

Assessing Teacher Discourse in a Spoken English Proficiency Test

Odette Vassallo, Daniel Xerri & Larissa Jonk





- General English language proficiency
- An ESP-derived approach to language proficiency





A focussed approach converts the problem of language improvement from one of general proficiency to one of specialized contextual language use, which is likely to be more efficient in bringing about practical impacts on teacher classroom efficacy and student learning outcomes (Freeman, 2017; Freeman et al., 2015)

Target population



- Pre-service ELT teachers
 - who are L1 and L2 speakers of English
 - who completed a teaching methodology course
- ELT teachers applying for a teaching permit

SEPTT



- Spoken English Proficiency Test for Teachers
- Meant to ensure high levels of spoken English proficiency amongst English Language Teaching (ELT) practitioners
- Tests candidates' ability to use spoken English for a variety of functions, including conversing, explaining, presenting information, and giving instructions and feedback in a context specific to ELT (Vassallo et al., 2017)



Spoken English Proficiency Test for Teachers (SEPTT)

Centre for English Language Proficiency







- Performance on SEPTT is assessed by means of an analytic rating scale
- Five criteria and twenty descriptors corresponding to four bands
- Candidates attaining Band 3 are deemed operational
- The lowest band attained for a specific criterion determines the global band attained in the test

Rating procedures



- The examiner in SEPTT also acts as an interlocutor.
- Every single part of the test is timed
- Interaction with the candidate is scripted
- Every SEPTT examiner is periodically provided with rigorous training
- Every single test is recorded and these recordings are used to regularly monitor examiners' rating performance

The test



- An introductory interview in which the examiner asks questions about the candidate's interests, plans, and training in relation to ELT
- 2) A long turn based on a prompt focussing on some aspect of an English language lesson, such as managing the classroom, communicating content, or setting up an activity
- A conversation focussing on the candidate's ability to respond to a particular lesson scenario or provide instructions to learners

Assessment criteria



- Teacher discourse
- Coherence and cohesion
- Pronunciation
- Vocabulary
- Grammar

Teacher discourse (TD)



- A discourse that fits the classroom
- Classroom interaction occurs in a social and institutional context
- Classroom activity is a 'socially constructed and negotiated activity' (Christie, 2002, p. 161)
- Teacher-student interaction involves specific features of language (e.g. conversational frames and teacher directives)

The role of TD in ELT



- Teacher talk should be a threshold concept and made explicit in teacher education curriculum (Skinner, 2016, p. 152)
- Classroom Interactional Competence (CIC) promotes 'understanding and facilitates professional development' (Walsh, 2011, p. 1)
- Walsh (2011) designed the Self-Evaluation of Teacher Talk (SETT) framework to foster teacher development through classroom interaction
- Four features of classroom discourse: (1) control of the interaction; (2) speech modification; (3) elicitation; (4) repair (Walsh, 2011)

TD in SEPTT

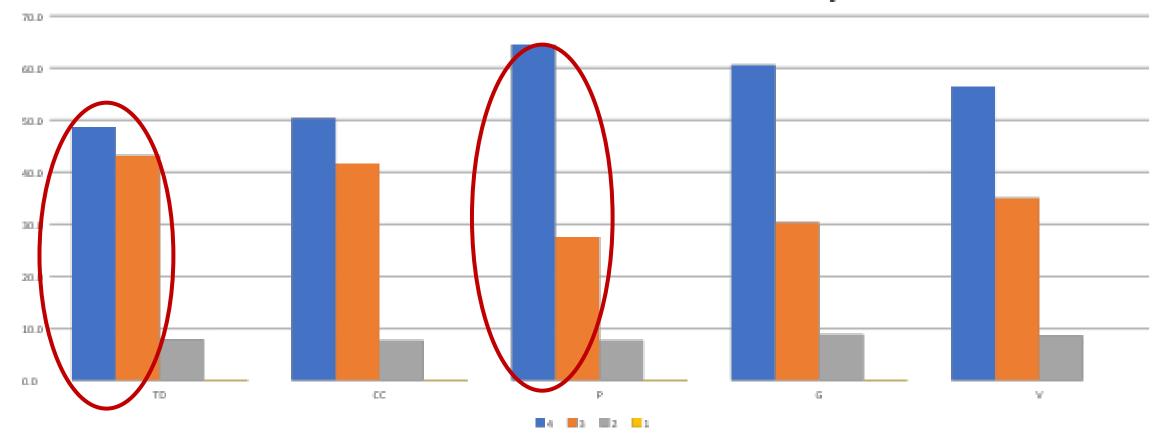


- Targets candidates' language use in context (Vassallo et al., 2019)
- Exploits candidates' knowledge of pedagogy
- Elicits teacher discourse based on the activities determined by the test materials
- SEPTT TD assesses candidates':
 - ability to speak at length on teaching related topics
 - range of discourse functions appropriate to the teaching context (explaining, presenting information, giving instructions and summarizing)



SEPTT overall performance

SEPTT Results June 2017 – January 2019



Washback and feedback



- Examiners observed a change in candidates' preparation and performance
 - Greater focus on TD
 - Perceived improvement in TD
- Washback on pre-service education
 - ELT Council TEFL Cert. assessors reported changes to course content
 - Courses are designed to incorporate a clear focus on TD
- An information meeting was held with DOSs
- Interviews are being held with active TEFL Cert trainers

References



Christie, F. (2002). Classroom Discourse Analysis: A functional perspective. London: Continuum.

Freeman, D. (2015, April). *Frozen in thought? How we think about what we do in ELT*. Keynote address at the 49th Annual International IATEFL Conference and Exhibition, Manchester.

Freeman, D., Katz, A., Garcia Gomez, P., & Burns, A. (2015). English-for-Teaching: Rethinking teacher proficiency in the classroom. *ELT Journal*, 69(2), 129-139.

Skinner, B. (2016). Effective teacher talk: a threshold concept in TESOL. *ELT Journal*, 71(2), 150-159.

Vassallo, O., Xerri, D., Jonk, L. (2019) Assessing teacher discourse in a spoken English proficiency test in Malta. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Vassallo, O., Xerri, D., & Grech, S. (2017). Testing pre-service teachers' spoken English proficiency. In E. Gutiérrez Eugenio (Ed.), *Learning and assessment: Making the connections* (pp. 39-45). Cambridge: ALTE.

Walsh, S. (2011). Exploring classroom discourse: Language in action. London: Routledge.

Thank you!



daniel.xerri@um.edu.mt

larissa.jonk@um.edu.mt

