا، آموزش معلمان و ديكر برنامهها بحث كرد


 جديت كانون در بحث زبان آموزى و و اهميت داد ادن به كار كارى است






سهرابى: بهنظر من از نظر مردم، ملاك موفقيت فرّ مرزندانشان





 نشــود، تلقى مردم و خانوادهها، اين خواهد بود كه فرزندانشان زبان بلد نيستند.






 نيازها تعريف و در مــورد نحوه أموزش برنانامهريزى دقيق انجام شود. سـهر ابى: نكتـــٔ مـهم اين اسـت كه حتى اگــر دانشآموز و



 يكى از دلايل استقبال از كانون زبان ايران اين است كه اين نين را برطرف مى كند.

عنانى ســراب: پس شــايد بتوان كَفت در همين جلسه هم







را بــر آن تحميل خواهند كرد. آموزش زبان در كانون همچچنين




 تأثير گــذارى كانون در دانشآموزان، معلمان و خانوادهما فراهم اهـم

## انجمن ايران و آمريكا












و جشنوار مها مىشد.

ديگَر فعاليت عمدهُ انجمن ايران و آمر يكا، تأسيس مر كز آموزش
 آموزشى در خيابان وصال شيرازی آموزش زبان انـان انتليسى را آغاز






 در آن زمان كتابهاى آموزش زبان بان بارويكردي آمر آميكايى تأليف
 پرورش فكرى كودكان و نوجوانان واگذار شد و همماكنون هم بها بها فعاليتهاى خود ادامه مىدهد.

پینوشتها
(Teaching Knowledge Test) ( دورة آموزش مدرسان زبان انتَليسى كه توسط
دانشگاه كمبريج تميهه و اجرا مىشود.

## 2. Larsen Freeman

3. Principled Eclecticism



تجارب بهنحوى مؤثر و عملياتى استفاده كرد.









 كشور است و بايد با جاهايى كه ظرينـي اسيت استفاده از آن آن را دارند،







 است كه دوستان در صحبتهايشان به آن اشاره كردند.

شايد مهرمتر.ين كارى كه در كانون زبان صورت ترفته و بهعنوان يك تجربئ ارزشمن هم قابل انتقال و استفاده است است، جـديت كانون در بحث زبان آموزى و اهميت دا دادن به كارى است كه دارد انجام مىدهد مان. ما در

 معلمان همر جدى باشيهم و اجاز ه ندهيما كسى كه توانايى لازم برای ای كار در كانون زبان ندارد، وارد شود. از اين جديت با علاقهمندى و پشتتكار هـم تاكنون نتايج

خوبى گرفتها|يمر

عنانىســراب: وضعيت هر مجموعهاى متناسب با شر ايط و هويت آن شــكل مى كيرد و اين هويـت از واقيت واقعيتهاى درونى
 برنامهاى استمرار نداشته باشد به نتيجئ قابل قبولى هم انم نخواهي رسيد و واقعيتهايى مانند ضروريات روز جامعه و سيستم خود


 هنر * رشد آموزش مشاور مدرسه \$ رشد آموزش تربيت

 زمين شناســى » رشـد آموزش فنى وحرفهاى و كار و دانش غ رشد آموزش پيش دبستانى

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { • • }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { •تلفن و نمابر: KI - NAr• IFVA }
\end{aligned}
$$

Features of the Third Edition:
A step- by- step approach guides students seamlessly through the process of writing.

- Clear, succinct explanations help students to understand and apply key cocepts and rules.
- Numerous models and varied practice support students at all stages of writing. - New instruction and practice in summary writing prepare students for academic work.
New Try It Out! exercises give students opportunities to assess mastery of new skills.
New self- editing and peer- editing worksheets motivate students to revise their work.


## The Longman Academic Writing

 SeriesLevel 1 Fundamentals of Academic Writing
Level 2 First Steps in Academic Writing Level 3 Introduction to Academic Writing, $3 e$
Answer Key
Level 4 Writing Academic English, 4e


## Books

## Introduction to Academic Writing

## Alice Oshima <br> Ann Hogue

Shahla Zarei Neyestanak


The Third Edition of Introduction to Academic Writing continues in the tradition of helping students to master the standard organizational patterns of the paragraph and the basic concepts of essay writing. The text's time- proven approach integrates the study of rhetorical patterns and the writing process with extensive practice in sentence structure and mechanics.



# سيد بهنام علوىمقدم 

عضو هيئت علمى و مدير كروه زبابنهاى خارجى سازمان يُوْوهش
Email: eng-dept@talif.sch.ir
و برنامهر يزى آموزشى
رضا خير آبادى


بركزار مىشود و مدرسان ميانى بهعنوان حلقئ واسط ارتباط دبيران سراسر كشور با كروه تأليف كتاب در در اين دور مها شا شر كت مى كنند و نمونئ تدريس موفق بستانه جديد ريد را در سطح ملى دري اشاعه مىدهند. در اين ميان، بستههاى آموزشى Prospect 1, 2 (پايههایى

 مورد بازنترى و واصلاح قرار كرفت. مســـلماً تدريس موفق بستأـو
 همحِنين كتابهاى پيشين اين مجموعها است. كروه زبانهاى خارجى دفتا دنتر تأليف همحون اين هميشه منتظر

 ملى و ارتقاى آموزش زبانهاى خارجى است.

در روند اجراى نظام جديد آموزشى ورويكرد دارتباطى خوديباورانه


 با بســتههاى پيشـــين دارد كها از آن جمله مى توان به ورود بحث دستور زبان و ساختار جمله ونيز نحؤ تو توليد آهنگ (Intonation) جملات اشاره كرد. بديهى است آشي آشنايى با شيوئ استاناندار د و مورد



 eng-dept.talif.sch.ir دور ههاى تأمين مدرس پايئ نمه نيز در تابستان سال جارى
more insights into and control over educational issues (Boostroom, Jackson, \& Hansen, 1993).
A further solution could be modifying the academic reward system (Mehrani, in press). As an example, for our context we can envision an academic reward system that would maintain a focus on theoretical research, while also promoting practical studies. Within such a reward structure, researchers would not have to follow only the "publish or perish" policy (Neil, 2008) but, for example, they would be paid for working with teachers on producing new educational insights and sharing research findings with teachers, administrators, parents and students (Gore \& Giltin, 2004). Or alternatively, researchers' academic profile would be evaluated, among other things, based on how much "off-campus grants" they annually receive. Tenured positions in academic centers could be given to those who are engaged in solving practical problems. These and similar changes in our academic reward structure would encourage university professors and educational centers to negotiate addressing pedagogical and practical problems.

Allwright, D. (1997). Quality and sustainability in teacherresearch. TESOL Quarterly, 31 (2), 368-370
Allwright, D. (2005). Developing principles for practitioner research:The case of exploratory practice. The Modern Language Journal, 89 (3), 353-366.
Bauer, K. Fischer, F. (2007). The educational researchpractice interface revisited: Ascripting perspective. Educational Research and Evaluation, 13, 221-236.
Benson, P., Chick, A., Gao, X., Huang, J. \& Wang, W. (2009), Qualitative research in language teaching and learning journals, 1997-2006. The Modern Language Journal, 93, 79-90.
Biesta, G. (2007). Bridging the gap between educational research and educational practice: The need for critical distance. Educational Research and Evaluation, 13 (3), 295-301.
Block, D. (2000). Revisiting the gap between SLA researchers and language teachers. Links \& Letters, 7, 129-143
Bolitho, R. (1987). Teaching, teacher training and applied linguistics. In V. Bickley (Eds.), Re-Exploring CELT. Hong Kong: Institute for Language in Education.
Boostrom, R., Jackson, P. W., \& Hansen, D. T. (1993). Com-
ing together and staying apart: How a group of teachers and researchers sought to bridge the "research/practice gap". Teacher College Record, 95, 35-44.
Broekkamp, H., \& van Hout-Wolters, B. (2007). The gap between educational research and practice: A literature review, symposium, and questionnaire, 13 (3), 203-220.
Brumfit, C. (1987). Communcative language teaching. Annual Review of Applied Linguistics, 8, 3-13.
Brumfit, C. (1997). How applied linguistics is the same as any other science. International Journal of Applied Lingusitics, 7 (1), 86 - 94.
Burns, A. (1999). Collaborative action research for English language teachers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Burns, A. (2005). Action research: An evolving paradigm? Language Teaching, 38, 57-74.
Clarke, M. A. (1994). The dysfunctions of the theory/practice discourse. TESOL Quarterly, 28 (1), 10-27.
Gore, J. M., \& Gitlin, A. D. (2004). [RE]Visioning the academic-teacher divide: Power and knowledge in the educational community. Teachers and Teaching, 10 (1), 35-58.
Han, Z. (2007). Pedagogical implications: Genuines or pretentious? TES OL Quarterly, 41, 387-393.
Huberman, M. (1987). Steps toward an integrated model of research utilization. Knowledge: Creation, Diffusion, Utilization, 8(4), 586-611.
Korthagen, F. A. (2007). The gap between research and practice revisited. Educational Research and Evaluation, 13, 303-310.
Kiyani, G. R. ,Mirhosseini, A., \& Navidinia, H. (2011). Foreign Language Education Policies in Iran: Pivotal Macro Considerations. Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning, 53, 49-70.
Lazaraton, A. (2005). Quantitative research methods. In E. Hinkel (Eds.), Handbook of research in second language teaching and learning (pp. 209-224). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
McKay, S. L (2006). Researching second language classrooms. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.
Mehrani (in press). Bridging the gap between research and practice: Voice of mediators. Journal of Research in Applied Lingusitics.
Mehrani, M. B. \& Khodi, A. (2014). An appraisal of the Iranian academic research on English language teaching. International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World, 6 (3) 89-97.
Mehrani, M. B., Samar, R. G. \& Behzadnia, A. (2012). Research on language teaching and learning in Iran: 2005 to 2010. Paper presented on May 2012 in The 1st National Conference on ELT in Iran, Islamic Azad University, Torbat Heydariyeh, Iran.
Moore, H. (2007). Non-Language Policies and ESL: Some Connections. TESOL Quarterly, 41 (3), 573-583.
Neil, U. S. (2008). Publish or perish, but at what cost? The Journal of Clinical Investigation, 118 (7), 2368-2368.
Nunan, D. (1997). Developing standards for teacher-research in TESOL. TESOL Quarterly, 31 (2), 365-367.
Ortega, L. (2005). For what and whom is our research? The ethical as transformative lens in instructed SLA. The Modern Language Journal, 89, 428-443.
Pieters, J. \& de Vries, B. (2007). Preface to the special issue. Educational Research and Evaluation , 13, 199-202.
Samar, R. G., Mehrani, M. B. \& Kiyani G. (2012). An investigation into the generalizability of quantitative research studies in Iranian ELT context. Comparative Language \& Literature Research, 3 (4), 193-213.
Shulman, L. (1997). Disciplines of inquiry in education: A new overview. In R. Jaeger (Eds.), Complementary methods for research in education (pp. 3-29). Washington, DC: American Educational Research Association.
and the use of technology in language teaching, collectively accounting for about $30 \%$ of all research studies. This mirrors one of the main missions of Roshd FLT, which is, improving language teachers' professional qualifications and skills.

On the other hand, teacher-students interactions, emotional aspects of language teaching, error correction and students' assignments are areas characterized by few research studies. A further noteworthy finding is the paucity of research studies on discourse analysis and English for specific purposes. Of course, this can be positively interpreted as some studies on discourse and ESP may not offer pedagogical implications that could be directly translated into teaching practice by teachers who are engaged high schools.
 supplonares such

 mearis sond tresseof technology in language

## all research studies

## Conclusion

This analysis revealed that Roshd FLT has been, at best, moderately successful in terms of addressing teachers' pedagogical concerns. Given the absence of comparative investigations into the content of other professional journals in the Iranian context, the researcher cannot comment on how these findings relate to ELT research studies in our national community more generally. Nevertheless,
compared to the findings reported based on investigations into contents of international journals including TESOL Quarterly, and Modern Language Journal (e.g. Benson, Chik, Gao, Huang \& Wang, 2009; Lazaraton, 2005) this finding is not surprising and reaffirms that our research is, to some extent, "dysfunctional" (Clarke, 1994) in addressing practical aspects of language education.
A number of suggestions have been proposed in the literature about how to address this problem. For instance, one solution is to promote alternative models of research such as action research, ethnography and teacher research. Influential commentators such as Allwright (1993, 2005), Brumfit (1987, 1997), Burns (1999, 2005), McKay (2006), and Nunan (1997) have variously articulated the advantages of these types of inquiries in applied linguistics. A common theme across these research models is the need to recognize and respect research and teaching as poles of the same continuum and the desire to work toward some form of partnership between teachers and researchers. Such a partnership is something that Bolitho (1987) identifies as the only way to answer some of the key questions about classroom language-learning and teaching.
Another strategy is to change the context of research studies. Shulman (1997) observes that in some educational research a shift in research sites from laboratories to schools and classrooms is evident. This shift of research context involves many changes, including researchers' concerns and priorities, and their conceptions of teaching (Gore \& Giltin, 2004). It also entails more collaboration between researchers and practitioners (Broekkamp \& van HoutWolters, 2007). When effective, such collaboration helps researchers to obtain
are frequently studied, but it is not easy to capture the complexities involved in pronunciation by simply using tests and questionnaires. Therefore, pronunciation is often put aside. In other words, in addition to their pedagogical significance, the easiness/difficulty of research topics might determine what kind of research to be conducted and with what frequency. This suggests that our research community is probably affected by what Lazaraton calls a sort of "wag the dog" syndrome (Lazaraton, 2005). That is, researchers do not decide what issues to work on, but the procedural easiness/difficulties involved in investigating various issues determine the researchers' research focus.
The proponents of problembased model of research, however, advise that researchers should draw the problems from the realm of practice instead. The underlying assumption behind this idea is that educational research should address practitioners' research needs

$\underbrace{48}_{4}$
+

## Discussion

The first noteworthy point in the results is an over-emphasis on reading skill. Granted the significance of reading skill in the Iranian schooling system, as it is the only language skill seriously considered and taught in Iranian high schools, one may speculate that devoting a relatively great portion of research space in Roshd FLT to reading skill rightfully reflects teachers' and the educational system's needs for more research in this area. Admitting that this finding can be assumed to have echoed, at least partially, teachers' voice in Roshd FLT, I would however, argue that the considerable discrepancies among the number of studies conducted on other language skills may draw our attention to some disguised, yet decisive, factors that have contributed to this imbalance.

One probable reason for this finding might be the procedural difficulties involved in, and the technical facilities required for doing research on other skills, particularly speaking. As a matter of fact, research on oral skills often necessitates technical equipment
such as language laboratories, professional microphones, recorders and players; it usually involves transcribing audio materials; it is very time-consuming in that research subjects are often instructed, studied and tested in a "one at a time" fashion; it is associated with lots of predicaments for controlling contextual intervening variables; and more importantly, it does not easily lend itself to metric measurement, and quantification. Conversely, studies on reading skill often reflect simple, one-shot research designs; frequent uses of standardized and prefabricated tests; and simple scoring procedures. These differences might be persuasive enough in tempting ELT researchers to opt out oral skills and choose reading skill as their research focus.
The same seems to hold true about language components. For instance, grammar and vocabulary are wellresearched, but scarcity of research on pronunciation is obvious. Thanks to the availability of many standardized tests and questionnaires, vocabulary and grammar

The articles were categorized by two raters (the researcher and a research assistant) based on a reading of the articles' abstract and methodology. If there were not an abstract, the raters read the article to determine the primary research area. Because some articles pertained to multiple coding categories, the coding rule was to categorize each article based on the primary topic. The primary category would then reflect the basic "take away," or significance of the article. The pilot study resulted in $73 \%$ agreement between the two raters. Based on the pilot study, the coding categories were refined; some topics were added in order to better describe the content of the articles and some topics were deleted because of ambiguity or redundancy. A second pilot study was then conducted with 35 articles which yielded 79\% agreement. Overall, these pilot studies suggested that the articles could reliably be coded with respect to the primary content area. This procedure was followed for categorizing all research papers. Inter-rater agreement exceeded $83 \%$, and in those instances when a rater was uncertain about
how to best code an article, the raters jointly discussed the article and made a collaborative decision.

## Findings

Emphasis should be made that some articles pertained to multiple research areas; however, the coding rule was to categorize each article based on the primary topic. Bearing this in mind, the analysis yielded in 23 content categories. Then, the frequency of each research area was tallied in order to calculate a frequency index for each research area. As Figure 1 shows, reading skill appeared to be the most highly researched area, taking 14\% of Roshd FLT research space. Teaching methodology, educational materials and vocabulary were also among the most popular topic areas, collectively accounting for $26 \%$ of studies published in Roshd FLT. On the other hand, research areas such as students' assignments, speaking skill, error correction, English for specific purpose, emotional issues appeared to have been rarely investigated, with each area accounting for about 0.5\% of the research space of Roshd FLT.


Figure 1. Percentage of published studies on various research areas
devoted to a sparse array of theories, that hardly ever fall into teachers' primary concerns (e.g. Universal Grammar, Minimalism, Connectionism, Processing theories, Differential Item Functioning, Item Response Theory, Genre analysis, etc.) (Block 2000; Han, 2007).
To solve this problem of irrelevancy, the literature suggests a "problem-based model of research" (Ortega, 2005). This model is originally proposed to bridge the gap between research and practice in mainstream education, and it presumes a mutual relationship between researchers and practitioners (Biesta, 2007). It emphasizes that, areas of research and the questions to be investigated should not be determined solely by researchers. Rather, in determining areas of inquiry and formulating research questions, practitioners' research demands should be taken into account so as to ensure the practical relevance of educational research (Bauer \& Fischer, 2007). Traditionally, much research is almost exclusively inspired by the scientific state of the art and the literature that reports it. The proponents of problem-based model of research, however, advise that researchers should draw the problems from the realm of practice instead. The underlying assumption behind this idea is that educational research should address practitioners' research needs (Pieters, \& de Vries, 2007). It basically envisages the starting and ending points of the researchpractice interface. Therefore, its main concerns is defining educational problems and the production chain of knowledge.

Against this general background, the present study intends to examine the extent to which Roshd FLT has undertaken to respond to practitioners' research needs by publishing studies
that relate to teachers' daily practices. In other words, the study intends to examine the extent to which the contributions published in Roshd FLT reflect teachers' research needs. To do so, the following research questions are addressed in this research:

1. What ELT research areas has Roshd FLT addressed during the last 13 years?
2. What is the frequency of published papers in each ELT research area?

## Method

To answer the research questions, this paper presents an analysis of the content of research papers published in Roshd FLT since 2001 (1380). In order to identify what ELT areas are researched in Roshd FLT, and with what frequency, a round of content analysis was carried out. All research articles, published in Roshd FLT during the last 13 years, were analyzed and thematically categorized based on their main area of focus. Within this structure, a number of published articles were excluded from the study. First, articles written in languages other than English (i.e. Persian, French and German) were not included, as these were not assumed to be written by ELT researchers and therefore, did not necessarily reflect Iranian ELT research trends. Second, only data-based articles that reported studies carried out in an Iranian context were analyzed. Book reviews and special edited columns were also excluded. In other words, the main goal was to get an understanding of the "regular" ELT research trends in Roshd FLT.
To carry out the analysis, a provisional list of research areas was first identified. To refine this coding category system, a pilot study was conducted on 30 articles.

## "Research is not used as a can opener is used" (Huberman, 1987, p. 589).

## Introduction

During the recent years Iranian English Language Teaching Research (IELTR) has been subjected to a growing wave of criticism for having little, if any, effects on language teaching practice (Mehrani \& Khodi, 2014; Samar, Mehrani \& Kiyani, 2012). One proposed solution to this problem is that researchers should be advised to publish their works in journals that practitioners probably read. Policy makers and administrators are also recommended to facilitate teachers' access to databases, internet portals, and research directories.
While by no means new, this idea of teachers' easy access to research has been taken up by various research bureaus across the country, as part of a larger attempt known as "knowledge production movement ". As such, dozens of academic English language teaching (ELT) research journals are launched and made freely available to the public. In addition, in line with "localization of science policy " researchers are encouraged to publish their studies in the Iranian local journals. Various research databases (e.g. www.sid.ir, www.isc.ir, www.magiran.com) are established in order to disseminate research findings among practitioners. Furthermore, numerous ELT-related conferences are regularly held at local, national, and international levels, where applied linguists are given opportunities to share their findings with language teachers.
Although the significance of these diverse and growing initiatives is acknowledged, their actual influence in making Iranian ELT a "research-based
practice" is not easy to admit. In fact, narratives of the field still reflect voices of dissatisfaction with the research-practice gap and the resulting minimal influence of IELTR on teachers' practice (Mehrani, Samar \& Behzadnia, 2012). Informal investigations show that in academic meetings, complaints are commonly heard about teachers' lack of interest in academic research findings. Researchers and university professors often criticize educational institutes, and public schools alike, for not being cooperative in getting involved in academic research projects. In addition, the temporal and physical distance between researchers and practitioners in educational meetings, and also the fact that ELT graduate students who have been engaged in the Ministry of Education often leave their jobs upon graduation are further indications of the gap between two communities of research and practice in the Iranian ELT profession.
Perhaps, this has to do with the fact that, thus far, the attempts made to bridge the research-practice gap have, too onesidedly, focused on how practice can be better linked to research outcomes (Korthagen, 2007). In other words, the emphasis has been on how to push practitioners toward a "research-based practice". Recent investigations, however, show that teachers' lack of engagement with research is not necessarily due to the inaccessibility of research, but mainly because ITELR often produces findings which are irrelevant to the practical concerns of teachers (Mehrnai \& Khodi, 2014). While teachers' pedagogical activities include a rich mosaic of concerns relating to learning, teaching, culture, language (both source and target), society, technology, and so forth, the majority of research space in ELT journals are

# An Analysis of ELT Research Trends in Roshd FLT 

Mehdi B. Mehrani,

English Department, University of Neyshabur
Email: Mehrani@neyshabur.ac.ir

در جريان ثرُوهشى كه گزارش آن پيش روى شماست، بيش از يكصد و نود مقاله تحقيقاتى منتشر شده در مجلئ رشا رشد آموزش










كاربردىتر شدن پَوْهشهاى آموزش زبان در ايران ارائه شده است.
كليدوازهها: پزوهش مبتنى بر عملكرد، تحليل محتوايى، گرايشهاى پزوهشى

## Abstract

In this study, over 190 ELT research papers published in Roshd FLT over a 13-year period of time were content analyzed. The analysis revealed that Roshd FLT's research coverage includes a wide range of areas including 23 general topics. Descriptive statistics, however, showed considerable discrepancies in research space devoted to various research areas. For example, while 14\% of research studies published in Roshd FLT are particularly devoted to reading skill, scarcity of research into speaking skill is quite evident. Similarly, while such areas as teacher education, teaching methodology, educational materials are well investigated, socio-cultural aspects of language teaching and more particularly educational policies are rarely researched. The underlying reasons behind these findings, along with a number of suggestions for improving the practicality of research studies in the Iranian ELT context are discussed.
Key Words : content analysis, practice-based research, research trends

She documents how in its referential and mythic dimensions, language performs and creates subjectivities that these multilingual speakers use to conjure alternative worlds and virtual selves, both in real life and on the internet. Teaching to the multilingual subject would mean capitalizing on the potential playfulness, heightened reflexivity and aesthetic sensibility of the increasing number of people around the world who, by choice or necessity, experience life in several languages. (97)

## 5.

## Personal Experience

For my sabbatical leave, I took my family to an English speaking country. The first week of our stay I took my four year old son to the city zoo. Approaching the monkey cage, my son sat on his knees and started barking at them. There were a few other kids, of different nationalities and speakers of different languages as it appeared, they did the same thing. The monkeys in the cage seemed liking the game. They joined, too. I frequently noted that in the pre-school and playground he used 'total physical response' and 'total physical initiation' to communicate with people he did not know their language. He learned how to play games, start relations, draw pictures, throw and catch the ball, mop the table, etc. before learning the necessary language.

## 6.

Why put the cart before the horse? Treating foreign language pedagogy as a school subject, taking it to language classroom inside a textbook, and presenting it as nothing more than
additional other labels to the familiar furniture of their old world is putting the cart before the horse.

Foreign language education and pedagogy is to enable teachers and students to find a fresh mode of expression to experience a new world next to their own. Foreign language education should help us to identify ourselves with another reality in addition to the one that surrounds us.

## References

Bever, G. T. (1974). Language and Perception. In A. G. Miller(Ed.). Psychology and Communication. Forum Series. Voice of America. 169-178.
Stevic, W. E. (1981). A Way and Ways. Newbury House Publishers. Massachusetts. 3-15.
the whole in your head. What does it mean to have the whole language in one's head? How can we do it? We take these questions later in the note.

## 2.

A high percentage of schools all over the world have at least one foreign language in their curriculum. A good number of fields of enquiry or knowledge, when radicalized and put in the school curricula,change their nature as natural language. Languages learned in the family context, or in the community, or in the work place keep many of their natural features of use and learning. A language radicalized for school curriculum is radicalized according to school and curriculum requirements. Language in the school program is forced for selection, gradation, presentation processes and made available for evaluation and achievement. Like a processed 'fastfood', languages lose part of their flavor when put in the textbooks for the pedagogy. This has deep implications. This is another problem with naturalization of language and language learning.

## 3.

E. W. Stevick begins his prize winning book, $A$ Way and Ways, with the following opening paragraph:

Some riddles have no final answers. A few answerless riddles are still worth asking.They are worth asking not for their answers, since they have none, but for what we do in struggling with them. (1981:3)

He adds: "My earlier conclusion was that success depends less on materials, techniques, and linguistic analyses, and
more on what goes on inside and between the people in the classroom... 'what goes on' is the presence or absence of harmony - it is the parts working with, or against, one another. How such a thing may happen within and between the people in a language course? If what reinforces your self-image contradicts or detracts from mine then mine is threatened, and viceversa, of course." (7)
Anybody who has been inside a classroom even for a short while agrees full-heartedly, that what makes most teachers and students happy and appreciative is not primarily what is taught or learned, but how this is done. Surely, nobody's self-image is threatened.

## 4.

C. Kramsch(2006: 97-108) in a preview to her forthcoming book on The Multilingual Subject quotes from an Arab francophone writer about language and identity:
"Quick, what does a Bedouin do when he loses his way at night in the desert? What stratagem does he use to find human habituation, and therefore find himself?...Taking his cue from the monkey, he resorts to a rather similar ploy: he starts barking (incredible but true) ... If there are any dogs in the area they will start to bark in turn and indicate human habitation to the traveler ... One must bark in order to find one's way; in order to become human one must first turn into a dog." (97)

She asserts that her book explores the experience of the multilingual subjects who learn a foreign language and use more than one language in their daily lives.


## The skeleton of the note:

- an outstanding feature of human perception
- foreign language pedagogy as a school subject in the curriculum
- many riddles have no answers
- how does a Bedouin find his way at night
- a personal experience
- why barking at the wrong tree


## The message of the note:

Putting a foreign language in the school curriculum and teaching it as a school subject may help us to deal with it 'scientifically'. We, however, pay a high price for that. We fail to experience it as a foreign language, language of others, and language of a new world!

## 1.

Thomas G. Bever (1974: 169) states:
"Many conventional linguistic rules exist
to help the language accommodate to the peculiarities of our habits of perception". One outstanding characteristic of human perception, he asserts, is that we tend to organize our conscious perception of the world in terms of the highest available level of organization. It is impossible to account for the perception of a whole object simply by adding together the perception of its individual parts. It is in this sense that some psychologists argue that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts."Taking an analytic approach to the description of a language and providing an answer to 'what a language is' may be a valid thing to do,but taking an analytic approach to language pedagogy is like putting the horse before the cart. An analogy may be found in the jigsaw game. Having all the small pieces is necessary to play the game, but to put them in the right place to recreate the picture; you need to have

3. What goes in the water black and comes out red?
4. You throw away the outside and cook the inside. Then you eat the outside and throw away the inside. What did you eat?
5. What can you catch but not throw?
(Check below for the answers.)

Crossword: SCHOOL CROSSWORD
Most of the words in this crossword have something to do with school!


CLUES ACROSS
5. A type of mathematics
7. Synonym of "class" in: "Each class lasts 45 minutes in our school".
9. To correct
10. Physical Education
11. Another word used to describe football, rugby, etc.
12. Common synonym of "ball point pens"
14. We've got to $\qquad$ this article for homework.
15. A small exam
17. Local Education Authority
19. If you're at school, perhaps you're in one now.

## CLUES DOWN

1. Another word for "homework"
2. Something to sit on
3. The man in charge of a school
4. A lady teacher
5. People who work in the school kitchens
6. Football, hockey and rugby are three popular varieties of this in British schools
7. Something essential for cricket or rugby
8. An original or new thought.
9. Short form of a common English name
10. Is this crossword $\qquad$ hard as the last one?

## Answers to the Funny Riddles:

1. Library
2. Stick
3. Lobster
4. Chicken
5. Cold

## References:

Communication Tips:http://brown.edu/about/administration/ sheridan-center/teaching-learning/effective-classroom-practices/classroom-communication/tips
Crossword: http://linguapress.com
Jokes: http://kickasshumor.com/c/5/funny-short-jokes
Quotable quotes:http://www.inspirational-quotes.info/ teacher-quotes.html
Riddles: http://goodriddlesnow.com/funny-riddles
Tongue Twisters: http://www.uebersetzung.at/twister/en.htm

with educational districts to assess their students' progress, to rank them..., honestly, to do business. They want to rank our school in the district, in the province. But based on what? Based on the scores they will get on sentence-based multiple choice tests!? To answer these items, my students need to know grammar! I have not taught them in such a way! Our school was ranked fourth in the district. The principal is a nice colleague. She understands me and my perceptions. But naturally, she is not happy. She wants the best results and I understand her. What should I do? I start to use grammar explanations, to make them focus on every sentence, to translate every single word. And of course these work for such tests. We don't play anymore in the class. We practice the same multiple choice items, with no context nor authentic materials; we practice for the next placement test. I'm not happy anymore...
Nafise Razi
Your ideas that should make a change, if needed.

## The New Textbook

I'm an English teacher. I tried the previous English textbook both as a student and a teacher and now, after 27 years, that book is replaced with a new one! I'm happy. This year, my students will learn English through communication, group works, and games. I'm very happy. My colleagues ask: "Is it possible? Do they learn to make sentences without any explicit knowledge of grammar?" But I' m happy. I want to help my students to be happy, too.
What a nice English course! Full of exciting conversations, role plays, games! My students like them. They are happy! They do learn! Unfortunately, there are some private companies who make contracts

## Teaching Tips: C ommunication Tips

To teach communicatively, a teacher first needs to be able to "communicate" with his/her students. Failure to communicate with the pupils will certainly breach any seemingly successful method of teaching whatsoever. The following is a list of suggestions for promoting communication with the students. Holding on to these tips can help you on your classroom procedure. Enjoy!

## "Communication Tips"

I. Verbal techniques help your audience understand what is being said:

1. Vary the speed and tone of your voice to keep your voice interesting to listen to.
2. Project your voice to be easily heard and to show confidence in what you are saying.
3. Pause to gain attention, emphasize transitions in material, and allow students the opportunity to digest information.
II. Non-Verbal techniques help your audience be receptive to what you are saying.
4. Maintain eye contact with the students and stand up straight to project confidence.
5. S mile to communicate that you value what you are saying.
6. Use movement to convey energy and enthusiasm but avoid excessive gesturing and distracting clothing, because they can divert attention from your message.
7. Project excitement and energy to capture your students' attention.
III. Media helps to explain complex ideas.

Use it to enhance, not distract, from your
message.

1. A chalk board or dry-erase board can allow you to be dynamic, and can be used to show a process unfolding or articulate the reasoning behind a derivation.
2. Slide presentations are useful for organizing a variety of visual, audio or animated information and can be used to emphasize key points and summarize ideas.
3. Videos and animations can illustrate dynamic processes and provide a sense of scale.
4. Audio clips can introduce a new voice into the classroom (often from another time/place).
5. Artifacts bring elements of the "real" into the class (e.g., books or pictures).
6. Handouts, whether paper or electronic, are an effective way to share detailed information and images with students.

## Websites / Weblogs

To continue our new section of introducing English teachers' websites/weblogs, Mr. Abdolreza Abdali, admin of "Koohdasht junior high school English group" has kindly sent us a brief introduction to their weblog. You may want to follow their weblog and enjoy numerous educational materials and points they have generously posted:
http://koohdashtenglish.blogfa.com/

Hello Everyone!
Koohdasht junior high school English group is basically designated for equipping junior high school teachers with new materials for teaching English. In this weblog, we believe that, just like the idea
elegantly."

- Lola May, 20th-century mathematics educator, consultant, and author
"The secret in education lies in respecting the student."
- Ralph Waldo Emerson, 19th-century

American poet, essayist, and lecturer
"He who dares to teach must never cease to learn."

- Anonymous

No Comment!



Any idea!? Send us an email and we'll let everyone know about your idea! (azimi.hz@ gmail.com)

## Jokes

1. 

Me: Should I get into trouble for something I didn't do?
Teacher: No
Me: Good, because I didn't do my homework!
2.

Wi-Fi went down for five minutes, so I had to talk to my family. They seem like nice people!
3.

Dad- Son, you better pass this exam or rather forget that I'm your father!
Son- Sure dad! Whatever!
$\sim 5$ hours later:

Dad- How is your exam?
Son- Who are you???
4.

Little Emma returned from the birthday party and her mother asked: "Did you say 'thank you'?"
"Well, no," replied the little girl. "I see, the girl ahead of me thanked her and she said, 'Don't mention it!' so I didn't."
5.

A family of mice were surprised by a big cat. Father Mouse jumped and said, "Bowwow!" The cat ran away. "What was that, Father?" asked Baby Mouse. "Well, son, that's why it's important to learn a second language."

## English through Fun

Hadi Azimi<br>Assistant Professor in ELT, Schools of Medicine and of Paramedical Sciences,<br>Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran<br>Email: azimi.hz@gmail.com<br>Zahra Kobadi Kerman<br>MA Student of TEFL, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch<br>Email: zahra.kobadi@yahoo.com

## The Note

Hi Everyone! How are you doing!? I hope life is treating you all well! And, of course, who may not be feeling great during summer!? Lots of free time to spend for ourselves, with our families, and definitely on our schedules lagged behind. I have always viewed summer as a refreshing bottom among the four seasons. It is long enough for us, teachers, to read and to prepare new materials for the upcoming academic year. Seize the "summer", then!

## Quotable Quotes

"We cannot hold a torch to light another's path without brightening our own."

- Ben Sweetland, Contemporary American author and psychologist
"We learn by teaching."
- J ames Howell, 17th-century AngloWelsh historian and writer
"The true aim of every one who aspires to be a teacher should be, not to impart his own opinions, but to kindle minds."
- F. W. Robertson, 19th-century British divine
"Education is the transmission of civilization."
- Will Durant, 20th-century American writer, historian, and philosopher
"There are three things to remember when teaching: know your stuff; know whom you are stuffing; and then stuff them

Are you $\qquad$ ?

Yes...
Are you $\qquad$ ?
No...
Step13. Do pair work based on the questions mentioned above.
Step14. Show the students the flags and symbols and review the countries and nationalities.
Step15. Also you can familiarize your students with the sounds of the letters sh, ch, fr, sp, br in words: French, British, Spanish, English by highlighting the letters.

It is highly recommended to use famous people's pictures such as Neymar (a

Brazilian soccer player), Messi (an Argentinean soccer player), Albert Einstein (a German Scientist), etc. who are known well to the students. Teachers can, also, use country flags to teach the countries and nationalities. Students should learn unconsciously via games, tasks and activities. We start moving from known to unknown so students feel comfortable in the classroom context. Moreover, to reinforce (practice) the new content, we can use pair work and group work (different interaction patterns). Students need time to practice the new language so as to master it. It goes without saying that the teacher should make sure that the majority of the students can perform the functions mentioned in the introduction as the objectives of the lesson.
some questions(e.g. this is Asia. Point to a country on the map and ask them "What is the name of this country"). Then you can tell them there are some continents in the world. You can introduce the names of the continents and some countries in each continent (e.g. Asia: Iran, China, Iraq, Pakistan... Europe: France, Germany, Italy, etc.) For teaching nationalities you can follow step 3 and what follows.
B) Ask some questions based on prospect activity number 1(e.g. what's your name? What's your phone number? What's your e-mail address?). Ask "What's your school address?" Tell them to imagine they have a friend from a foreign country. Ask them to select a country and be ready to say the nationality of their friend. Write the name of Iran and a foreign country (e.g. England) on the board.

Step 3. Repeat the names of Iran and Britain.

Step 4. Write the sentence "We live in Iran" on the board.

Step 5. Ask the students who can give an equivalent for this sentence.

Step 6. Write the sentence and underline the country's name and write the word country above it. Then underline nationality and write nationality above it.

Country Nationality
I live in Iran= I am from Iran = I am Iranian
My friend lives in Britain = He is from Britain $=\mathrm{He}$ is British

Step 7. Write this model on the board Country nationality

1. Mr. is from
He is $\qquad$
2. Mr is from
He is $\qquad$
3. Mr. $\qquad$ is
from
He is
4. Mr. $\qquad$ is from

He is $\qquad$
5. Mr. is from
He is
6. Mr. $\qquad$ is from
He is $\qquad$ .ww

Step 8. Teach countries and nationalities based on the model and the pictures that you use. (E.g. Neymar from Brazil Maroof from Iran - Rooney from England - Villa from Spain - Chan from China and Benzema from France).
Step 9. Choose photos of a number of famous people and give students some information about them. They should guess the name of the famous person. Step10. Ask questions about each photo. (Who is this man/woman?/where is he from?
-Is he from ....Country........?
-Yes ...
-Is he from .....Country........?
-No...
-Is he ......Nationality................?
-Yes...
-Is he ......Nationality.............?
-No...
Step11. Ask the students about the countries and nationalities. You say the name of the country and they say the nationality. Then change role.
Step12. Ask the students about their country and nationality.
Where are you from?
Are you from ?
Yes, ...
Are you from ........?
No...


## Mly Contrilbution



Editer: Jafar Dorri Jafar dorri@ yahoo.com
Jafar Dorri recieved his MA in 2007 from the University Tehran. He has been teaching English for 14 years as an EFL Teacher and teacher trainer. He has attended several local and international conferences and workshops.


The column entitled My Contribution is a recent initiative which is intended to be a forum for sharing lesson plans and procedures for classroom activities. Our assumption is that all teachers have original ideas for running their lessons which work for them. We welcome a contribution which reflects an original idea. Ideas taken from teachers' guides can be of no help unless they are sufficiently modified. The sign of an original idea is that it is a source of excitement and pride to the originator to the extent that he/ she would like to tell others how it works. You can imagine yourself telling your colleague in a very simple clear language how you carry out the activity in your class in a stepwise manner. As your account is procedural it follows a certain structure which is different from the structure of a research article. The column includes instructions which tell the reader how to carry out the teaching activities like the ones one can find in a recipe. In some cases specially in the conclusion part you
might want to provide a rationale for the activity by referring to the literature but this needs to be kept at a minimum.
It should be noted that a lesson plan is the blueprint of those teaching activities that are to be done in the classroom to teach the textbook content with the aim of achieving its objectives. Every teacher tries to plan the content in his/her own style so that he/she can teach systematically and effectively. You can see the detailed guidelines for writing My Contributionin in the box below.

## Your "My Contribution" should include:

a title, your name, affiliation, and email address;
a "Quick guide" to the activity or teaching technique;
no more than 700 words excluding the appendixes;
an introduction (i.e. overview) followed by preparation and procedure steps and a conclusion.
It should be:
in Microsoft Word format;
double-spaced with an extra space between sections.
pictures in place of text, wherever possible. If they do not use the computer, they should make sure they have at least four different color pens. Systems diagrams can help them visualize the links between parts of a system, for example major parts of the body. Replace words with pictures, and use color to highlight major and minor links.
This study might prove useful to both language teachers and learners because it might raise teachers' awareness concerning their own learning and teaching styles. It is known that most teachers tend to teach in the way they were taught or in the way they preferred to learn. Sometimes conflicts might arise because of a mismatch between the teacher's teaching style and learner's learning styles, which might have negative consequences both on the part of the learner and teacher.

It is the hope of the present researchers to investigate this study qualitatively to back up this quantitative study and it is also recommended to use other instruments like MBTI questionnaire to identify the learners' learning style.

## References

Borzabadi, D. (2000). The relationship between language learning strategies and major field of study, language proficiency, and learning style. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Allameh Tabatabei University, Tehran, Iran.
Brown, H. D. (1994). Principles of language learning and teaching. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
Carson, J. G., \& Longhini, A. (2002). Focusing on learning styles and strategies: A diary study in an immersion setting. Language Learning, 52(2), 401-438.
Clenton, J. (2002). Learning styles and the Japanese. Retrieved on October 15, 2002 on http://www.sussex. ac.uk/langc/skills/LearningStylesJapanese.pdf.
Cohen, A. D. (1998). Strategies in learning and using a second language. London: Longman. Cohen, A. D. (2005). Coming to terms with language learners strategies. Working paper No. 12.
Ehrman, M. \& Oxford, R. (1990). Adult language learning styles and strategies in an intensive training setting. The Modern Language Journal, 74(3), 311-327.
Ellis, R. (1989). Classroom learning styles and their effect
on second language acquisition: A study of two learners. System, 17 (2), 249-262.
Ellis, R. (2008). The study of Second Language Acquisition. Oxford University Press.
Hsiao, T. \& Oxford, R.(2002). ‘Comparing theories of language learning strategies: A confirmatory factor analysis,' The Modern Language Journal, 86(3), 368-83.
Keefe, J. W. (1979). Learning style: An overview. In J. W. Keefe (Ed.) Student learning styles Diagnosing and prescribing programs (pp.1-17). Reston, VA: National Association of Secondary School Principals.
Littlemore, J. (2001). An empirical study of the relationship between cognitive style and the use of communication strategy. Applied Linguistics, 22, 241-265.
Mohammadpour, S. (2008). The relationship between learning style and language learning strategy use among Iranian engineering students. Unpublished M.A. thesis. Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.
Myers, I. B., \& McCaulley, M.H. (1985). Manual: A guide to the development and use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. Plat Alto Consulting Psychologists Press.
Naiman, N. Frohlich, M. Stern, H. \& Todesco, A. (1978). The good language learner. Research in Education Series No 7. Toronto: The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Reprinted in 1996 by Multilingual Matters.
O'Malley, J. M., \& Chamot, A. (1990). Learning Strategies in Second Language Acquisition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
O'Malley, J. M., Chamot, A. U., Stewner-Manzanares, G., Russo. R. P., Kupper. L. (1985). Learning Strategy Applications with Students of English as a Second Language. TESOL Quarterly, 19(3). 557-584.
Oxford, R. L. (1990). Language Learning Strategies: What Every Teacher Should Know. Boston, MA: Heinle \& Heinle.
Reid, J. M. (1984). Perceptual learning style preference questionnaire. Retrieved on April 22, 2008 on http:// lookingahead. Heinle.com/fillinh/l-style.htm.
Reid, J. M. (1987). The learning style preferences of ESL students, TESOL Quarterly, 21(1), 87-111.
Reid, J. M. (1995). Learning Style in the ESLJEFL Classroom. Boston: Heinle \& Heinle.
Reid , J. M. (Ed.). (1998). Preface. In J. Reid (Ed.). Understanding learning styles in the second language classroom. (pp. ix- xiv). USA: Prentice Hall Regents.
Rubin, J. (1975). What the "good language learner" can teach us. TESOL Quarterly, 9 (1), 41-51.
Rubin, J. (1987) Learner strategies: Theoretical assumptions, research history and typology. In A. Wenden and J. Rubin (Eds.), Learner strategies and language learning. (pp. 15-29). Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
Rubin, J \& Wenden, A. L. (1987). Learner strategies in language learning. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
Stern, H. (1975). What can we learn from the good language learner? Canadian Modern Language Review, 31(4), 304-318.
Stern, H. (1992). Issues and Options in Language Teaching. Oxford University press.
Wen, Q., \& Johnson, R. K. (1997). Second Language Learner Variables and English Achievement: A Study of Tertiary Level English Majors in China. Applied Linguistics, 18(1), 27-48.
William, M. \& Burden, R. (1997). Psychology for Language Teachers: A Social Constructivist Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Willing, K. (1988). Learning styles in adult immigrant education. Research Series (Ed. David Nunan). Australia: National Curriculum Research Center: Adult Migrant Education Program.
probably keep them on the safe side.


All perceptual learning styles proved to affect language learning strategy use except group learning style. It should be mentioned that the correlations between the five learning styles and strategy use were weak ones.
The correlation between auditory, visual, tactile, and kinesthetic learning styles and strategy use was positive. That is to say, the stronger one possesses a learning style, the better strategy user he would be. Individual learning style, though, remained different as its correlation with strategy use turned to be a negative, which means that the stronger individual learning one would get, the worse strategy user he/ she would be. The findings of this part of the study are in line with Borzabadi (2000).

[^0]language learning strategy use and learning style among pre-university students. It was found out that just visual learning style reached the major status and the overall use of other learning styles was minor and also it was shown there was a significant difference between the learning styles' mean scores. The results of the study showed that most of the learners were medium strategy users. In this study all learning styles proved to affect language learning strategy use except group learning style. The correlations between the learning styles and language learning strategy use were positive but weak. In the case of individual learning style the correlation was negative. The findings of this study revealed the existence of a dominant learning style among pre-university students, the most important implication of this finding can be for teaching. Teachers should feel the necessity of investigating the dominant learning style of a class, a major field of study or other defined groups of students who learn English together and this would be of great help in adopting a suitable teaching style. For example the teachers can use the following techniques in the classroom:

- Use color, layout, and spatial organization in their associations, and use many 'visual words' in their assertions. Examples include see, picture, perspective, visual, and map.
- Use mind maps. Use color and
two variables, a Spearman correlation coefficient was not run.
For investigating the relation between tactile learning style and language learning strategy use the same procedure was followed. A Chi-square test was again conducted. The result showed that there was a significant relationship between tactile learning style and language learning strategy use, $p=0.02$. For investigating the correlation between these two variables a Spearman correlation coefficient was run again. The result revealed that there was a positive but weak correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient was 0.18.

For investigating the relation between kinesthetic learning style and language learning strategy use the same procedure was done. A Chisquare test was again conducted. The result showed that there was a significant relationship between kinesthetic learning style and language learning strategy use, p= 0.01 . For investigating the correlation between these two variables a Spearman correlation coefficient was run again. The result revealed that there was a positive but weak correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient was 0.22 .

The results showed that visual learning style was the most favored learning style and group learning style was the least though not the negligible one. If they use the visual style, they prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information and communicate with others.

They can easily visualize objects, plans and outcomes in their mind's eye. They also have a good spatial sense, which gives them a good sense of direction. The fact that group learning proved to be the least favored though not negligible would mean that although participants do not have difficulty implementing this learning style, this is the last resort to acquire something as they do not find team work a beneficial facet of learning.

Oxford (1990) defined learning strategies as "specific actions taken
by learners to make Iearning easier,
faster, more - onjoyahle enjoyable directed, more and more transferable to new situations The results revealed that most of the participants were medium strategy users. This result it may demonstrate lack of familiarity with the concept of using appropriate learning strategies, both on the side of students and their instructors as well as lack of specialized strategy use training in their language learning curriculum. It may also be due to their conservativeness in reporting themselves as extremes in the novel field. It means that ticking most of the items as 'sometimes' would most
those who score from 1 to 2.4 as low strategy users, those who score from 2.4 to 3.5 as medium strategy users and high strategy users would be those who score from 3.5 to 5 . To find out the magnitude of the participants' strategy use, taking a look at the frequency of people who are low, medium, and high strategy users would be enough. The results are summarized in table 2.

Table2. Language learning strategy use frequency

| Language <br> learning <br> strategy <br> use | Frequency | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | 18 | 13.64 |
| Medium | 86 | 65.15 |
| High | 28 | 21.21 |

As can be seen from the table almost two thirds of the students were medium strategy users and the rest were low and high strategy users.
To investigate the third research question, the researchers investigated the relationship of each learning style with overall language learning strategy use.

To investigate the possible relationship between auditory learning and strategy use, a Chi-square test was conducted. The result revealed that there was a significant

memory strategies, cognitive strategies, compensation strategies, metacognitive strategies, affective strategies, and social strategies. Having six subscales, this inventory evaluates the individual's general strategy use and also each of the strategy categories on a range of scores from 1 to 5 . And the bandscale Oxford (1990) provides for the inventory categorizes scores between 3.5 to 5 as high language learning strategy use, those between 2.4 to 3.5 as medium language learning strategy use and score ranging from 1 to 2.4 as low language learning strategy use.

## Procedure

In order to carry out the study, the researchers selected five schools in two cities. The learners were fully briefed as how to answer the questions; they were also given enough time to answer the items of the questionnaire.
To avoid any misinterpretations, the researchers translated the questionnaires into Persian. The Cronbach alpha reliability of the translated version of PLSPQ was 0.76 and the Cronbach alpha reliability of the translated version of SILL was 0.85 .

## Data analysis

Data analysis included the computation of measures of descriptive statistics for learning styles. In this study Chi-square test was used to investigate the possible relationship between the variables and the level of significance was set at $\mathrm{p}<0.05$. A Spearman Correlation Coefficient was calculated to check the magnitude of the relationship. For comparing the means One-Way ANOVA was conducted at $\mathrm{p}<$ 0.05 .

## Results and discussion

In this part, the results of the application of statistical procedures to the raw data
to investigate each research question are presented.

For investigating the first research question, the researchers implemented the learning style inventory which covers 6 learning styles. Each learner can get a total score of 5-25 on each learning style. The results are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Learning styles descriptive statist

|  | auditory | visua | indi- <br> vidual | group | tactile | kinesthetic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean | 17.23 | 19.76 | 17.1 | 16.11 | 17.58 | 18.22 |
| Std. | 2.22 | 2.56 | 3.01 | 3.23 | 2.93 | 3.02 |

The mean scores obtained for each learning style and the band scale provided by Ried (1984) that defines scores ranging from 5 to 13 as negligible, 13 to 19 as minor and 19 to 25 as major were studied. As can been seen from table 1, just one learning style can be considered as major and it is visual learning style and the overall use of other styles is considered to be minor.

To investigate the mean differences, a One-Way ANOVA was run. With the $p$-value of 0.02 and $F=21.25$, the difference between the learning styles' mean scores was significant.

To address the second research question, SILL was utilized according to which each learner can have a score out of 5 on his/her total strategy use. The band scale provided for the inventory defines

completed two self-reported instruments as part of the quantitative study: the MBTI-G (Myers and McCaulley 1985) for learning styles and the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) (Oxford 1990) for preferred language learning strategies. It was revealed that for each contrasting pair of the bipolar MBTI scales, the preferred learning strategy categories were in an approximately matched distribution. For Thinking-Feeling, the complementarity was nearly complete. The research findings indicated that learners' learning styles may significantly influence their choices of language learning strategies. Carson and Longhini (2002) investigated the relationship between language learning styles and strategies of the diarist/ researcher in a naturalistic setting. The study utilized Oxford's SILL and the Style Analysis Survey (SAS) to compare categories that emerge in the diary entries. The analysis indicated that the diarist's learning strategies were often affected by her learning styles. For example, the diarist, with a global learning style, always suspended bits of partly understood language until they formed a large pattern. The diarist was also aware of the difficulty of utilizing strategies not preferred by her styles. For example, the diarist was introverted and often felt uneasy when communicating with people she did not know well.

Method
Particinar ts
132 pre-university students participated in this study. The number of male and female students was 72 and 60 respectively. The age of the students ranged from 17-19 with an average age of 18.2.

## Instruments

For the purpose of this study two selfreport questionnaires were employed.

One for learning style which was PLSPQ (Perceptual Learning Style Preferences Questionnaire) designed by Reid (1987) and the other for language learning strategies which was SILL (Strategy Inventory for Language Learning) designed by Oxford (1990). PLSPQ is a $30-$ item, five-point Likert scale questionnaire. It has 6 subscales as follows: visual learning, auditory learning, individual learning, group learning, tactile learning, and kinesthetic learning. Each style has five items. The total score one may have on a learning style would range from 5 to 25 .
SILL is a self-scoring, paper-and-pencil questionnaire which consists of a series of statements to which students are asked to respond on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (never or almost never) to 5 (always or almost always). It consists of fifty items and according to Oxford it is designed to collect data on the six categories of language learning strategies:
main subcategories: metacognitive, cognitive, and socioaffective strategies. Cohen (1998) and Stern (1992) have also classified language leaning strategies the same way as done by the ones mentioned above.
Keefe (1979) define learning styles as "cognitive, affective, and physiological traits that are relatively stable indicators of how learners perceive, interact with, and respond to the learning environment" (p.4). Dun et al. (1989 as cited in Clenton, 2002) assert that learning styles include variables such as "individual responses to sound, light, temperature, design, perception, intake, chronobiological highs and lows, mobility needs, and persistence, ...motivation, responsibility (conformity) and need for structure..." (p. 56).

Reid (1995) asserts that learning styles have some fundamental characteristics, on which they are based. These are: every person, student and teacher alike, has a learning style and learning strengths and weaknesses; - learning styles exist on wide continuums; although they are described as opposites;

- learning styles are value-neutral; that is, no one style is better than others; - students must be encouraged to "stretch" their learning styles so that they will be more empowered in a variety of
learning situations;
- often, students' strategies are linked to their learning styles;
- teachers should allow their students to become aware of their learning strengths and weaknesses.
The scope and depth of learning styles vary because it seems impossible to limit a person's learning style only with a certain dimension, that is, it cannot be said that a person is only visual, audio or kinesthetic. Ehrman and Oxford
(1995) assert: "Naturally, not everyone fits neatly into one or another of these categories to the exclusion of the other, parallel categories (e.g. visual, auditory, kinesthetic)" (p. 69). This view is also supported by Willing (1988) who asserts that "at any period in the history of methodological fashions, there is usually the covert assumption of one particular learning style as basic. [However], what makes the current interest in learning styles new is that several different ways of learning are now held to be equally valid" (p.6).

In a qualitative study of 20 Foreign Service Institute (FSI) students, Ehrman and Oxford (1995) explored the relationship between learning styles and learning strategies through semi-structured interviews. Before the qualitative study, the subjects had already
questions:

1. What is the dominant learning style(s) of pre-university students?
2. What kind of language learning strategy users are they?
3 . Is there any relationship between learning styles and language learning strategy use among pre-university students?

Research into language learning strategies began in the 1960s. Particularly, developments in cognitive psychology influenced much of the research done on language learning strategies (Williams and Burden, 1997). In most of the research on language learning strategies, the primary concern has been on "identifying what good language learners report they do to learn a second or foreign language, or, in some cases, are observed doing while learning a second or foreign language"(Rubin and Wenden, 1987, p.19). The behaviors good language learners engaged in (Naiman et al., 1978) became the focus of research in the hope of making some generalizations about how to increase the efficiency of L2 learning and teaching.
The term language learning strategy has been defined by many researchers. Oxford (1990) defined learning strategies as "specific actions taken by learners to make learning easier, faster, more enjoyable, more self directed, more effective, and more transferable to new situations" (p. 8). Cohen's view (1998) is that learning strategies are "either within the focal attention of the learners or within their
peripheral attention, in that learners can identify them if asked about what they have just done or thought" (p. 11). Such strategies are usually contrasted with communication strategies, which are, unlike learning strategies, concerned with the production of L2 input, not its acquisition and internalization. Language leaning strategies are also contrasted with learning style due to their problem oriented nature. As mentioned by Brown (1994), strategies are used when a learner is faced with a specific learning difficulty, and his/her strategic approach may change in accordance with the nature of the learning problem faced, styles, on the other hand, are relatively fixed and do not change dramatically from one learning task to the next. Language Learning Strategies have been classified by many scholars. However, most of these attempts to classify language learning strategies reflect more or less the same categorizations of language learning strategies without any radical changes. Rubin (1987) divide learning strategies into three groups of learning strategies, communication strategies, and social strategies. In another classification, Oxford (1990) makes a distinction between two broad classes of learning strategies: direct and indirect. Direct strategies deal with "language itself in a variety of specific tasks and situations" ( $p$. 14) while indirect strategies are for "general management of learning" (p. 15). Direct learning strategies include memory strategies, cognitive strategies, and compensation strategies. Indirect strategies include metacognitive strategies, affective strategies, and social strategies. O'Malley and Chamot (1990) divide language learning strategies into three

Introduction
Since the pioneering research studies carried out on language learning strategies in the mid-seventies (for instance Rubin, 1975; Stern, 1975), there has been a growing awareness that language learning strategies have the potential to be a strong learning tool in language learning (O'Malley, et al., 1985). In spite of this awareness and in spite of much useful and interesting work which has been carried out in the intervening years (nearly a quarter of a century), the language learning strategy field continues to be characterized by confusion and no consensus (O'Malley et al., 1985). Ellis (2008) comments that "the study of learning strategies has been motivated by both the wish to contribute to SLA theory by specifying the contribution that learners can make to L2 learning and by the applied purpose of providing a researchinformed basis for helping learners to learn more efficiently through identifying strategies that 'work' and training them to make use of these" (p. 703).
Various definitions have been provided for language learning strategies. In general, these definitions refer to language learning strategies as operations, techniques, steps, processes, behaviors, or thoughts used by learners to guide, facilitate, and solve problems in their language learning and language use. However, one controversial issue in defining language learning strategies is the degree of learners' consciousness when using them (Hsiao \& Oxford, 2002). The definitions proposed for language learning strategies seem to suggest that they are conscious actions, but their use over time makes them automatic, i.e. unconscious (Oxford, 1990).
The notion of learning style, which
encompasses mental, physiological and affective elements, refers to 'an individual's natural, habitual, and preferred way(s) of absorbing, processing, and retaining new information and skills' (Reid, 1995; p.34). Reid (1998) theorized that whereas learning styles are internally based traits which are often not perceived or consciously used by learners, learning strategies are external skills often used consciously by students to facilitate their learning.

Some researches in EFL/ESL contexts have supported the idea that language learning strategies and learning styles are related to each other and the choice of learning strategies depends on the types of learning style which the learners possess and both of them contribute to language learning (Ehrman and Oxford, 1990; Ehrman and Oxford, 1995; Littlemore, 2001; Wen and Johnson, 1997).

In general, these definitions refer to lanquaqe learning strategies as operations, techniques, steps, processes, behaviors, or thoughts used by learners to guide, facilitate, and solve problem: in their language learning and language use

There are some studies on the relationship between language learning strategies and learning style in Iran (Mohammadpour, 2008; Borzabadi, 2000). But to date no studies have investigated this relationship in the pre-university contexts. Considering this fact the current study investigates the following research

# Investigating the Relation between Learning Style and Language Learning Strategy Use among Pre-university Students 

Heidar Abdi, PhD Student in TEFL, Urmia University
Email: h_abdi62@yahoo.com
Mohammad Mohammadi, PhD in TEFL, Urmia University




```
شر شتکن.)
بهطور متوسط از راهبر)
```





سبك ياد كيرى، استراتزّىهاى ياد كيرى زبانآموزان زبان پيشدانشگًاهى

The aim of this study was to investigate the relation between learning style and language learning strategy use among pre-university students. For this purpose, 132 male and female students were asked to fill out two questionnaires. One questionnaire for identifying perceptual learning style preferences and the other one for identifying language learning strategy use. The results showed that visual learning style was considered as major among participants and the overall use of other learning styles was minor and it was also revealed that most of the participants were medium strategy users. In this study all learning styles except group learning style proved to influence language learning strategy use. There was a positive but weak correlation between auditory, visual, tactile, and kinesthetic learning styles and language learning strategy use, but in the case of individual learning style the correlation was negative. The results of the study and their implications for language learning and teaching are further discussed.

[^1]than those groups that weren't allowed to shot down ideas and the groups with no instructions were the least productive. Clemens (2013) concluded that conventional brainstorming is based on the idea that you'll get fewer ideas when you let people criticize each other. But it has been shown that agreement does provide the brain with much stimulation. The results of the study emphasizes the point that we should revise our views toward brainstorming technique. If a problem is investigated from different perspectives it is more likely that new ideas are developed. In order to get the best results from a brainstorming session, discussion and criticism should be directed toward the idea, not the person. If any personal attacks come up, team leaders need to stop them before they derail the discussion (Clemens, 2013).

## Conclusion

## According to French

 and Rhoder (1992), writing can be regarded as a major component of the curriculum which is associated with creativity. Therefore, improving students' writing is the most important skill which EFL learners need to develop throughout their schooling.The use of the brainstorming strategy has a major influence on writing performance of EFL students. The brainstorming strategy implies that EFL teachers should move from a product- based approach to a process-based approach in teaching writing. Brainstorming contributes to activating students' thinking skills and creates ideas for a writing task (Maghsoudi\& Haririan, 2013).

## References

Alkhatib, A.B. (2012). The effect of using brainstorming strategy in developing creative problem solving skills among female students in Princess Alia University College. American International Journal of Contemporary Research, 2(10), 29-38
Alsamadani, H. A. (2010). The relationship between Saudi EFL students' writing competence, L1 writing proficiency, and self-regulation. European Journal of Social Sciences, 16(1), 53-63.
Bada, A.(1996). Language arts through ESOL: A guide for ESOL teachers and administrators. Florida Department of Education, Office of Multicultural Student Language Education. Retrieved from http://www.fldoe.org.
Bobb-Wolff, L. (1996). Brainstorming to autonomy. Forum 34(3),
Clemens, D. (2013).The Brainstorming session [Smart Blog on Leadership]. Retrieved from http:// smartblogs.com
Darling, C (2004). Guide to grammar and writing. Hartford, Connecticut: Capital Community College Foundation. Retrieved from http://cctc2.commnet.edu/grammar/ composition/argument.htm.
French, N., \& Rhoder, C. (1992). Teaching thinking skills. NY: Garland.
Honig, A. (2001). How promote creative thinking. Early Childhood Today, 15(5), 34-41.
Ibnian, S. K. (2011). Brainstorming and essay writing in EFL class. Journal of Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 1(3), pp. 263-272
Lee, S. (2003). Teaching EFL writing in the university: related issues, insights, and implications. Journal of National Taipei Teachers College, 16(1), 111-136.
Luchini, P. L. (2010). Evaluating the effectiveness of a complimentary approach to teaching writing skills. International Journal of Language Studies (IJLS), 4(3), 73-92.
Maghsoudi, M. \& Haririan, J. (2013).The impact of brainstorming strategies on Iranian EFL learners' writing skill regarding their social class status. International Journal of Language and Linguistics, 1 (1), pp. 60-67.
Oracle Education Foundation (2003). Process writing. Retrieved from http: www.thinkquest.org.
Osbern, A. F. (1953). Applied imagination: Principles and procedures of creative thinking. NY: Charles Scribner's Sons.
O' Brien, T. (2004). Writing in a foreign language: Teaching and learning. Journal of Language Teaching, 37, 1-28.
Rao, Z. (2007). Training in brainstorming and developing writing skills. ELT Journal, 61(2), 100-106.
Richards , J. (1990). New trends in the teaching of writing in ESL EFL. In Z. Wang (Ed.). ELT in China. Papers Presented in the International Symposium on Teaching English in the Chinese Context, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, Beijing.
Saskatchewan Education (1997). English language arts: A curriculum guide for the secondary level. Regina, SK: Saskatchewan Education. Online available at: http:// www.sasked.gov.skca/
Scholtes, P.R., Joiner, B.L. \& Streibel, B.J. (1988). The team handbook: How to use teams to improve quality (3rd edition). Place of publication: Joiner.
Smally, R.L., \& Ruetten, M. K. \& Kozyre, J.R.(2014). Refining composition skills: Academic writing and composition ( $6^{\text {th }}$.ed). Canada: Nelson Education.
Tribble, C. (1990). Writing. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Tangpermpoon, T.(2008). Integrated approaches to improve students writing skills for English major students. ABAC Journal, 28(2), 1-9
a sense of ownership, and will help all members participate in the brainstorming process actively. When students in a team contribute to decision making, they are more likely to support it.

## Osborn's Guidelines for

## Brainstorming

Osborn (1952) stated that "each of us does have an Aladdin's lamp, and if we rub it hard enough, it can light our way to better living just as that same lamp lit up the march of civilization" (p. 8). According to Osborn (1952, p.272), during a brainstorming session "criticism is ruled out" and "adverse judgment of ideas" must be withheld until later. On the other hand, "freewheeling" is welcomed. Additionally, "quantity" is valued .The greater the
feel more willing to bring up ideas without fear of criticism. He refers to a research which was conducted in the University of California-Berkeley where a psychology professor had investigated the optimum conditions for team creativity. The researcher asked students to make groups of five members and brainstorm ideas about reducing traffic. She told one-third of the teams to brainstorm in such a way that no idea is shot down. She told another third to come up with as many solutions as they can without criticizing each other's ideas. The other third got no instructions. The result of the study showed that the criticizers came up with $20 \%$ more ideas
number of ideas, the greater the likelihood of useful ideas. Finally "combination" of ideas helps learners understand how two or more ideas can be joined.

Clemens (2013) in Smart Blog on
Leadership mentioned that brainstorming sessions engender welcoming environment. As a result, participants
of view. She can start with a sentence containing facts she wanted to write about then develop a number of Wh-questions about each fact. After completing a list of questions, she can answer them then she can use the information generated to write an essay (Smally, et al.,2014)
Here's an example of a student's writing:
My uncle was laid off from his job at the hospital last month because of the recession.

1. Who is my uncle? What kind of person is he? What do people think about him?
2. What happened exactly? Who was present there? What did my uncle say when he found out that he was laid off?
3. Where did my uncle work? Where is this place? What did he do there?


## Why Should a Team do

## Brainstorming?

According to Osborn (1953) brain storming stimulates creativity, expands thinking and offers a wide range of options. Through brainstorming learners can produce a large number of ideas. Throughy motivating students to suggest any idea that comes to their mind; this technique can help groups develop many ideas quickly. Through the brainstorming technique teachers can balance involvement of all members and provide a convenient situation which can encourages everyone to suggest ideas. Thus, it will increase
designers in the field of Foreign Language Teaching is good ESL/EFL writing (Lee, 2003). Creating a text is difficult for most ESL/EFL students because the writing process needs a wide range of cognitive and linguistic strategies of which ESL/ EFL students are mostly unaware (Luchini, 2010). Alsamadani (2010, p.53) asserted that "EFL/ESL writing is a difficult, complex and challenging process. In ESL/EFL writing the difficulty and complexity is due to the fact that writing includes discovering a thesis, developing support for the thesis, organizing, revising, and finally editing the thesis for an error-free piece of writing". O'Brien (2004) viewed writing as the discovery of meaning and ideas. During the writing process, teachers help learners see writing as finding of meaning and ideas. Teachers can assist learners to explore their thoughts and develop their own writing. Thus, the writing process can be seen as a dynamic process (Tribble, 1990, as cited in Tangpermpoon, 2008). Rao (2007) used brainstorming techniques as pre-writing activity in order to investigate its effect on writing ability of students. The researcher found that students who had been trained in brainstorming techniques and used them regularly over a twelve - month period created noticeably better results in writing tasks. Likewise, an attitudinal survey showed that students who participated in this research project felt positive about the effectiveness of the brainstorming techniques. Smally, Ruetten and Kozyre (2014) in their book Refining Composition Skills considered brainstorming as a prewriting activity for writing and generating ideas as well as stimulating thinking. They instruct the students to follow the following special procedures for brainstorming:

First, start with a word or phrase and
for a set period of time write a list of ideas as quickly as possible and put down whatever comes to mind.

Then follow thoughts without looking back for organization. After the set time is up, look at the list for related ideas which may suggest a topic that you can write about.
Smally, Ruetten and Kozyre (2014) mentioned an example which shows that how a student should check the ideas to write about a physical description of her grandmother. As signified in the following example, at the first stage, the students has written down all the characteristics related to her grandmother, and then she has selected the characteristics which can express her grandmother's physical description.

Topic: My Grandmother's Physical Characteristics

| $\checkmark$ Small | Energetic |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Wrinkled | $\checkmark$ Skinny |
| $\checkmark$ Short | Drives old car |
| Slippers | Smells homemade cookies |
| Grows vegetables | $\checkmark$ Pony tail |
| $\checkmark$ Glasses | Light blue curtain in the kitchen |
| Clean clothes | $\checkmark$ Sports on hands |
| Apple tree | $\checkmark$ Twinkle in eyes |

## Free Writing

For this stage Smally et al. (2014) instruct the students to follow the following steps:.

First, set a time limit of 15 minutes.
Second, don't censor any thoughts and don't cross anything out.

Third, re-read what is written and look for interesting ideas that might be useful for writing.

Asking questions allows the student to see the topic from different points
they can think of a particular topic, then relate ideas together, and write summary of statements. Likewise, learner can use items in the lists and summary of statements to explore new ideas.
Questioning: According to Mogahed (2013) the way of coming up with a topic is to ask very simple questions such as Who? What? When? Where? Why? How? Answering these questions can help learners come up with a topic.

Clustering:
According to Tomlinson (1998) clustering is a pre-writing activity which helps the writer to connect ideas related to a single idea or a word.

## Interviewing:

According to Mogahed (2013) interviewing means talking with people who have knowledge about a certain topic so learners take on the role of an interviewer as they interview. This experience helps them learn to analyze people and events accurately.
Charts and story maps: For writing directions about how to do something, or for keeping a lot of different ideas in categories, charts are useful instruments. Likewise, for retelling books, plays or
stories, story maps can be used (The Oracle Education Foundation, 2003).

Webbing: According to Mogahed (2013), webbing offers learners a visual picture of how words or phrases connect to a concept or a topic. The teacher can make a list of the topics and builds a weblike structures of words, phrases and verbs which are offered as being connected with the central topics. Bada (1996) believed that webbing offers opportunities for the visual learners to recall the connections for later use.
Concept mapping: It shows the relationships among concepts. According to Bada (1996), concept mapping assists learners in envisioning how ideas are connected and how knowledge can be structured.
Flowcharts: Bada (1996) stated that this activity directs learners to discover details and specific points of reference; it also improves their organizational skills and help them in planning and writing outlines. Moreover, it enhances cognitive deyelopment and helps learners focus on relationships between ideas.

Venn diagrams: According to Mogahed (2013), they represent similarities and differences among concepts. It is made by using two or more overlapping geometrical figures (i.e. circles, squares, rectangles) which share an area in common.

According to Bada (1996) the Venn diagrams are beneficial because they offers an alternative form to process complex information and at the same time changes the learners' minds to higher reasoning levels.

[^2]
## What is Brainstorming?

Brainstorming is a technique to bring out the ideas of each individual and present them in an orderly style to learners in order to come up with a list of possible solutions to a certain problem (Maghsoudi \& Haririan, 2013). Brainstorming helps teachers respect different views proposed by their students. The major purposes of brainstorming, as a teaching strategy, include fostering communication skills, promoting thinking and decisionmaking skills, and cultivating students' opinions regarding different issues. It may equally be used in all key areas of learning (Humaidan, 2005, as cited in AIkhatib,2012).

Richards (1990) claimed that student interaction was an important part of developing the cognitive skills and brainstorming was an effective way of achieving this. Results of his study showed that students who were trained in brainstorming techniques were more efficient at generating and organizing ideas than the other students. According to Hoing (2001) brainstorming is the multiple thinking which includes the breaking up of old ideas, expanding the limits of knowledge and creating wonderful ideas.

Brainstorming strategy was introduced by Alex Osborn, an American advertisement company manager in 1938 as a result of his awkward traditional business meetings. Osborn (1959) proposed that groups could dual their innovative output with brainstorming. Strategies that could be followed to develop students' creativity and help them generate ideas are problem solving, attribute listing, morphological analysis, brainstorming, and checklists (Manktelow 2003,cited in Khalaf Ibnian,2011). According to Bobb-Wolff
(1996) brainstorming can be a useful tool in EFL classrooms. It can help learners generate ideas about how to improve their learning, thus it leads to learners' autonomy. Likewise, it improves the quality of learners' participation and production in class.

## Pre-writing Techniques

Free-writing: questioning, listing and clustering, designing word maps and scratching outlines are considered to be brainstorming strategies which can aid learners in writing compositions (Mogahed, 2013).

Free Writing:
According to Darling (2004) in writing classes instructors use free writing exercise at the beginning of each class for getting the brain in gear and help learners understand that all parts of their writing is not good and they have to learn to remove some parts of their writing. Saskatchewan Education (1997) considered free writing technique as an important factor which helps learners discover new ideas or gain insights.
Listing: According to Scholes (1989) learners use listing to remember ideas


# Brainstorming: A Useful Strategy in Teaching Writing to English Language Learners 

## Maryam Beiki

TEFL Department, North Tehran Branch Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran Email: maryam.beyki1248@gmail.com

 ط طر

 يشبرد توانايى دانش انموزلن نبود اطالاعات يا ايدمهاى
 كمك مى كند بر اين مشكل فلبه كنـند.
مهارت نوشتارى، بارش مغزى، مراحل

The aim of the present article is to introduce the brainstorming strategy and the way its explicit instruction can be useful in extending the students' knowledge. Brainstorming, as argued in this article, has a significant influence on students' writing performance. It is also suggested that EFL teachers should move from a product-based approach to a process focused approach when teaching writing since it can activate students' thinking and create ideas for writing compositions.

> writing skill, brainstorming, process approach to writing

## son corps

- Vivre une existence difficile
- Elle vit sa vie (elle fait ce qu'il lui plait)
- Regarder passer le temps,/ il passe beaucoup de monde ici/ passez votre chemin (allez-vous-en), passer la rampe.
- Jean est remonté dans sa chambre
- Jean a remonté une horloge.
- Il a tombé (enlevé) sa veste.
-Je vais tomber mon imperméable pour me sentir plus à l'aise!
- Elle est tombée par terre.
- Il a tombé tant d'eau cette semaine!
- J'ai tombé le masque après bien des années de faux semblants!
Ce qui se voit dans ces phrases n'est pas seulement le changement de l'auxiliaire mais aussi c'est la structure et le sens qui s'en trouvent profondément transformés, alors le changement de l'auxiliaire partant le passage de transitivité à l'intransitivité entraine une transformation de sens et de structure de la phrase.

Ce qui fait l'objet de cet article c'est l'étude du verbe comme pivot de la phrase et ses nombreuses descriptions. Cette étude bel et bien profonde essaie d'éveiller notre conscience à la présence des verbes dans les phrases et nous invite alors à mieux connaitre les différentes structures que possède un verbe. Un verbe actif peut être transitif ou intransitif. Parmi les verbes transitifs certains sont accompagnés d'un complément d'objet direct et d'autre d'un complément d'objet indirect. La plus grande partie des verbes actifs sont tantôt transitifs (directs ou indirects) tantôt intransitifs. Mais quelques-uns sont
transitifs ou intransitifs de nature, c'est-àdire qu'lls exigent ou ne peuvent pas être construits avec un complément. Parmi les verbes dits "transitifs", on distingue ceux qui sont immédiatement suivis par le COD de ceux dont le complément est introduit par une préposition. On s'était fixé, dans le cadre de cet article, de répondre à des questions concernant le rôle du verbe dans la transformation du sens et de la structure de la phrase; alors d'après ce qui vient d'être dit: Un même verbe peut jouer différents rôles au sein d'une phrase, que le sens d'un verbe sera différent selon la structure choisie, que certains verbes peuvent s'employer accompagnés ou sans préposition conformément à la structure demandée, d'autres verbes peuvent accepter la voix pronominale, et par conséquence le sens du verbe et de la proposition étant largement tributaire de la structure de la phrase. Alors il nous a fallu avoir recours aux différentes sources de langue, lecture des textes fortement riches en structures, tentation d'écrire des textes et bien d'autres moyens afin de nous rendre compte de toutes ces différences.

Le Petit Robert de la langue Française, 2009
André Gosse, Le Bon Usage, 13e édition, DeBoekDuculot, Paris, 2000
Colin Jean-Paul, Difficultés du Français, Le Robert, 2000 Grevisse Maurice, Précis de Grammaire Française, J.Duculot, 1969

Le Robert et Nathan, Grammaire, Nathan, Paris, 1995, M. Arrivé, La Grammaire d'aujourd'hui, Flammarion, Paris, 1986
Riegel Martin, Grammaire Méthodique du français, PUF, 2008
Sylvie Poisson -Quinton, Reine Mimran, Michèle Mashéole Coadic, Grammaire Expliquée du français, niveau intermédiaire, CLE International, 2004.
Wikipédia, transitivité en grammaire
انوري، حسن و و حسن احمدى گيوى، دسـتور زبان فارسى، انتشارات فاطمى،

- Elle bat les cartes (mêler les cartes).
- Cela ne plait pas à ton père.
- Naturellement, il faut que ça plaise
- Elle est montée se coucher à dix heures.
- Elle a monté ses valises dans sa chambre.
- Elle a monté l'escalier à toute allure.
- La mer monte.
- Je pense dons je suis (Descartes).
- Quand il pense trop, il devient fou(Sand).
- Qu'est-ce qui vous fait penser à cela?
- Penser c'est oser (Petit Robert).
- Penser une chose, en écrire une autre.
- Cracher par terre.
- Défense de cracher.
- Il a craché une insulte (proférer).
- Cracher le morceau (avouer).
- Le chien aboie.
- Il aboie un ordre (dire avec colère).
- Pierre grimaçait un peu à cause du soleil
- Il grimaça un sourire (manifester)
- II pleut.
- Il va pleuvoir des gifles(en avoir en grande quantité)
- Il travaille
- Il travaille le bois
- La cheminée fume
- Ill fume le cigare
au sens de "produire", "obtenir" et seulement à la 3e personne: La sentence sortit, sortissant, avait sorti, sortissait, son plein et entier effet (222, Guide pratique, Grevisse)
Vivre s'emploie transitivement au sens de "passer", de "connaitre par expérience", de "traduire en actes dans sa vie": après des nuits d'angoisse que je venais de vivre (H. Bosco).
- Il a vécu une existence bien dure (AC.).
- Vivre sa vie.

Certains verbes habituellement intransitifs s'emploient parfois comme transitifs, avec un COD exprimant la même idée que les verbes:

- Jouer gros jeu.
- Bien, aimez vos amours et guerroyez vos guerres (Hugo).
- S'il peut arriver à suer sept sueurs, il sera guéri (H. Troyat) (idem).

Les verbes intransitifs n'admettant pas de complément, globalisent les spécifications pouvant être exprimés par les compléments: ronfler, éternuer, bailler, tousser, récidiver, agoniser, boursicoter (= jouer à la Bourse), cabotiner, jeûner, etc. Toutefois certains verbes intransitifs admettent occasionnellement une construction transitive:

- Le chien aboie/ l'adjudant aboya un ordre.
- Le sommier grince / Il grinça (= dit en grinçant) de vagues menaces.
- Le feu crépite / le téléscripteur crépita (= afficha en crépitant) la nouvelle.
- Les bijoux scintillaient / le journal lumineux scintillait(annonçait en scintillant) à intervalles réguliers la nouvelle année.
- Il ne cesse de tousser/ Il nous toussa un discret avertissement (= il nous a averti en toussant discrètement).
- Ce chanteur a rapidement percé/ On a percé la cloison.
- Il pleure / il pleure toutes les larmes de
ou indirect. II ne s'emploie qu'avec des compléments circonstanciels.
- Les pommes tombent.
- J'arrive demain.
- Il meurt de faim.
- Les chiens aboient, la caravane passe.

Le sujet d'un verbe intransitif peut correspondre au sujet d'une phrase à la voix passive. Exemples:

La montre pend à son poignet = la montre est pendue à son poignet.

Le logiciel plante encore = le logiciel est encore planté.

Un verbe peut être labile, c'est-à-dire transitif ou intransitif:
La transitivité ou l'intransitivité ne sont pas des caractéristiques immuables du verbe et la plupart des verbes intransitifs, à l'exception des verbes d'état, peuvent (leur sens change alors) s'employer comme transitifs directs(Le Robert et Nathan, 340):
D'ailleurs il arrive que l'objet de l'action soit si nettement indiqué par les circonstances qu'il devient inutile de l'exprimer, le verbe est alors intransitif. Quelques verbes intransitifs peuvent, en devenant transitifs, avoir pour complément d'objet direct un nom qui, par sa forme ou par son sens, rappelle leur radical:

- Vivre sa vie.
- Dormez votre sommeil.

Un certain nombre de verbe stransitifs ne peuvent s'employer sans complément d'objet sous peine d'agrammaticalité: résoudre, remplir, habiter, découvrir, apercevoir, ... leur sens réclament que leur complément soit réalisé et spécifié. Si l'on excepte les verbes dont le sens varie avec la construction (La colle a pris/ Pierre a pris le livre) la plupart des verbes transitifs sont susceptibles d'être employés "absolument", c'est -à-dire sans
complément explicite et avec des effets de sens liés à cette absence. Deux cas sont à distinguer:

1. ou bien l'objet est contextuellement restituable, par exemple dans une conversation : je vois (ce que vous voulez dire) - je sais (ce que vous venez de dire) - répète (ce que tu viens de me dire) regarde (ce que je te montre).
2. ou bien l'absence de réalisation lexicale de l'objet permet d'identifier le procès verbal en lui-même sans autre spécification (il faut manger pour vivre et non pas vivre pour manger), mais avec divers effets de sens.
Un certain nombre de verbes ont une double construction, transitive et intransitive, correspondant à deux sens nettement différents ; autant dire que des verbes transitifs peuvent devenir intransitifs et vice versa, mais généralement le sens change plus ou moins (Grevisse, 136)
Exemples:

- Elle pleure depuis ce matin.
- Elle pleure son frère.
- Elle pleure sa jeunesse enfouie.
- Ils pleurent la mort de leur père
- Elle a pleuré toutes les larmes de son
corps (beaucoup).
-Martine culpabilise.
- Jean culpabilise martine.
- La porte ferme mal.
- Je ferme la porte.
- Le temps passe très vite.
- Passe ton baccalauréat, puis on verra.
- Je passe te voir ce soir.
- On passe nos vacances à la campagne
- Passez votre chemin (allez-vous-en)
- Il vit des jours d'angoisse.
- Il vit dans l'angoisse.
-Ça ne prend (= marche) pas.
-Ça prend (= nécessite) au moins deux heures.
-Son cœur bat.


##  <br> sont suivis d'un infinitif précédé d'une préposition:

## 1. verbe + infinitif

Ce sont les verbes comme faire, aimer, espérer, penser, prendre, pouvoir, savoir, vouloir, etc.
Ex. J'aime faire du yoga tôt le matin.
2. verbe + préposition + infinitif

Ce sont les verbes suivis d'un infinitif précédé des prépositions les plus fréquentes à ou de.
Verbe + à + Infinitif: les verbes arriver, apprendre, chercher, commencer, continuer, hésiter, penser, se mettre, tenir, etc.
Ex. Les étudiants commencent à écrire l'épreuve.
Verbe + de + Infinitif: les verbes accepter, arrêter, avoir besoin de, avoir envie de, avoir peur de, cesser, choisir, commencer, craindre, décider, etc.
Ex. Il commençait de s'intéresser à cette tâche.

## 3. verbe + COI (à quelqu'un) + de+ infinitif

Ce sont les verbes dire, écrire, conseiller, défendre, interdire, pardonner, permettre, promettre, proposer, recommander, etc.

Ex. Le médecin conseille à son patient (COI) de prendre les médicaments au bon moment.

## 4. verbe + COD (quelqu'un) +à + infinitif

Ce sont les verbes aider, autoriser, encourager, forcer, obliger, etc.
Ex. J'ai autorisé ma fille (COD) à faire du shopping.

## 5. verbe + COD (quelqu'un) + de + infinitif

Ce sont les verbes accuser, charger, convaincre, avertir, dispenser, excuser, féliciter, informer, prévenir, persuader, etc.

Ex. La construction empêchait les gens (COD) de traverser la rue.

- II faut féliciter cette étudiante (COD) de

Quant aux verbes transitifs, employés absolument, la non-spécification de l'objet, lorsqu'elle n'est pas compensée par l'information contextuelle, crée des sens dérivés intégrant le trait de l'habitude ou de la disposition; alors un verbe dit transitif peut se passer de complément explicite et donc se construire intransitivement:

- Il boit (= il est alcoolique).
- Il boit depuis qu'il est au chômage (le complément sous-entendu est "de l'alcool").
- Est-ce qu'on mange?
- Il mange (l'objet ingurgité, impliqué par le sens même du verbe, n'est pas précisé).
- Elle ne voit pas (elle est aveugle).
- Il voit (il possède le sens de vue).
- Je vois (ce que vous voulez dire).
- Il écrit toute la journée.
- Il ne faut pas dire, il faut faire.
- Les juges ont prononcé.
- Ce chien mord.
- Il fume (sous-entendu des cigarettes).
- Elle conduit (elle sait conduire).

Un verbe intransitif est un verbe qui n'est pas accompagné d'un complément d'objet, les verbes intransitifs sont ceux qui expriment une action ne passant pas du sujet sur une personne ou sur une chose, ils n'appellent pas de COD et suffisent avec leur sujet à exprimer l'idée complète de l'action (Robert et Nathan 335-336):

- La terre tourne.
- Il mange.
- Il boit.
- Il partira à l'aube.
- Il mangera bientôt.

Un verbe intransitif est un verbe qui n'a jamais de complément d'objet direct

- J'ai commandé à tout un régiment - Il a aidé à déménager.

Ici l'action passe indirectement sur un objet, cela veut dire que l'utilisation des prépositions est indispensable, le complément d'objet indirect est souvent introduit par une préposition: à, de, en, par , pour, sur, vers, ...):

- Cet enfant parle de sa mère.

Avec "à": Il a parlé à sa mère avec un ton désagréable.
Avec "de": Elle se souvenait de son adolescence.

## Verbe transitif à double sens

Un même verbe peut parfois être transitif direct ou indirect, mais généralement avec un sens plus ou moins différent:

- Il insulte les malheureux.
(Lancer des insultes à)
- Il insulte à notre misère.
(constituer une bravade pour)
- Il manque son but.
(Ne pas parvenir à toucher qqch/ qqn)
- Il manque à sa parole.
(ne pas respecter quelque chose)
- Il use sa santé (abimer).
- ll use de patience (avoir recours à).
- Aide-moi!
-ll a aidé à déménager.
- Il a manqué son train (rater, louper).
- Ils ont manqué à leurs devoirs (se dérober).
- Il a commandé un bon déjeuner.
- Il a commandé à tout un régiment (exercer une autorité sur).


## Verbe à double complémentation

Verbes transitifs doubles (appelés aussi verbes di-transitifs ou à double complémentation:
Le verbe se construit avec deux compléments dont l'un est généralement
direct et l'autre indirect. Autrement dit, ils expriment une action qui nécessite l'emploi de COD et de COI en même temps. Un verbe di-transitif est susceptible d'accepter simultanément deux compléments d'objets. Selon la théorie linguistique envisagée, ces objets seront appelés direct / indirect, ou primaire/ secondaire. Ce sont les verbes demander, donner, écrire, envoyer, expliquer, indiquer, prêter, proposer, raconter, répondre, etc. qui acceptent complément d'objet direct et complément d'objet second simultanément:
-Elle donne une pomme à son frère.

- Il interdit l'entrée aux curieux.
- Il a donné sa nouvelle chemise à un homme pauvre.
-Elles ont envoyé une lettre à leurs amis.
- Nous leur avons offert un cadeau.


## Verbes suivis d'un infinitif

complément
Certains verbes transitifs sont suivis directement d'un infinitif et certains

674). Les grammaires traditionnelles définissent le complément d'objet (direct ou indirect) comme "la personne ou l'objet sur laquelle passe (transite) l'action exprimée par le verbe et effectuée par le sujet". Cette conception de la transitivité est battue par de nombre contreexemples. Son inadéquation tient non pas à son caractère sémantique (encore que le sens de "passer sur" soit peu clair), mais du fait que le rapport instauré par le verbe entre les rôles sémantiques du sujet et du complément a été indûment assimilé à une action du premier sur le second, alors que ce peut être un rapport de localisation (le belvédère domine la ville, la fenêtre donne sur la cour), d'évaluation temporelle (II a passé deux semaines à la campagne), de cause à conséquence (son imprévoyance lui a valu/ causé/ occasionné bien des soucis), d'évaluation comparative (II ressemble à son père). Le sens relationnel des verbes est infiniment varié et différencié, il est naturel que les rôles sémantiques joués conjointement par leurs sujets et leurs compléments le soient aussi (Riegel, 218). Employées dans une acception formelle, les notions de transitivité et d'intransitivité caractérisent les différents types de construction du verbe. Cette question récurrente a été en substance abordée dans le cadre des ouvrages de grammaire, mais vu l'importance et la complexité de la question, nous avons essayé à travers cet article de réunir un ensemble de règles et de lois en vigueur en la matière pour en faire un article exhaustif, ce qui fait de cette recherche une nouveauté.

On parle d'une structure transitive lorsque le verbe a un ou plusieurs compléments. Un verbe transitif est un verbe accompagné d'un complément
d'objet ; les verbes transitifs sont ceux quii expriment une action passant (latin transire, passer) du sujet sur une personne ou sur une chose, ils appellent un COD et supposent une relation nécessaire entre un être ou une chose qui fait l'action et un être ou une chose qui la reçoit ou la subit (idem):
-ll mange une pomme.

- Il boit de l'eau.
-ll parle de son enfance.
-Le chat mange la souris.
- Paul boit du lait.
-ll parle à son voisin.
- Cet enfant appelle sa mère.

En grammaire, la transitivité, directe ou indirecte, est une propriété éventuelle des verbes qui désigne leur aptitude à accepter un complément d'objet. En français, la transitivité influence le choix de l'auxiliaire employé dans la conjugaison. Tous les verbes transitifs se conjuguent avec "avoir" (à l'exception des verbes pronominaux); c'est aussi le cas de beaucoup de verbes intransitifs, certains cependant se conjuguent avec "être" (Wikipédia).

La construction sera:
transitive directe si le complément (dit d'objet direct) est directement relié au verbe:

- Il a manqué son avion.
- J'ai commandé un bon déjeuner
- Aide-moi !

Ces verbes expriment une action qui passe directement sur un objet, ce qui veut dire qu'ils nécessitent l'emploi d'un COD (le Robert et Nathan, 332).
transitive indirecte si le complément (dit d'objet indirect) est introduit par une préposition:

[^3]Le verbe est certainement le mot le plus important de la phrase et il fait l'objet de nombreuses descriptions. La première consiste à savoir s'il s'agit d'un verbe d'action ou d'état. Les verbes d'action peuvent se présenter sous trois aspects : voix active, voix passive, voix pronominale. Après avoir défini la voix du verbe il faut préciser son sens. Un verbe actif peut être transitif ou intransitif. Parmi les verbes transitifs certains sont accompagnés d'un complément d'objet direct (construit, directement sans préposition) ils sont, alors, dits transitifs directs, d'autres sont accompagnés d'un complément d'objet indirect (construit indirectement, à laide d'une préposition) et ils sont dits transitifs indirects. La plus grande partie des verbes actifs sont tantôt transitifs (directs ou indirects) tantôt intransitifs - c'est-à-dire qu'ils peuvent être construits avec ou sans complément. Mais quelques-uns sont transitifs ou intransitifs de nature, c'est-à-dire qu'ils exigent ou ne peuvent pas être construits avec un complément. Parmi les verbes dits «transitiff», on distingue ceux qui sont immédiatement suivis par le COD de ceux dont le complément est introduit par une préposition. A travers cet article, nous nous sommes fixé comme objectif de passer en revue un ensemble de règles et de principes régissant le verbe qui pourrait aider aussi bien les étudiants que les apprenants du français à faire la part des choses : le rôle que pourra jouer un verbe dans la construction d'une proposition ; le changement de la structure d'une phrase selon le verbe et par voie de conséquence le sens de la phrase ; identifier les verbes transitifs(direct et indirects) et intransitifs, et leurs emplois absolus, ce qui rendra plus facile la compréhension d'une phrase partant le rôle que pourra jouer un verbe au sein d'une structure grammaticale donnée.
construction du verbe, transitivité, intransitivité, complément d'objet direct et indirect
"Auparavant, je ne parlais même pas mais aujourd'hui je sais parler quatre langues. C'est ainsi que je parle de tout ce qui m'arrive quotidiennement à mes amis des quatre coins du monde. Et à chaque fois, je me parle avant que je ne leur en parle".

En lisant hâtivement le texte ci-dessus, ce qu'on voit est une suite des phrases composées d'un sujet et d'un verbe répétitif, mais une lecture approfondie et attentive nous conduit à une distinction structurale de verbe qui se complète au fur et à mesure étant précédé d'un pronom ou suivi d'une préposition. La distinction de ces différences est fortement demandée afin de mieux comprendre cette langue douce et en même temps délicate. D'où la nécessité d'une maitrise de la structure verbale qui est ainsi développée:

1. intransitif (Je ne parlais même pas)
2. transitif direct (Je sais parler quatre langues)
3. transitif indirect (Je parle de tout ce qui m'arrive quotidiennement à mes amis des quatre coins du monde. / Je leur en parle)
4. pronominal (Je me parle)

Qu'est-ce qui fait la différence entre l'emploi du verbe "parler" dans les phrases ci-dessus? Y a-t-il un changement de sens et de rôle? Qu'en est-il de la structure des phrases? Un verbe peutil changer de rôle et de sens selon la phrase? Pourquoi appelle-t-on le verbe "pivot de la phrase"? En se penchant sur la différence structurale des verbes, nous nous sommes fixé à travers cet article de répondre à ces interrogations en abordant la récurrente question de la transitivité: A l'origine, la notion de "transitivité" était censée décrire un phénomène sémantique qui consiste en un passage (transition) de l'action accomplie par le sujet sur un complément d’objet (M. Arrivé,

# Le vertloe ett sta constructilion 

Behzad Hashemi, professeur- assistant, membre du corps professoral ál, université Azad Arak Email: hashemi 273 Q Yahoo. com
Shabnam khani, traductrice et enseignante de français
Email: khani. shabnam Q gmail. com


 ساختارى زبان فرانسه برطرف شود الز الز





 - آب ريخت. (لازم)/ او آب را به زمين ريخت. (متعدى)


## Le verbe et sa construction

## A- transitifs directs et indirects

B- transitifs doubles (di-transitifs, labiles)
D -Verbes intransitifs
E- Des cas particuliers


[^0]:    onciusion
    The present study intended to investigate the possible relation between

[^1]:    Key Words: learning style, language learning strategies, pre-university English course.

[^2]:    An important factor for teachers, researchers, textbook writers, and program

[^3]:    - Il a manqué à tous ses devoirs

