

Hong Kong Archive of Language Learning (HALL)

Dr Klaudia Lee hiuylee@cityu.edu.hk 3 June 2016

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The focus of today's talk:

- Background and theoretical underpinning of the HALL Project
- Major features of the digital archive
- Preliminary observations

The LLH project is a UGC-funded language collaborative project led by the Department of English, City University of Hong Kong, in collaboration with the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Institute of Education



Objectives:

- Develop a public-access digital archive of personal English language learning histories (in text, video, or audio formats)
- Provide and disseminate textual and media resources for learners and teachers
- Provide a resource for students, teachers and researchers to analyze language learning histories with the aim of creating more student-centred and independent learning and teaching materials.

Research Team

Principal Investigator: Dr Klaudia Lee (CityU Co-Investigators: Dr Andy Gao (HKU), Dr John Trent (HKIED) Chief Transcriber: Dr John Patkin (CityU) Research Assistants: Kenny Luk and Trace Chui (CityU) Web manager: Carmen Au (CityU) Part-time staff: Cecily Lee, Gagan Singh, Kate Kwan EN final-year project group

Project duration: September 2014 – August 2016

Target: 3000 narratives; mainly undergraduate students

Data nature: Audio and video interviews, written narratives

Collection method: Interviews: Random sampling on Hong Kong university campuses (BU, CityU, HKU, CUHK, HKUST, Lingnan, PolyU, HKIED)

Written narratives: Distributing narrative forms in class

As of today, over 1,300 narratives have been uploaded to the website.

Narrative Inquiry

The main strength of adopting narrative inquiry in researching on language learning is to "understand phenomena from the perspectives of those who experience them" (Barkhuizen, Benson & Chik 283-284).



Some potential pedagogical benefits of collecting learners' learning histories (LLH):

- students could identify with the story personae about their learning at different times and spaces
- translate abstract pedagogical concepts into practical use
- see diversity in learning styles

Source: Stevick (1989), Success with Foreign Languages: Seven Who Achieved it and What Worked For Them

During the interviews, we only asked two major questions:

1. What is your most memorable English language learning experience?

2. What is your most memorable English language reading experience?

The reasons behind the adoption of semistructured narrative inquiry method:

- Allow respondents the greatest flexibility and freedom in addressing the questions
- Reduce the influence of interviewers on the type of answers that the respondents might produce, or the possibility of the interviewers carrying out "re-storying" during processes of interpreting participants' experience (e.g., Josellselson, 1996; Bell, 2002)

Atkinson (1998) suggests that "the less structure a life story interview has, the more effective it will be in achieving the goal of getting the person's own story in the way, form, and style that the individual wants to tell it in" (41) As Daniel Schacter (1996) puts it, "remembering is a mental travelling": "as rememberers, we can free ourselves from the immediate constraints of time and space, re-experiencing the past and projecting ourselves into the future at will" (17).



The process of remembering, recollecting, and discursively representing selected learning and reading experiences was already a form of narrative construction, even though the narratives themselves might appear to be fragmentary (e.g., Bruner 1994).

Major Features of the LLH Digital Archive: http://www.narratives.hk/



English in China

- User-friendly; easy to find narratives
- Simple Structure and Navigation
- Ways to find narratives

 a) Categories & Subcategories
 b) Media Collections
 c) Quick & Advanced Search
 d) Index & Tags

Preliminary Observations

- Learning Beyond the curriculum
- Reading Practices

Potential for further research and development of teaching and learning strategies

Learning Beyond the Curriculum

- Travel/exchange tours
- Youtube, Internet
- Movies
- Reading newspapers and magazines (*SCMP*, *BBC*, *Time*)
- Music, lyrics

South China Morning Post SCMP.COM



http://www.narratives.hk/?p=2587



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"Actually I don't think of any memorable English learning experience but because I'm crazy about rock music so when I was young I just followed the steps of teachers told us how to learn English and I followed them. But when I started a fan of music I can't figure out what the lyric says, so I tried to understand this. So I checked the dictionary and found the what the meaning of the lyrics. So I just a little bit of interest in English. So that is some memorable English learning experience." (Student 2)

Learning in an educational context

- Activity-based teaching and learning (e.g. in-class drama)
- Audio-visual aides (e.g. movies)
- English Week
- NET/Good teachers
- Assignments (eg. Newspaper cutting)

http://www.narratives.hk/?p=2279



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"In my secondary school where we always watch videos, English videos, Mr. Bean, and discuss with our classmates. I enjoy it because first of all it is showing some comedy, the class are interested in it, and also we can share our ideas with our classmates." (Student 3)



Reading Practices

The initial findings of the data have revealed the strong influence of popular culture, especially movies, on students' reading preference and practices.

For example, *Harry Potter* and *Hunger Games* emerge as the most popular movies/literary texts that students have watched or read.

👖 Apps 🔺 Bookmarks

READING MATERIALS

Α	G	L	R	W
A Christmas Carol (5) A Hunger Artist (1) Aimless Love (1) Alex Ferguson (1) Alex Rider (1) Alice in Wonderland (4) All the Light We Cannot See (2) A Midsummer Night's Dream (1) And Then There Were None (1) Angel's Ashes: A Memoir (1) Angel's Ashes: A Memoir (1) Angels and Demons (1) Animal Farm (7)	Game of Thrones (4) Geronimo Stilton (1) Gilgamesh (1) Go for It (1) Goldilocks and the Three Bears (1) Gone Girl (3) Gone with the Wind (2) Goosebumps (1) Gossip Girl (2)	Lady Chatterley's Lover (1) Les Misérables (3) Lewis Carroll (4) Life of Pi (4) Life without Limits (3) Little Women (3) Logavina Street: Life and Death in a Sarajevo Neighborhood (1) Lolita (1) Lone Wolf (1) Look Listen and Learn (1) Lord of the Flies (8)	Racing in the Rain: My Life as a Dog (1) Rain Man (2) Reader's Digest (8) Read with Biff Chip and Kipper (1) Redwall (1) Remember Me? (2) Revolutionary Road (1) Romeo and Juliet (6)	Warm Bodies (1) What If (2) What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School (1) Where's Wally? (1) Who Moved My Cheese? (1) Why I Left Goldman Sachs: A Wall Street Story (2) Wild (1) Wizard of Oz (1) Wuthering Heights (3)

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В	Н	Μ	S	Υ
Before I Go to Sleep (3)	Hamlet (6)	Macbeth (5)	Seattle Times (1)	Young Post (5)
Billy Elliot (1)	Harry Potter (176)	Magic Finger (2)	Seventeen (2)	Your Inner Fish (1)
Black Cat Readers (1)	He's Just Not That into You	Magic Treehouse (1)	Sherlock Holmes (13)	
Brave New World (1)	(1)	Marley and Me (2)	Shopaholic (6)	
Bridget Jones's Diary (1)	Heart of Darkness (1)	Matilda (13)	Silver Lining Playbook (1)	
Bridge to Terabithia (2)	Henry James (1)	McGraw Hill (1)	Snow White (2)	
Brokeback Mountain (1)	High School Musical (2)	Memoirs of a Geisha (1)	Solitude (1)	
Business Insider (2)	Holes (2)	Men Are from Mars Women	Sophie's World (1)	
	Hong Kong Free Press (1)	Are from Venus (1)	South China Morning Post	
	How China's Leaders Think	Merchant of Venice (1)	(56)	
	(1)	Michael McIntyre (1)	Star Trek (1)	
	How Google Works (1)	Millions (1)	Steve Gerrard (1)	
	Howl's Moving Castle (2)	Mr. Men and Little Miss (2)	Steve Jobs (4)	
	Hunger Games (33)	more »		
С	Ι	Ν	т	1
C++ Bible (1)	If I Stay (1)	National Geographic (12)	Taliban: The True Story	1984 (12)
Cambridge English (2)	In Cold Blood (1)	New Concept English (3)	About the World's Most	1986 (1)
Can You Keep a Secret (1)	In Dialogue with Nature (1)	New Oriental English (1)	Feared Guerilla Fighters (1)	

"Oh, I love the film first. I watched the film first and I love science fiction, so I know it's from novel. And I wanna know more about the details and I wanna know the origin. Yeah, the most original version of this story, so I choose to read books. At first I read Chinese books but I found it's not the original version, so I choose to read English." (Student 4)







"Oh. The Hunger Games [Collins 2009] and Harry Potter @@. We can watch the film. After watch the film I sometimes want to read the books too. I tried to read it and it is the most memorable English reading experience because when I read the books, I remember picture from the film. Then I can read it more easily and can easily understand." (Student 5)



The interviews that we collected, while highlighting the influence of popular culture on students' reading practices, also shed light on aspects of students' reading practices that have yet been fully explored in existing scholarship on literature pedagogy. John Schilb argues that a greater attention should be paid to the "acts that students will be expected to perform" when encountering literary texts. (Schilb 2001, 512)



Wolfgang Iser argues that "the convergence of text and reader brings the literary work into existence, and this convergence can never be precisely pinpointed, but must always remain virtual, as it is not to be identified either with the reality of the text or with the individual disposition of the reader" (Iser 1980, 50).

"Certainly to the great majority of readers, the human experience that literature presents is primary. For them the formal elements of the work—style and structure, rhythmic flow function only as a part of the total literary experience. The reader seeks to participate in another's vision—to reap knowledge of the world, to fathom the resources of the human spirit, to gain insights that will make his own life more comprehensible" (Rosenblatt 1983, 7).

To date, empirical studies remain limited on students' actual reading practice, how they approach a text, and the pedagogical implications. The data that we collected could contribute to our understanding of students' meaning-making processes, their approaches to texts and factors contributing to their interest in reading.

Some preliminary observations:

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Affect and imagination

The appeal of "alterity"

Reading in the multimedia age



http://www.narratives.hk/?p=2473&s=1984



http://www.narratives.hk/?p=804&s=Jane+Austen

"the experience of engaging with an inventive work of the past is an encounter with alterity, an alterity that has either in some way survived the passage of time, or, having been for a time culturally accommodated, once more become an effective absence in the present." (Attridge 2004, 46)

Which texts do we want to use in class? How may these relate to the kind of experience that we want students to have when reading?

What are the meaning-making processes when students perform acts of reading?

How can we strike a balance between diversifying teaching and learning materials (such as the use of audio-visual aides) and developing students' interest in reading and their skills in interpreting and writing about written texts/literary works? Before the end of the project in August, our main task will be to develop teaching and learning materials based on the findings of our project. These will include:

- Recommendation on English teaching and learning strategies
- Independent learning materials that students can use outside the classroom context



We welcome any feedback or suggestions you may have on the digital archive!

<u>hiuylee@cityu.edu.hk</u>

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