The Applied Linguistics Conference (ALANZ / ALAA / ALTAANZ)

27 – 29 November, 20 17

## Exploring teacher and peer mediation in elementary EFL classroom interactions

Zehra Gabillon

zehra.gabillon@upf.pf

EASTCO EA 4241

The University of French Polynesia

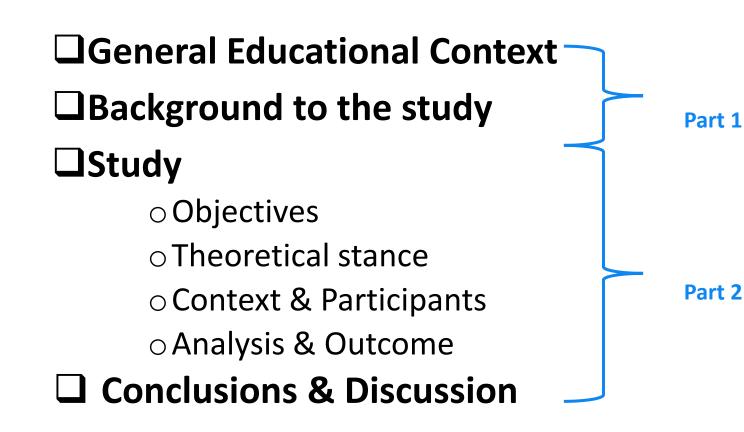








## Outline







# **General Educational Context**

**French Polynesia** 





#### **General educational Context**

#### **□**French Polynesia

Overseas Collectivity of France (COM-- Collectivités d'Outre-Mer)

## □Official language

French

#### Education is under the responsibility of

- Local authorities
- French government

Given the second second





# Background to the study

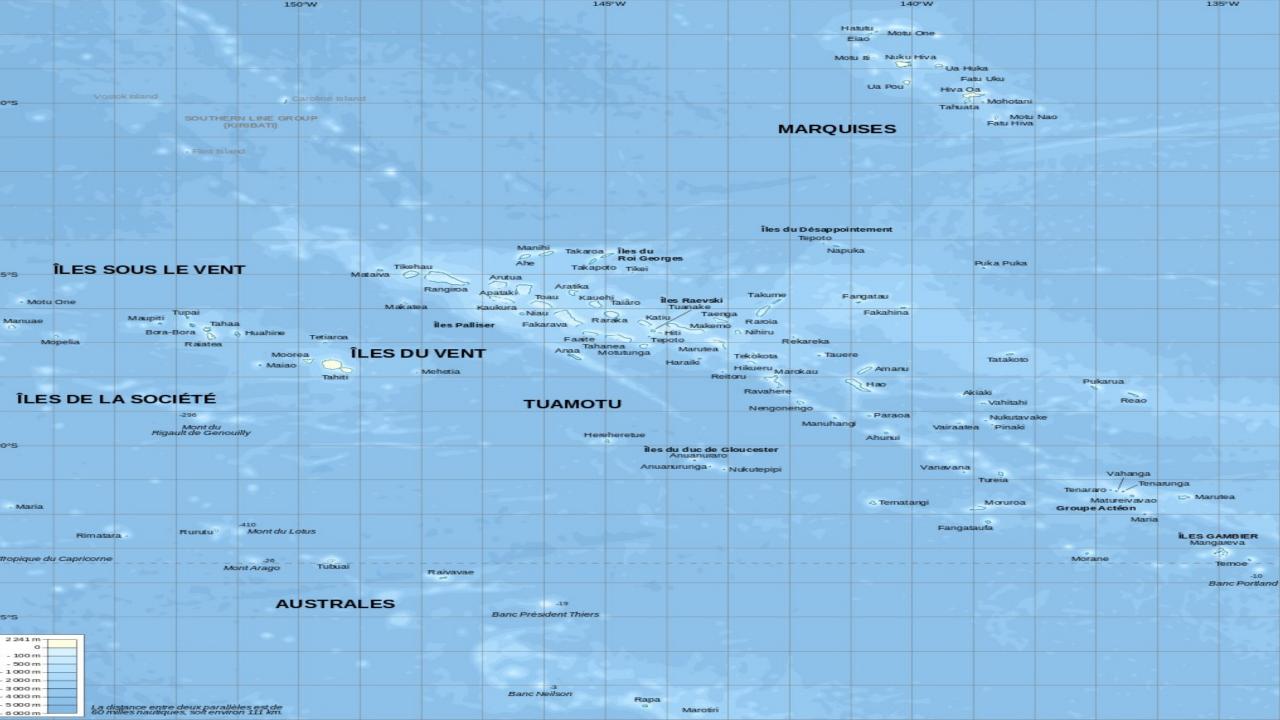




### **PrEEPP Project**

 'Pratiques Educatives Enseignantes et Parentales en Polynésie' (PrEEPP-Teachers and Parents' Educational Practices in French Polynesia) (2014-2017) financed by the Ministère des Outre-Mer (Ministry of Overseas France)







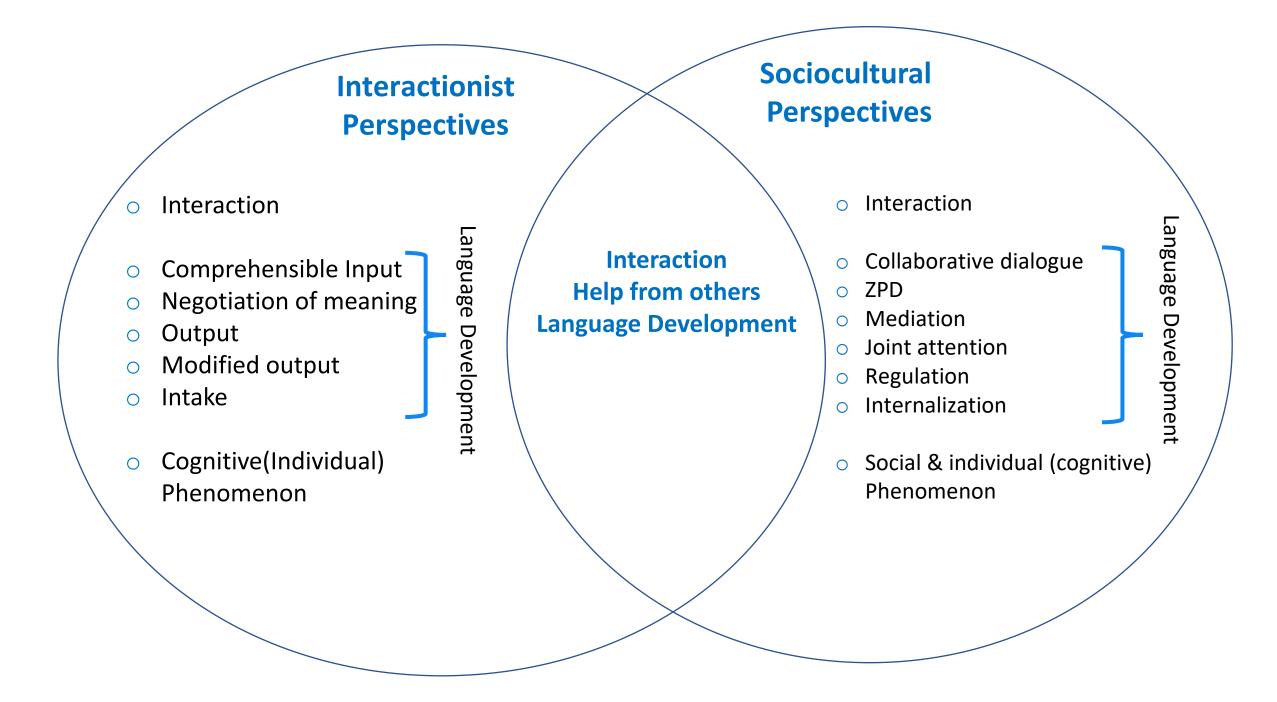
# The Study





## **Theoretical Stance**







## **OBJECTIVES**

The study aimed to explore:

 $\circ$  the instances and conditions in which mediation occurred

 $\odot$  the forms of mediational means the teachers and peers employed





# Context & Participants





## Participants

#### **Eight elementary school teachers**

- $\circ$  6 female and 2 male
- o Aged between 32-45
- $\circ$  8 to 20 years of experience

#### **149** students

7-11years of age
 1 to 2 years of English language learning experience





# Methodology





## Methodology

#### Qualitative

- Inductive approach & comprehensive discourse analysis
- Use of software Atlas.ti (version 1.6)

#### Quantitative (Descriptive statistics)

• Frequencies (presented on histograms)

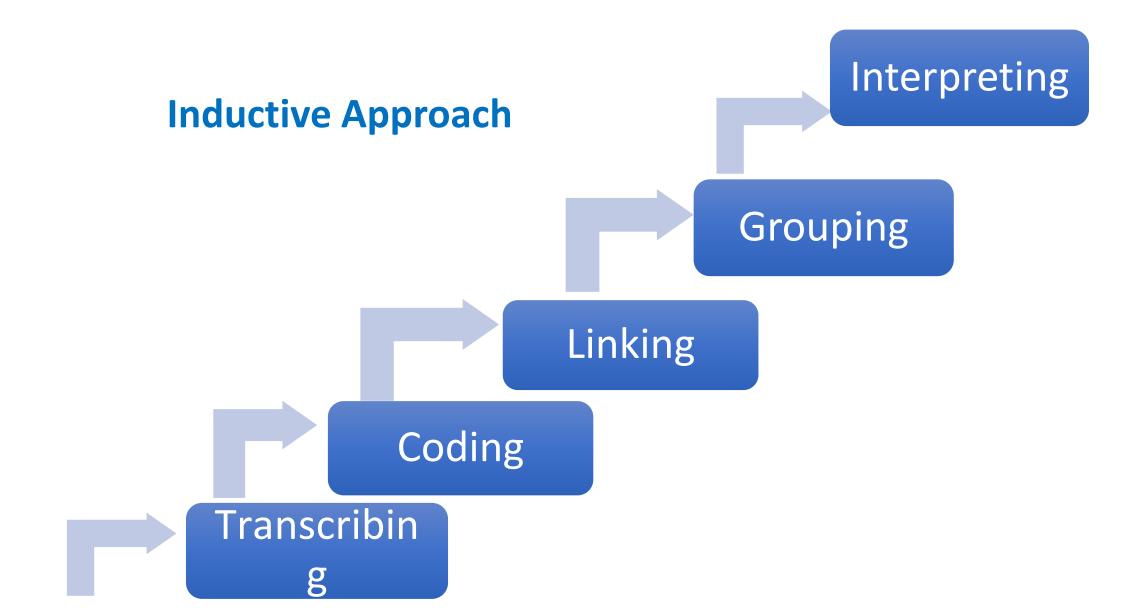




## **Data Collection**

- □ Video and audio-recorded English language lessons
  - 20 to 45-minute lessons
- Transcriptions (adapted version of Jefferson Transcription notation) (Jefferson, 2004).







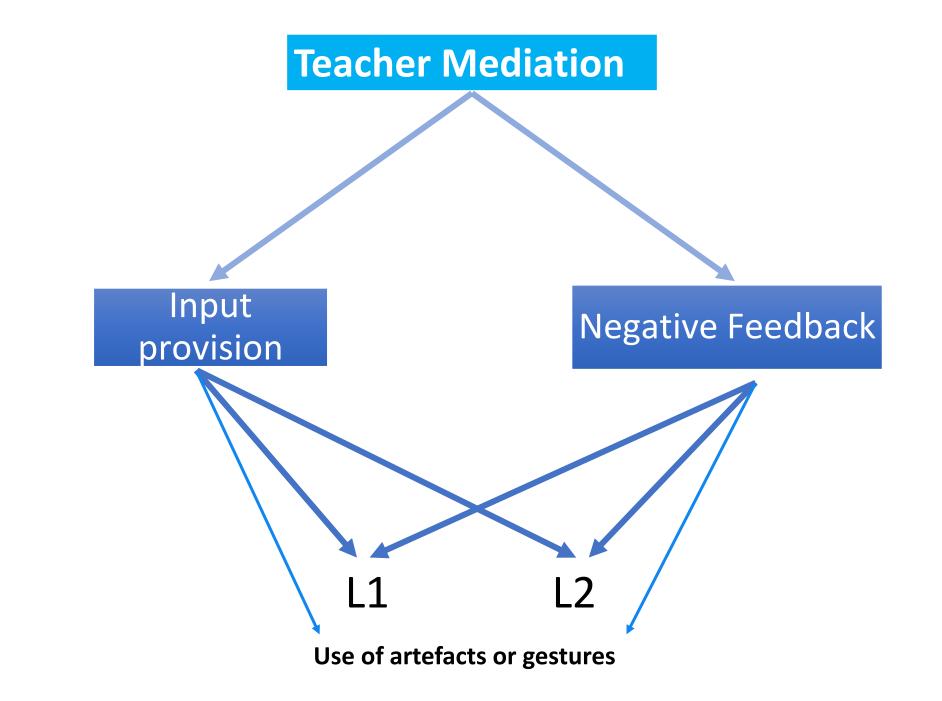
# Results



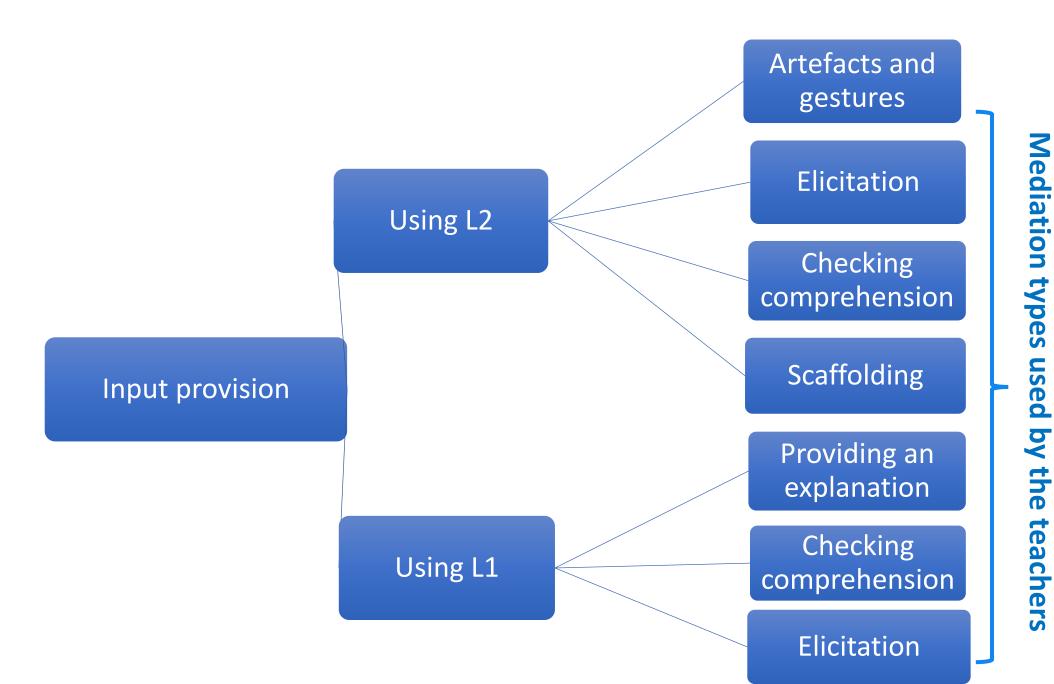


# Mediation types used



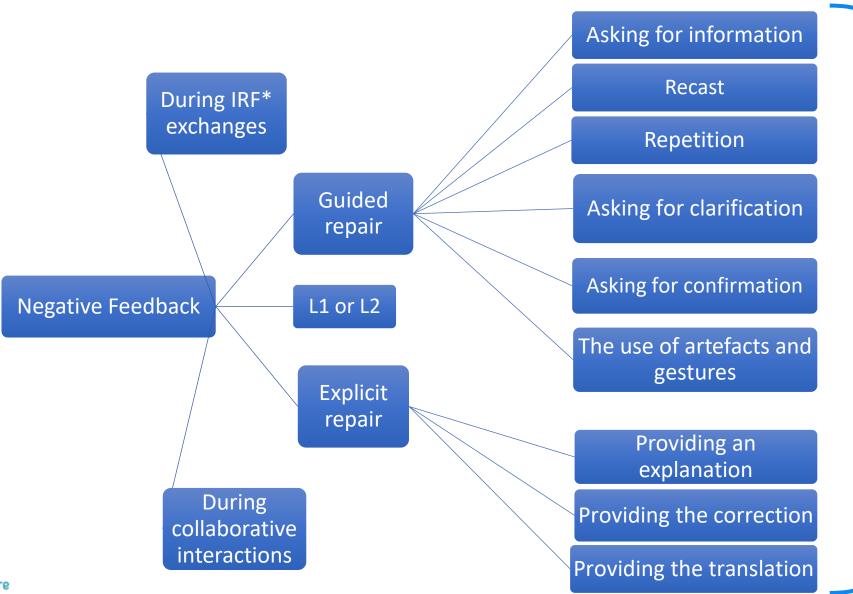








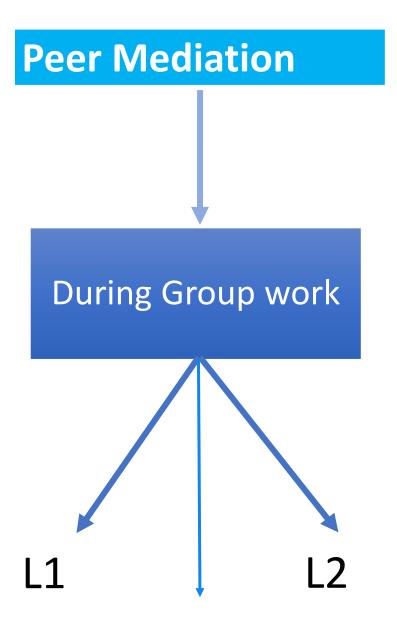




**Mediation types** used by the teachers

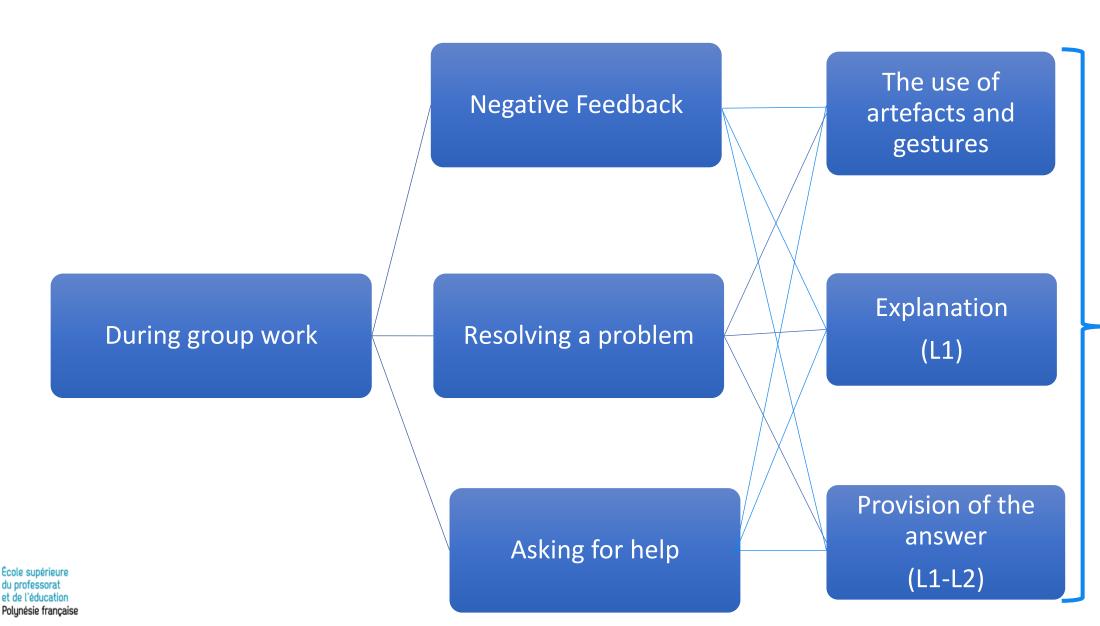
#### Spe te de l'éducation Polynésie française

**IRF\*=Initiation Response Feedback exchanges** 



Use of artefacts or gestures



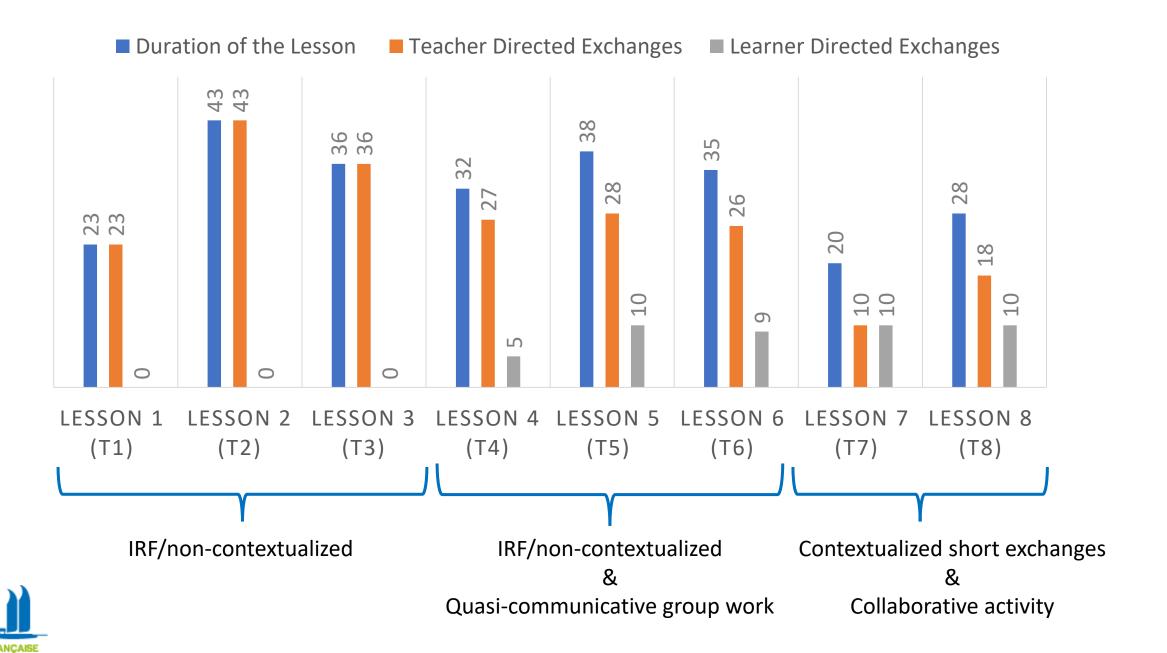


# **Mediation types** used by the students



UNIVERSITE

#### Distribution of Exchange Types in Minutes





#### **Non-contextualized IRF exchanges**

Extract 1

(T=Teacher, Ss=Students S=Student)

T: Is right? (( asking for confirmation )) Ss: Yes:::

T: The ball is in? ((She uses a gesture to indicate the position 'in' and asks for confirmation))

Ss: On!

T: The ball is on! Stevens, Repeat! ((provides the correct response and asks for repetition))

S1: The ball is on the table!

T: Is good: ::::!

T: ((The teacher shows another picture.)) ...





Extract 3

(T=Teacher, Ss=Students S=Student)

- T: ((Picks up a jar and asks)) Can you tell me what's inside? ((removes the top and asks )) Smell it.
- T: What does it smell? ((S4 tries to dip her hand into the jar to taste it)). No, no you cannot taste it. It's toxic.
- S4: ((Pulls her hand back))
- S2: Ca sens savon. Savon?..((It smells soap. Soap?))
- T: ((Nods her head))...and in English?
- Ss: Soap.[soap]



#### Extract (S= Student)

S7: ((Takes a flashcard from the box)) Fifty-one minus nine. S6 : Is...

S7 : Je sais! ((I know!)) Sixty...

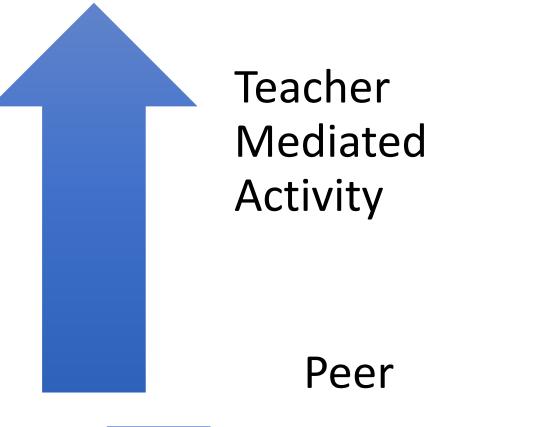
S6 : Mais non! Moins! On a dit moins...((No, we said 'minus'.)). On a pas dit "plus"! ((We did not say 'plus'.)) Fifty...Fifty-two! Fifty-two!

- S4 : Quarante! Quarante! ((Forty ! Forty !))
- S7 : Forty-two!
- S6 : Non, FORTY-TWO! Forty-two!
- S7 : J'ai dit avant toi.((I said it before you.)



## **Conclusions & Discussion**



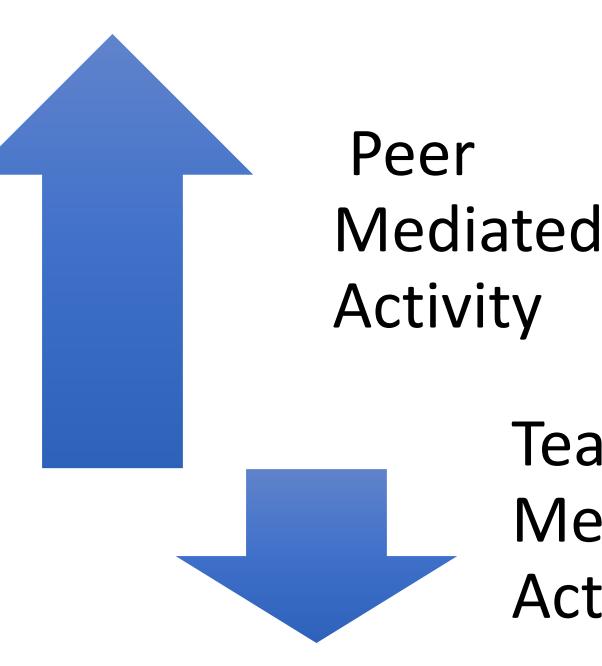


Initiation Response Feedback (IRF)

> T↔S or T↔ Ss Exchanges



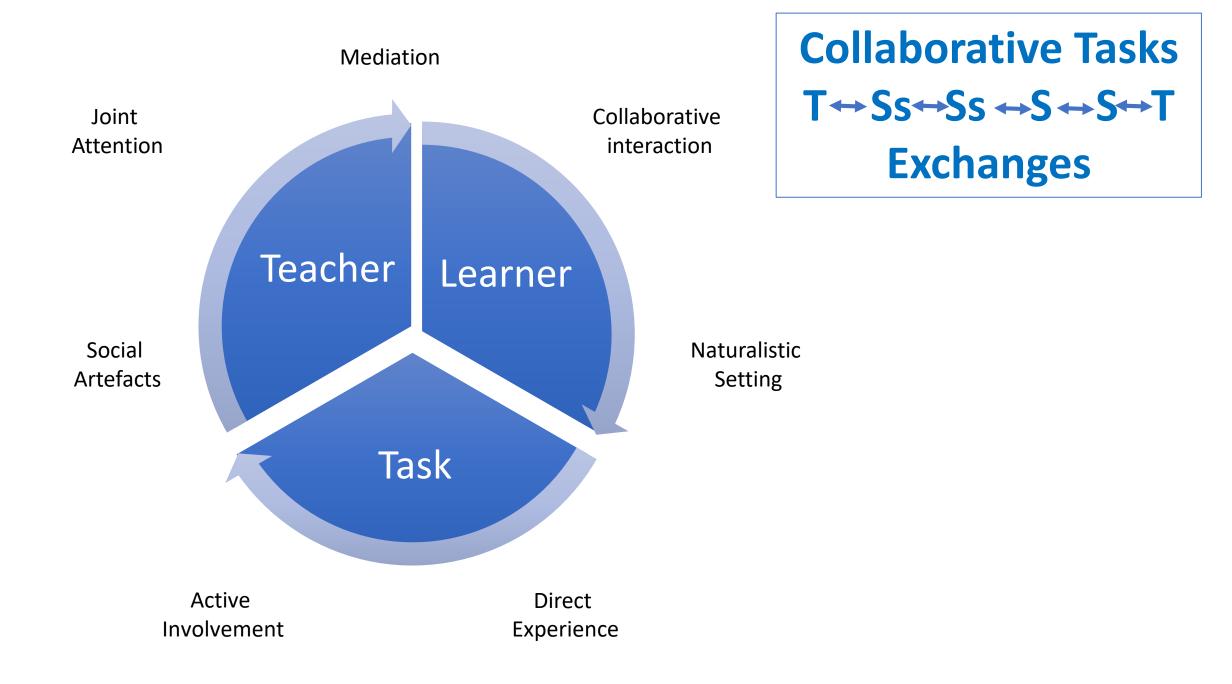
Mediated Activity



Teacher Mediated Activity

## **Group-work**

Peer Exchanges SS↔Ss S↔S



#### References

Bruner, J. (1978). The role of dialogue in language acquisition In A. Sinclair, R., J. Jarvelle, & W. J. M. Levelt (Eds.), *The Child's Concept of Language*. New York: Springer-V erlag

- Ellis, R. (2009a). Corrective feedback and teacher development. L2 Journal, 1(1).
- Ellis, R. (2009b). The Differential Effects of Three Types of Task Planning on the Fluency, Complexity, and Accuracy in L2 Oral Production. Applied Linguistics, 30(4), 474–509.

https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/amp042 Gass, S. M. (2013). *Second language acquisition: An introductory course*. Routledge.Krashen, S.D. (1981). Second Language Acquisition and

Second Language Learning. Oxford: Pergamon.

Jefferson, G. (2004). Glossary of transcript symbols with an introduction. In G. H. Lerner (Ed). Conversation Analysis: Studies from the First Generation. (pp. 13-31). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.







#### References

- Lantolf, J. P. (2002). Sociocultural theory and second language acquisition. In R. B. Kaplan (Ed.), The Oxford handbook of applied linguistics, (pp. 104-114). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lantolf, J. P. (2006). Sociocultural theory and L2: State of the art. Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 28 (01), 67-109.
  Leontiev, A. N. (1978). Activity, consciousness, and personality. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Swain,M. (2000). The output hypothesis and beyond: mediating acquisition through collaborative dialogue. In Lantolf, J.P.(Ed). Sociocultural Theory and Second Language Learning (pp. 97-114).Oxford University Press: Oxford.
- Vygotsky, L.S. (1978). Mind and society: The development of higher mental processes. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.







# Thanks

