

<<EFL学习中的语言石化研究>>

图书基本信息

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前言

第二语言教学经历了一百多年的变迁，期间，第二语言教学的发展几乎被等同于第二语言教学法的发展。

不同的语言认识论、语言习得理论和教学理念，促使第二语言教学法不断涌现、频繁更新。

从20世纪70年代至今，第二语言习得研究蓬勃发展，取得了许多重要的研究成果，已经成为一门独立的学科。

其中，经典的词素研究和加拿大浸入式教学研究，不仅确立了第二语言习得研究作为一门独立学科的地位，而且对第二语言学习产生了巨大的影响。

人们开始更客观、更具体地研究第二语言习得，不仅研究第二语言教学方法，而且研究教学环境、教学内容和学习者的学习动机、认知风格、学习策略等，大大推动了第二语言习得研究。

语言石化研究就是在这一大环境下产生和发展的。

在第二语言习得研究领域，语言石化一般指在有持续的语言输入、足够的学习动机和充分的练习机会的情况下，发生的语言发展停滞现象。

语言石化现象，一直是第二语言习得研究的研究热点。

人们从普通语言学、社会语言学、心理语言学神经生理学的角度，探讨石化现象的产生原因和防治策略，取得了许多可喜的成果。

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内容概要

《EFL学习中的语言石化研究》从20世纪70年代至今，第二语言习得研究蓬勃发展，取得了许多重要的研究成果，已经成为一门独立的学科。其中，经典的词素研究和加拿大浸入式教学研究，不仅确立了第二语言习得研究作为一门独立学科的地位，而且对第二语言学习产生了巨大的影响。人们开始更客观、更具体地研究第二语言习得，不仅研究第二语言教学方法，而且研究教学环境、教学内容和学习者的学习动机、认知风格、学习策略等，大大推动了第二语言习得研究。

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章节摘录

While it is surely the case that some people are more articulate than others in using their LI, all children with normal faculties and given normal circumstances master their mother tongue. People marvel at the ease and rapidity with which children acquire their L1. Standing in contrast with L1 acquisition, SEA does not often result in the outcome of language mastery. Furthermore, there is a much broader range of language proficiency achieved among L2 learners than first. The issue of differential success involves not only inter-learner view but also intra-learner view. The ultimate attainment of L2 learners end up with differential terminal IL states and for a given learner, part of his IL system ceases to develop. In SLA research, such kind of failure has largely been dealt with under the construct of "fossilization" (Selinker, 1972). Although SLA researchers have studied fossilization since Selinker proposed the construct in 1972, there is no universally acknowledged definition of fossilization. A wide range of cessation of second or foreign language learning is reported under the construct of fossilization in all kinds of learning conditions. Researchers in this field attribute different behavioral reflexes to fossilization, explain fossilization from different perspectives, and make efforts to solve the problem of fossilization with different measures. Consequently, as Long (2003, p. 492) asserts, numerous studies over the past 30 years purporting to demonstrate and explain fossilization may be questioned for their defects in describing fossilization, choosing subjects, collecting data, and conducting analysis. The chaotic situation of fossilization study, on one hand, calls for a paradigm and theoretical and methodological frameworks. ……

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