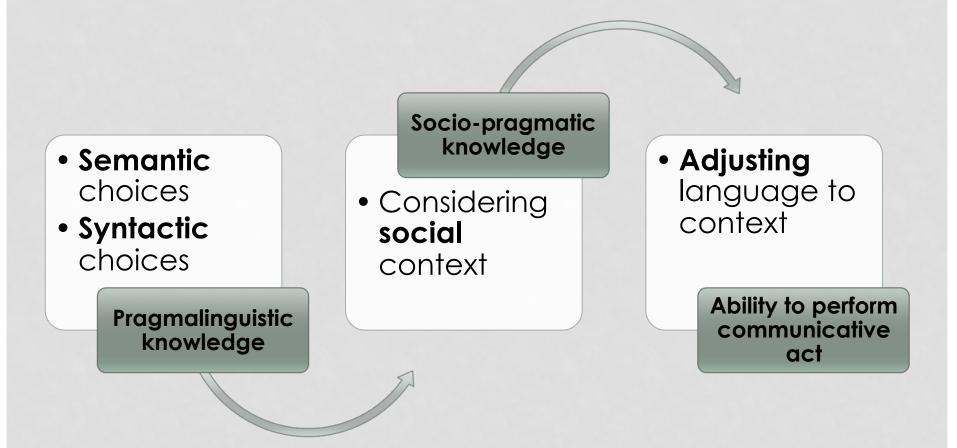
ASSESSING THE PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE OF ESL LEARNERS IN SPEAKING AT B2-C2 LEVELS

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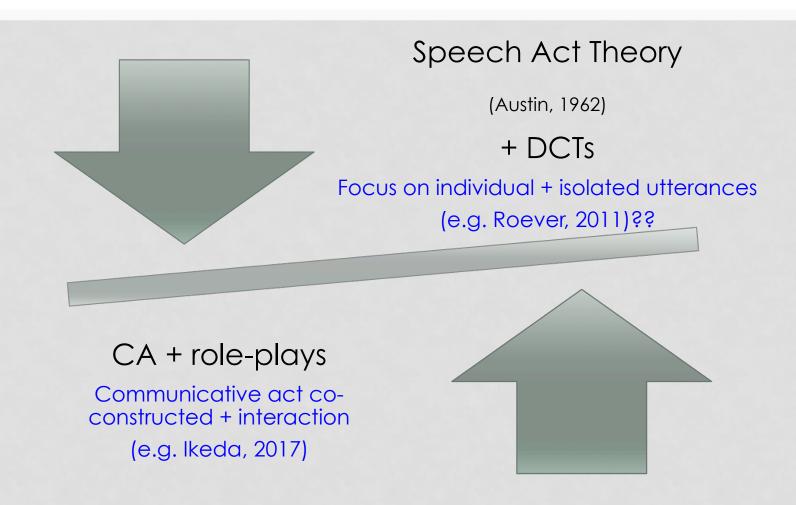
EALTA, DUBLIN 2019

PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE

(e.g. Thomas, 1983; Leech, 1983; Canale, 1983)



ASSESSING PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE



PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE IN PRACTICE

utterance

'Give it to him Chris. Let him have it.'





RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ◆ Task format: What features of pragmatic competence, in terms of sequential organisation and pragmalinguistic devices, are elicited by dialogic tasks?
- ◆ Proficiency: To what extent and in what ways are these pragmatic features utilised differently by B2-C2 level learners?
- ◆ **Proficiency:** To what extent do B2-C2 learners adjust linguistic choices to the given context?

METHODOLOGY

Research instrument

Two dialogic tasks.

Video recorded / transcribed (Heritage, 1984).

Semi-structured interviews

Learners' perceptions of task situations

Analysis

QUALITATIVE:

CA (Schegloff, 2007) – <u>pre</u>-/post-expansion

QUANTITATIVE:

Syntactic forms (Barron, 2003)

Lexical/phrasal modification from CCSARP (Blum-Kulka et. al., 1989)

PARTICIPANTS

	Participants	
Number	30	
Occupation	University students	
Nationalities	ARABIC (e.g. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia) EUROPEAN (e.g. Italy, Slovakia) ASIAN (e.g. Japan, China)	
Ages	20-35	
Gender	15 males + 15 females	
Proficiency	10 B2 / 10 C1 / 10 C2 (IELTS 5.5-9)	

TASKS

	Tasks
Dialogic Task 1	request - professor (S <h)< td=""></h)<>
Dialogic Task 2	request – flatmate (S=H)

TASK: YOU ARE SHARING A FLAT WITH ANOTHER STUDENT, JANET. SHE IS VERY UNTIDY AND NEVER CLEANS ANY OF THE COMMUNAL AREAS. THIS HAS BEEN BOTHERING YOU FOR MONTHS. ASK HER TO DO MORE CLEANING.

B2

SSS

• **S3:** Excuse me. Do you do this (.) the same at home?

• **I:** I'm sorry?^{????}

Problem statement

• **S3:** I mean that you don't clean everything. (0.2) For example, if you're in the <u>kitchen</u> (0.1) and there's like (.) dirty <u>plates</u> and so on. **Why you don't clean?**

C1

Projecting upcoming request

- \$16: Janet, I need to speak with you.
- I: Right?
- **\$16:**E::rm this is something has been <u>bothering</u> me (.) for some <u>time</u>.
- **I**: Mmm.
- \$16:Erm, erm (0.1) I need to talk to you about the kitchen.
- I: Oka::y? Problem statement
- \$16:Erm (0.1) you don't really clean it well. You keep (.) you keep the dirty plates (.) the::re. The foo::d (0.1) on top of them (0.1) it dries. You should at least wash it with water a::nd so: it doesn't (.) so if someone wants to use the place it doesn't (.) it becomes easier to clean (.) them.

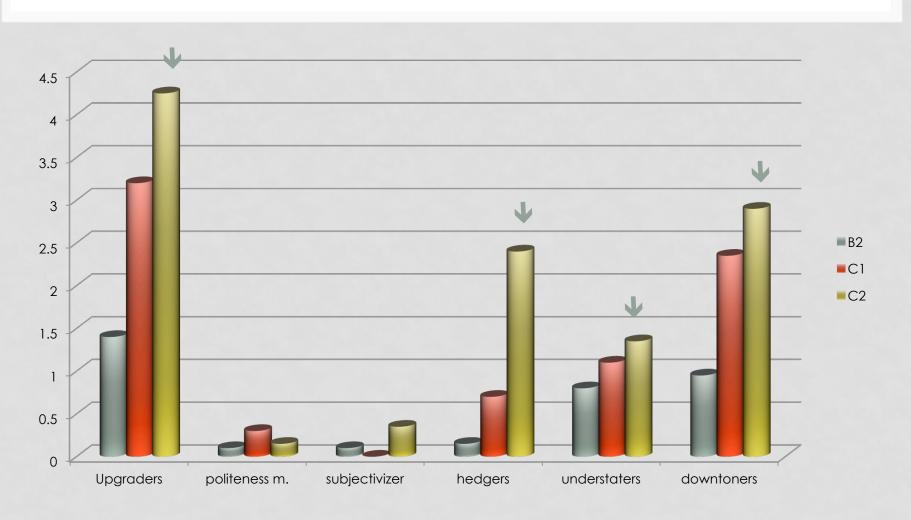
C2

Projecting upcoming request

- **\$22**: So: Janet.
- 1: Yeah? Account
- S22: We've been living together since erm a couple of months now and erm I've started to notice that (0.1) ou::r bathroom, as well as the kitchen,=
- 1: Mmm. Problem statement
- **\$22:** =have been kind of () left <u>untidy</u> after you've used them, which I've picked up the () and <u>cleaned</u> them for now, which is <u>okay</u>
- I: yes?
- **S22:** because we both come from different <u>backgrounds</u> and different (0.1) I guess we're raised <u>differently</u>, but in the future I'd like to, if it continues, (0.1) I guess erm (0.1) the accommodation o::r
- **!**: yes.
- S22: living conditions (.) >I'd like you to< (.) how about a little more (.) or even institute a plan in when and where somebody should e::rm=
- **I**: mmm
- S22: =clean the communal areas?

Number of lexical/phrasal modifiers in speech

(frequency per person per task)

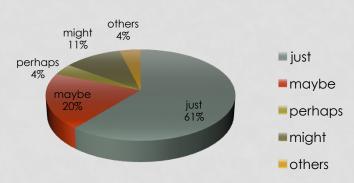


Range of downtoners

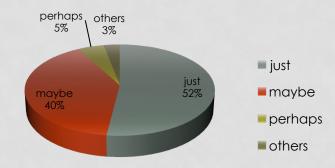


just 45% ■ just ■ maybe

Downtoners / C1

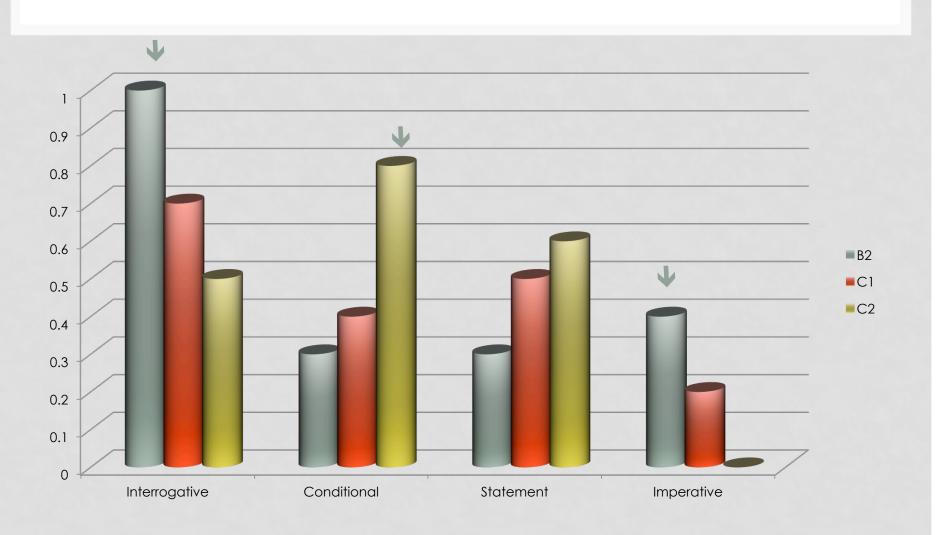


Downtoners / C2



Syntactic variation in formulating main requests

(frequency per person)



Linguistic competence?

	B2	C1	C2
Interrogative	Can you?	Can you please ?	Can you perhaps ?
Conditional	I'm wondering if	I was wondering if	I've been wondering whether
statement	I need	I just need to	I actually need





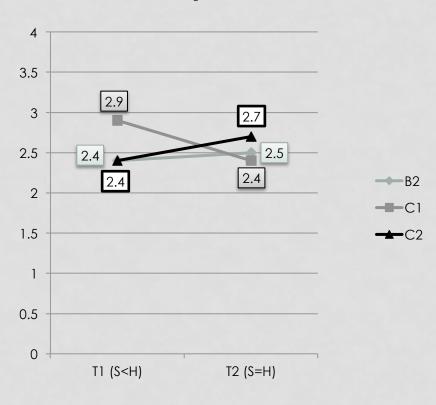


Adjusting language according to context?

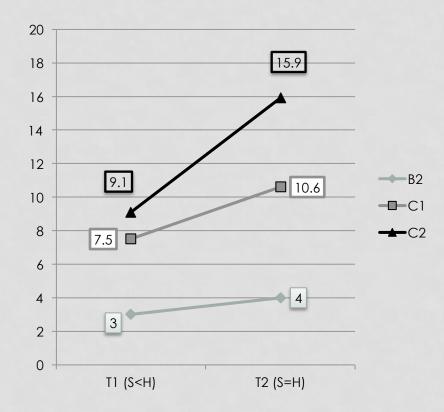
	D5 (S <h)< th=""><th>D6 (S=H)</th></h)<>	D6 (S=H)
B2 <i>S4</i>	can I ask you< for reason? Why you give such a low mark?	>Can you help me to < like (.) clean (.) a little bit?
S10	::, if you don't mind (0.2) I will (.) I will ask you to (0.1) explain it to me more.	if you don't mind, I'll ask you to be a little bit more tidy and clean.
C1 S11	So:: would it be possible to (.) to check my mark again?	I think you should be a bit a bit teamworker.
S15	So can you please <u>clarify</u> it for me?	Janet, I I have this idea (.) about the:: () cleaning in our house. Erm (.) can we organise a rota? So we clean things in turn
C2 S25	for a:::nd we::ll if you could just explain why my mark is so low?	maybe if we could all (.) work a bit better o::n keeping the house tidy that'll be that'd be great
S23	A::nd I was going through it (.) a::nd I just wanted your feedback (.) erm on it (.) because	we just wanted to (.) make sure it's <u>clean</u> and everyone does their bit.

ADJUSTING LANGUAGE TO WHAT ONE WANTS TO ACHIEVE?

Imposition



Lexical/phrasal modifiers



WHAT PARTICIPANTS SAID ABOUT T2

- own general responsibility/ attitude
- 'have excuse to ask, it's her obligation'; 't's their duty'

B2

imposition 2.5 difficulty: 3

C1

imposition 2.4 difficulty 3

- Interlocutor's potential attitude: 'the suggestion is that you don't clean which is offending'
- mutual responsibility: 'both responsible'
- Nature of relationship: 'we know each other and I don't want to fight'

- Nature of relationship: 'It depends on how close the person is.'
- •Consequences of action: 'The task is not imposing but the consequences can be damaging. How the flat mate interprets it can be imposing.' / 'I have to say 'you're not clean' which could damage the relationship.'
- •Own feelings: 'I felt egoistic for wanting to oppose her

C₂

imposition 2.7 difficulty 2.5

OVERALL:

Task format: dialogic tasks; variables in context (p+i)

Proficiency: sequential org. + linguistic devices + adjusting lang.

B2:

- 1. Some sequential organisation
- 2. Limited number and range of **pragmalinguistic** devices
- 3. Some *adjustment* of language to context

C1:

- 1. Good sequential organisation
- 2. A good number and range of **pragmalinguistic** devices
- 3. Language *adjusted* generally well to context.

C2:

- 1. Very good sequential organisation
- 2. Very good number and range of *pragmalinguistic* devices
- 3. Language **adjusted** well to context.

• 'Making learners <u>aware</u> of the underlying behaviour behind language will help them to develop their own "personality" in an L2...' (Thomas 1983:98)



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