

Развитие грамотности и аутентичности речи учителей английского языка.

*Богдашкина Галина Петровна,
учитель иностранного языка
МБОУ «СОШ № 30»*

Hello everybody, I'd like to share the information given by Alxey Korenev (Коренев Алексей Александрович - Кандидат педагогических наук, доцент факультета иностранных языков и регионоведения МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова, победитель всероссийского конкурса «Лучший молодой преподаватель – 2018») in the online workshop focused on the most common errors that English language teachers in Russia tend to make in their classroom talk and how to avoid them.

Aim : to develop- classification of errors
- training materials

Bases transcripts of 13 English language lessons

This workshop is based on the research of 13 English lessons, they were video recorded and transcribed then they asked a couple of Russian teacher trainers, two teacher trainers from the UK and one teacher trainer from the USA to look at the transcripts and to tell whether people made mistakes. So, we are going to talk about it.

Let's discuss the terms we are going to use today.

The first of term is ERROR

Whenever we say ERROR it means we have not learnt smth, that nobody has ever taught us.

The next term that you have on the screen is MISTAKE

MISTAKE is when you have learnt smth but for some reasons you sometimes still get it wrong

And SLIP-these are the errors which are basically caused by a lack of attention or by the fact that we are tired or too excited.

And there are fossilized errors that we made at some points when we were studying the language and then we kept making them because nobody corrected us.

So, what are the consequences.

First, the **quality of education suffers** because whatever we say in the classroom serves as a model for our students. If you as a teacher trainer say (на слайде) noun “a ‘comment” and verb “to co'mment” so your students will say like that. Thus, this is a fossilized error.

Another thing is **Distortion of the discourse** because some of the words were strange for the native English-speaking colleagues.

In Russia, we have our own traditions of English language use in the classroom. That does not always correspond to how the English language is used in the British or American classrooms.

For example: home reading – for them it's literature lesson.

So the concept of home reading was totally unfamiliar to them.

Another thing is **Decrease in self – efficacy** whenever we are not sure about the word or grammar we should use it basically destroys ourselves perception as professional teachers.

How can you say?

Open your books at/on/to page 5

The right answer is turn to page 5

And finally **Lack of understanding of the norms in the target culture** .

The English-speaking teachers were puzzled by the army style. It was the direct imperative: Sit down, please. Come up to the board, please.

It would be better say Can you stand up, please?

So, the linguistic means that we use affects the perception of our lesson by people.

Well, read these sentences: 7 of them contain errors, one is error – free.

All of the sentences are authentic, taken from the real lesson transcripts.

1. Let's summarize what we've done on the lesson.
2. No, I think no.
3. You are to take one question and then together, in group you discuss the answer.
4. I wish you had had a conversation with me before you did that.
5. How do you call the thing that you wipe the board with?
6. But I would like you to make a feedback.
7. And we'll see how do you react to unfair behavior...
8. It's your presents, boys.

As for the 5 sentence, if you call your cat I say: kity-kity. And, What do you call your cat? – Marucya.

Vocabulary

We often name these things in a wrong way

1. Whiteboard
2. Tumbler
3. Punched/plastic pocket
4. playdoh
5. Cello tape/tape

6. Lead/cord
7. handle
8. Window sill+radiator

One more thing that teachers very often get wrong is the words ready and finished. We often misuse the word ready when actually want to say finished or done. *Ready to start doing smth*

Some other teaching terms that you might take in account are

- Cover (br.)/substitute (am.)

A cover teacher/a substitute teacher

Right today I'm covering for missis Vera Nikolaevna who was unable to come.

Another word is

- Homework/Home assignment

Whenever you say homework remember it's not a countable noun

One of the word that people get also wrong, because they are interfered into the Russian language is the word variant

- Option/Answer/Version

– For example The test has two ... No, not variants The are Option/Answer/Version

Another thing is the difference between

- To mark/to check

When you collect your students' assays you don't check them you mark them because checking is a yes/no action but when you read or write you are marking

The words

- Feedback/Advice

Remember they are uncountable

You can

- Hand in/out the works
- Turn to
- Swap not exchange

Another 6 sentences. Find the errors (на слайде)

Заключение. That's enough for today. Some conclusive remarks: It's ok to make mistakes as long as you learn from them.