

<<二语知识模型的有效性研究>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<二语知识模型的有效性研究>>

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前言

这部专著源自赵福利撰写的博士学位论文“二语知识模型的有效性：一项以英语学习者情态动词学习情况为基础的研究”。

这项研究课题具有相当的深度和难度，不仅要求作者深入了解二语习得中语言知识结构的各种理论模型，而且要求作者具体掌握英语学习者英语情态动词的学习情况。

在二语习得研究的宏观和微观这两个方面，能做到其中之一已很不容易，而把两个方面研究都做到，并让两者有机地结合，使微观调查有效地为宏观框架服务，那就更加困难。

该专著作者独具匠心，从调查英语学习者掌握英语情态动词情况入手，进而比较和验证国外学者提出的二语习得的知识结构模型，最后提出自己关于二语习得结构模型的设想。

这样就做到了宏观研究与微观研究的结合，把理论探索的难题解决在实证研究的过程之中。

因此，该专著无论在研究思路，还是在研究方法上，都有相当的参考价值，值得推广。

该书所比较和检验的四个二语知识结构模型，都是这个领域的研究者比较熟悉的理论模型。

它们是Canale & Swain的交际能力理论模型（1980）、Larsen-Freeman的教学语法模型（1991）

、Bachman & Palmer的二语能力模型（1996）和Purpura的二语语法能力模型（2004. ）。

二语习得领域的研究者一般都愿意介绍某个理论模型并应用其中的一些有用部分，但很少对理论模型的有效性进行系统的研究，用实证的方法系统地比较和检验这些理论模型的研究就更少了。

本书的作者不仅用实证研究的方法验证了四个二语知识模型的有效性程度，而且在此基础上提炼出一个具有一定新意的二语知识结构模型。

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内容概要

《二语知识模型的有效性研究》以中国学生对英语情态动词的习得为研究对象，对以往研究中提出的几个较有影响的二语知识模型进行了有效性验证，在此基础上提出了一个更加简化且更具解释力的二语知识模型，并改进了使用结构方程进行类似研究的方法。

二语知识建构的研究对于二语教学及测试具有重要的理论意义和现实意义。

《二语知识模型的有效性研究》除对二语知识模型的有效性验证，还研究了英语情态动词习得过程中的一些重要问题，适合对二语习得规律、英语教学及结构方程在语言学中应用方法等感兴趣的教师和学生阅读。

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作者简介

赵福利，1969年生，天津市人。
1992年毕业于解放军外国语学院英语系，1997年考入该院英语语言文学专业，师从潘永梁教授。
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<<二语知识模型的有效性研究>>

书籍目录

Chapter 1 Introduction 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Rationale for the Book 1.3 Purpose of the Book, 1.4 Overview of the Book

Chapter 2 Literature Review 2.1 Introduction 2.2 Competing Views in the Early Stage 2.3 Canale and Swain's Communicative Competence 2.4 Bachman and Palmer's Model 2.5 Larsen—Freeman's Model 2.6 Purpura's Model 2.7 Remaining Problems 2.8 Research on Modality 2.9 L2 Acquisition Research of English Modal Verbs 2.10 Research Questions 2.11 Definitions of Key Terms 2.12 Summary

Chapter 3 Research Methodology 3.1 Participants 3.2 Instruments and Test Design 3.3 Data Preparation and Collection Procedures 3.4 Data Analysis Procedures 3.5 Comparison of the Models 3.6 Similarities and Differences Between EFA and CFA 3.7 Empirical Validation of the Research Findings 3.8 Summary

Chapter 4 Preliminary Statistics and Analyses 4.1 Preliminary Descriptive Analysis of the Tests 4.2 Two Regression Analyses, 4.3 Preliminary Analysis for Model Validation 4.4 Summary

Chapter 5 Confirmatory Factor Analysis of L2 Knowledge Models 5.1 Preliminaries for the Construct Validation of the Modal Verbs Test 5.2 Confirmatory Factor Analyses of the Four L2 Knowledge Models 5.3 Comparison of Knowledge Models of L2 Acquisition 5.4 Discussion on Research Questions 2 ~ 6 5.5 Summary

Chapter 6 An Integrated Model of L2 Knowledge 6.1 Examination of an Integrated Model of L2 Knowledge 6.2 Validation of the Integrated Model Through Learners' Mental Representation 6.3 Summary

Chapter 7 A Case Study 7.1 Examination of the Difficulty Order in the Acquisition of English Modals with Regard to Meaning 7.2 Examination of the Difficulty Order of English Modals with Regard to Pragmatic Use 7.3 Summary

Chapter 8 Summary and Conclusions 8.1 Major Findings 8.2 Significance of the Book 8.3 Limitations of the Book 8.4 Recommendations for Further Research

Appendix A General Grammar Test

Appendix B English Modal Verbs Test

Appendix C Questionnaire on L2 Knowledge

Appendix D Free Sentence Production (A Sample)

Appendix E Raw Data (A Sample)

Bibliography

Acknowledgments

<<二语知识模型的有效性研究>>

章节摘录

5) Interpreting the factor structure. In interpreting the factor structure, each of the measures will be linearly related to each of the factors. The strength of this relationship is contained in the respective factor loading, produced by the factor rotation in the step. Actually this step is inseparable from factor rotation in step 4. Though the EFA procedures are complex, they can be easily realized with the help of the statistics tools. It is only a matter of parameter-setting in the computer softwares. The significance of exploratory factor analysis in the book lies in that it not only helps us determine the latent factors to be included in the models under examination, but also provides statistical evidence for our initial assumptions about the make-up of the concerning L2 knowledge modeling.

3.4.4 Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) In this book, we use structural equation modeling as the primary analytical tool to investigate the adequacy of the models in question. Structural equation models refer to the models that represent the causal and correlational links between theoretical variables. More specifically, they represent the inter-relationships among observed and latent variables (theoretical construct) and the inter-relationships among latent variables. Structural equation modeling can then be viewed as a family of statistical procedures for representing and testing such models. It aims to provide a meaningful and parsimonious explanation for observed phenomena. Advantages of using structural equation modeling over exploratory factor analysis include (1) its powerful hypothesis-testing capabilities and (2) its capabilities of taking into account measurement errors as well as systemic errors (e. g., test method effects) (Bentler, 1995) .

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