













THOUGHTS & INFORMATION FOR USERS IN A CATESOL WORKSHOP PREPARED & PRESENTED BY ARTHUR E. RUBIN & ELAINE KIRN-RUBIN

Affiliations:

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Letters Vs. Symbols for Sounds: Names & Numbers

PART ONE, 1-3. TALK ABOUT THINGS

Simple Vs. Complex Vowel Sounds & Spellings

PART TWO, 4-6. TALK ABOUT PLACES

Syllable-Stress Patterns, Rhythm, Pitch, & Intonation

PART THREE, 7-9. TALK ABOUT PEOPLE

Consonant Sounds & Clusters: Pausing Vs. Sound Linking

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Outline of Thoughts & Information About

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Questions to Think About:

- Why bother "teaching or learning" oral skills at all?
- What's the point of all of this?
- How do you know if you've "succeeded"-(achieved your objectives)?
- Most General, Most Prevalent "Obstacles" to Overcome: I.
 - "Translation" = Holding On to What We Already "Know" About Language & Learning A.
 - B. "Fossilization" = Repeating & Imbedding the Ineffective Behaviors of the Past
- II. What to Teach in Oral Language Skills (Pronunciation, Accent, Speaking, Listening)
 - A. Introduction: Letters, Symbols, Sounds, Syllables, Words, Phrases, Sentences
 - B. 16 Vowel Sounds & Spellings: Where in the Mouth, How, & When to Pronounce Them
 - 1. Simple Vowel Sounds: Lax, Pure, "Short," One-Letter =

æεια ο Λ (or ə) υ α:(r) 3(r)

2. Complex Vowel Sounds: Tense, Diphthongs, Letter Combinations =

 e^{y} i^{y} α^{y} α^{w} α^{w} α^{o} α^{o}

- 3. Contrast in Stressed Vs. Unstressed Syllables (with Reduced Vowel Sounds)
- 4. Vowel Lengthening (At the End of a Syllable Vs. Before a Voiced Vs. an Unvoiced Consonant Sounds)
- C. Syllables, Syllable-Stress Patterns, Stress-Timed Rhythm, Pausing, Pitch, & Intonation
 - 1. Number of Syllables = Number of Stressed, Unstressed, and Reduced Vowel Sounds
 - 2. Syllable-Stress Pattern (1, 2a or 2b, 3a or 3b or 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, etc.) = Number of Syllables + Where to Put Primary, Secondary, or No Emphasis
 - 3. Stress-Timed Rhythm = "Regular" Emphasis on Content Words (Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Question Words, Relative Pronouns, Demonstratives, Negatives) Vs. Unstressed Function Words (Personal Pronouns, Possessive Adjectives, Articles, Conjunctions, Forms of *Be*, Auxiliary Verbs)
 - 4. Word Groupings with Pauses between Certain Words, Phrases, or Short Sentences
 - 5. Focus Points (Syllables with Extra Stress) within Word Groupings, for Emphasis or Contrast
 - 6. Pitch & Intonation (Falling Vs. Rising) = Jump Up, Step or Glide Down vs. Jump Up, Step or Glide Up
- 24 Consonant Sounds & Spellings, Including Consonant Clusters (Combinations) D.
 - 1. Initial Consonants: Voiced bdg vðz 3 d3 m n r l w y Vs. Voiceless ptkfθsſtſh

m nn r l h w y

- 2. "Stops" b p d t g k Vs. "Continuants" v f $\delta \theta$ z s 3 \int Vs. Other
- 3. Medial Consonants, Including Palatized Sounds & Spellings Z S 3 f d3 tf
- 4. Final Consonants, Including Consonant Clusters Formed by Added Grammatical Endings
- E. Sound Linking: Consonant + Vowel, Vowel + Vowel, Consonant + Consonant, Palatization
- F. Putting It All Together in Comprehensible, Meaningful, Expressive, Fluent Speech

III. How to Teach or Learn What You've Decided On

- A. Preview or Survey <u>Beginners' Before Speaking with Pronunciation Principles</u>: 144-Page Text + Inbound *Answer Key* or *Teachers' & Learners' Guide* + three 70-Minute CDs
- B. Read or study the explanations in the *Pronunciation* sections
 - 1. Paraphrase (restate in your own words) what you've learned about oral language.
 - 2. Pay attention to—or get feedback on—your application of the principles in speaking and listening
- C. Make optimum use of correct, comprehensible, effective oral-language models
 - 1. Listen to CDs and/or skillful speakers; while focusing on meaning, repeat what you hear exactly.
 - 2. Compare what you said to the model; make necessary, helpful, or desirable adjustments
- D. Complete exercises and check your answers while focusing on the point.
 - 1. If you work alone, speak aloud. If you work together, listen well and help. (Learn by teaching.)
 - 2. Make use of what you're learning as you learn it. Review these items often; they will serve as useful examples of pronunciation principles, grammar patterns, vocabulary, etc.
- E. Try the *Challenge Activities* that make sense to you. Use your study time wisely.
 - 1. Study the explanations of language features—pronunciation, spelling, grammar, vocabulary, etc. Paraphrase them for yourself. Try to explain or teach them to someone else.
 - 2. On your own or with others, try some of the suggested activities. Feel free to do additional "research" on these topics and related ones. Share what you learn with someone else.
 - 3. Compare the language you created with the suggested responses in the Teachers' & Learners' Guide.

 These suggestions can be used for preparation, practice, and checking your own work.
- F. Go beyond the text and related materials to apply what you're learning to "real life."

Workshop Participant Information Please fill out and hand in this half-page form and take a "prize"—a free chapter of Beginners' Before Speaking with Pronunciation Principles, a Sample CD, etc. Today's Date & Time: Name of Conference / Location of Workshop Your Name: Your School or Organization: Your Contact Information: Address, City, State, Telephone Number, e-Mail Address, etc. Why did you choose to attend this workshop?

IV. How to Know When You've Achieved Your Objectives

- A. After you preview or survey <u>Beginners' Before Specific with Pronunciation Principles:</u>
 144-Page Text + Inbound *Answer Key* or *Teachers' & Learners' Guide* + three 70Minute CDs, discuss their organization and features. Make comments; ask questions.
- B. Some possible ways for learners to demonstrate progress or mastery of the information in *Pronunciation Sections* are [1] to summarize the explanations of pronunciation features in their own words, [2] to give relevant examples, and [3] to apply the principles in the context of speech and conversation.
- C. In addition to getting the correct answers to the items in the *Vocabulary Sections*, learners can best demonstrate mastery of this material by using these and similar words and phrases correctly—and comprehensibly—in appropriate contexts. The ability to make maximum use of an English learners' dictionary in vocabulary acquisition (pronunciation and usage) is another possible measure.
- D. In the Conversation Sections, the first measure of success is the clear, expressive (or at least comprehensible) reading aloud of the "scripts" of model Conversation One (and Two). A more significant measure is the ability to have comparable conversations. with correct, clear pronunciation, about similar topics—especially with vocabulary and phrasing that goes beyond that supplied in the text. Such exchanges are most indicative of success when participants are exchanging real information, telling their true thoughts, and engaging one another in genuine communication.
- E. Assessment of progress or mastery of the *Challenge Activities* sections is much more complicated. Let's think about those steps tomorrow.

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What are the most valuable concepts or information that you gained? What do you think you can <u>do</u> with this knowledge or experience?	' **
What else might you <u>need</u> in regard to the topics, content, and/or methodologies of this workshop?	-
What other comments or questions do you have for the presenters?	- I - I - I