

Outline

- Learners as social agents in theory & practice
- Working in breakout groups
- Presenting results
- Wrap-up

Language learners as social agents

Language users and language learners are social agents who – focused on a **specific purpose** – **act and interact** within a particular field of action; they do so always **in accordance with a given social context**, set of circumstances, a **specific environment**.

„Language use and language learning are, therefore, both cognitive and social activities.“ (Council of Europe 2020: 26)

Agency

One's agency is one's independent capability or ability to act on one's will.

Agency refers to the thoughts and actions taken by people that reflect their individual power and competency.

Agency is “the capacity of an individual to actively and independently choose and to affect change.” (Wikipedia) – In doing so, individuals are impacted by social context, but individuals (and groups of individuals) also have an impact on social context and social “realities”

Agency is an expression of autonomy

Agency is an expression of social competency & social responsibility

Table 1: Schematic Organization of Competences According to the CEFR

General Competences				Communicative Language Competences		
Declarative Knowledge	Skills and Know-how	Existential Knowledge	Ability to Learn	Linguistic Competences	Sociolinguistic Competences	Pragmatic Competences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - knowledge of the world - sociocultural knowledge - intercultural awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - practical skills - inter-cultural skills 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - language and communication awareness - general phonetic awareness and skills - study skills - heuristic skills 	Competences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lexical - grammatical - semantic - phonological - orthographic - orthoepic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social relations - politeness - conventions - expressions of folk wisdom - register differences - dialect and accent 	compétences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discourse competence - functional competence

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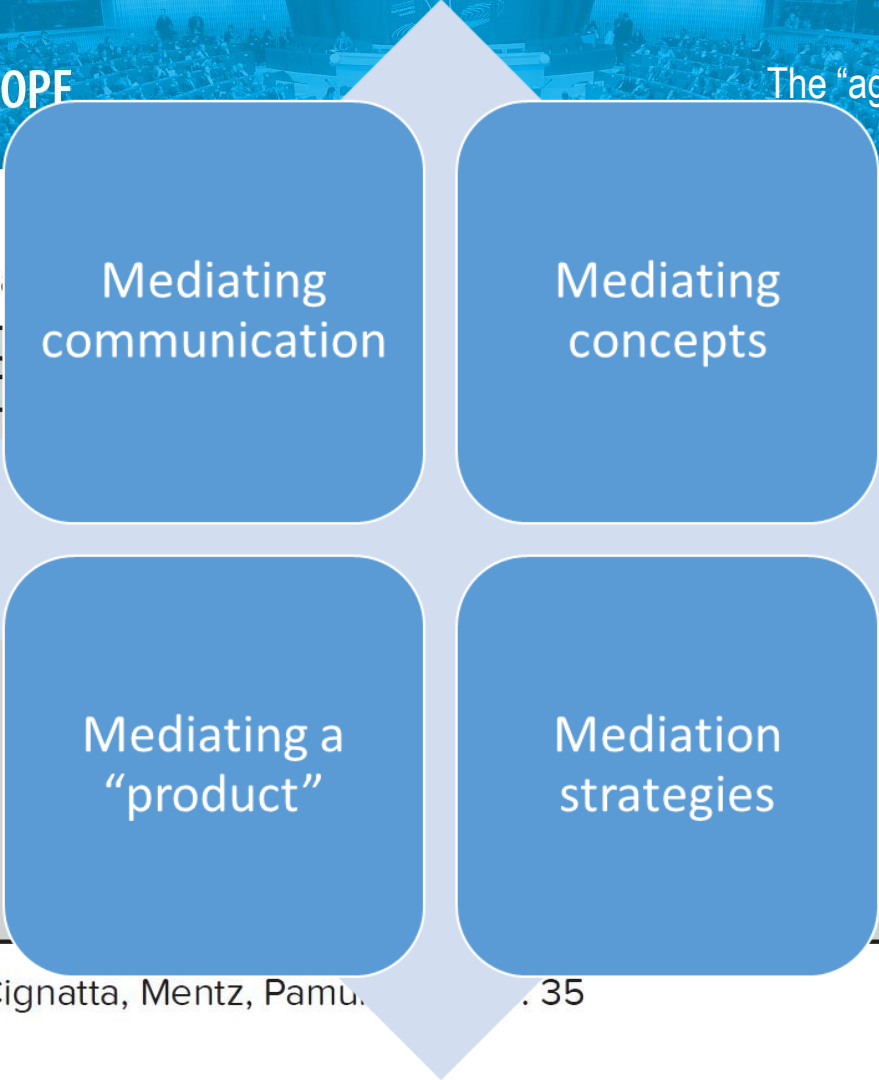
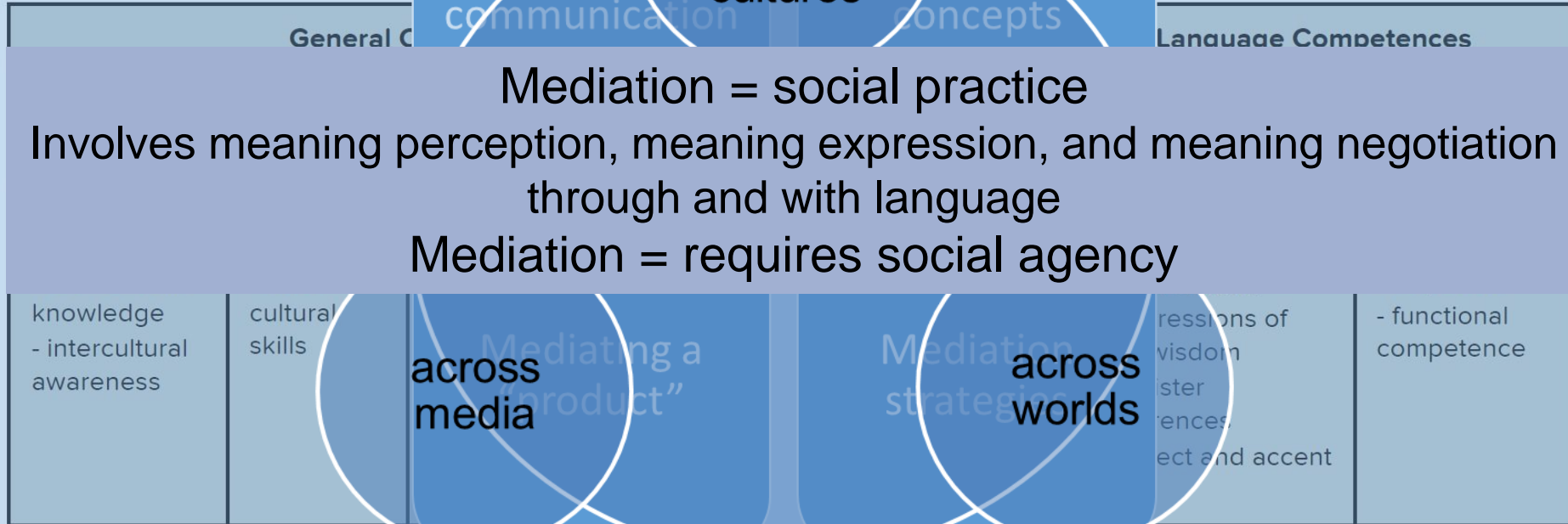


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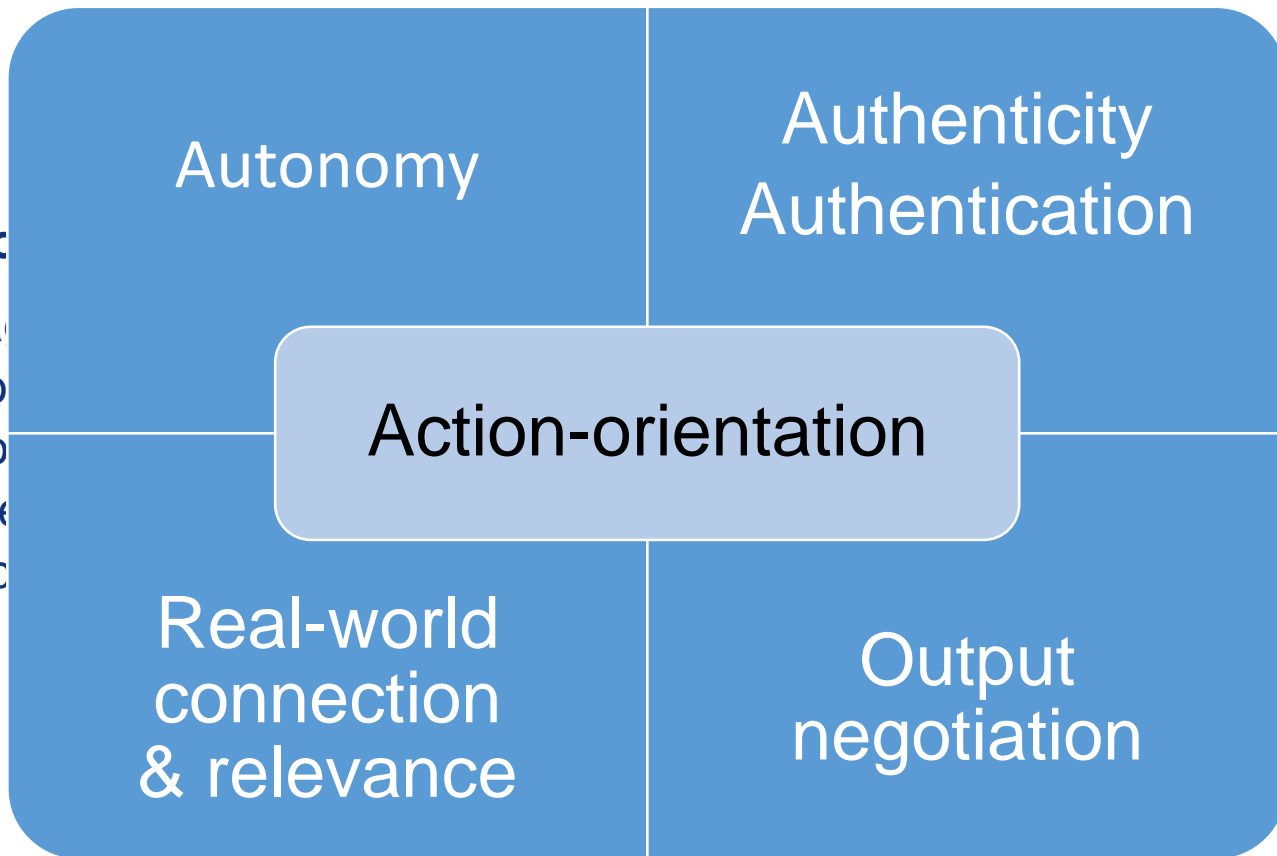


Classroom practice

Language learners as social agents are encouraged to use their full range of knowledges, of cognitive, affective, pragmatic abilities (literacies), and to make their own, self-determined choices, and – in doing so – empowered to contribute to their linguistic, pragmatic, cognitive, and sociocultural growth

Classroom

Language
of know
and to
empower
and soc



full range
(literacies),
ing so –
cognitive,



Social agents

- **acting** in the language **together** with others → collaboration in relation to a **purpose/mission**
- **taking the initiative**, making decisions,
- operating within **conditions and constraints**
- **mobilizing all** their resources (cognitive, emotional, linguistic and cultural)
- developing **strategies** in iterative cycles
- **planning**, producing results, and **monitoring** their action.
- **partaking** in assessment and evaluation



Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)

You are here: Democracy > Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) > Learning, Teaching, Assessment



The CEFR in the classroom

Capsule videos

Case Studies
Volume



SHORTCUTS



Learners as social agents:
What might this mean for classroom practice?

Digital literacy for the teaching and learning of languages



www.ecml.at/elang

E-lang provides language teachers with resources which promote the use of “real-world tasks” in a pedagogical approach that fully integrates social interactions. E-lang ultimately supports learners to become competent and autonomous language users as well as digital citizens.

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The resources are for

- teachers
- teacher trainers

Team

Christian Ollivier, Catherine Caws,

Resources



Didactic framework *Towa socio-interactive approach to foster autonomy in language learners and users*



Webinar with concrete examples that can be implemented on web 2.0 sites, glossary, related resources



E-lang online training platform (Moodle)



Guide for facilitating training sessions using the e-lang modules

<https://www.ecml.at/ECML-Programme/Programme2016-2019/Digitalliteracy/tabid/1797/language/en-GB/Default.aspx>

Storytelling via photo soap: Activity based on textbook text on “bullying”

- In class: Topic introduced and discussed
Principles of drama and storytelling, such as characters, plot structure, building suspense, introduction – conflict – climax – solution
- Group work I: further research on storytelling, choice of conflict, storyline, creating a storyboard that fits into 8 frames, writing text for speech bubbles & captions, etc.
- In class: Presenting and discussing draft storyboards
- Group work II: editing storyboard & text, finding locations, taking pictures, creating photo soap and edit into poster
- Gallery walk: presentation and reflection of photo stories/posters
- In class: Final discussion & evaluation of project

Storytelling via photo soap: Activity based on textbook

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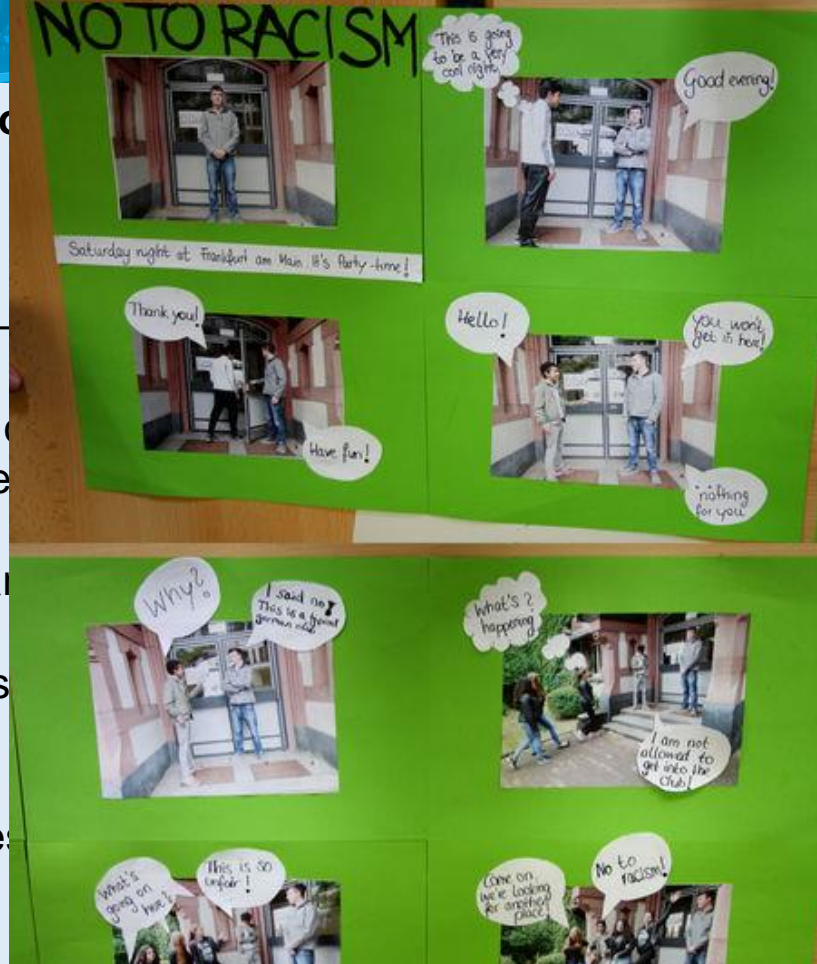
Group work I: further research on storytelling, choice of location that fits into 8 frames, writing text for speech

In class: Presenting and discussing draft storyboard

Group work II: editing storyboard & text, finding locations, creating photo soap and edit into poster

Gallery walk: presentation and reflection of photo stories

In class: Final discussion & evaluation of project



Billy Joel's "We Didn't Start the Fire" Year by Year (1949-1989)

1949: Harry Truman, Doris Day, Red China, Johnnie Ray South Pacific, Walter Winchell, Joe DiMaggio

1950: Joe McCarthy, Richard Nixon, Studebaker, television North Korea, South Korea, Marilyn Monroe

1951: Rosenbergs, H-Bomb, Sugar Ray, Panmunjom Brando, "The King and I," and "The Catcher in the Rye"

1952: Eisenhower, vaccine, England's got a new queen Marciano, Liberace, Santayana goodbye

CHORUS

We didn't start the fire It was always burning Since the world's been turning, we didn't start the fire No we didn't light it but we tried to fight it

1953: Josef Stalin, Malenkov, Nasser and Prokofiev Rockefeller, Campanella, Communist Bloc

1954: Roy Cohn, Juan Peron, Toscanini, Dacron



Learners as social agents:
What might this mean for classroom practice?

Focus on Cultural and Intercultural Awareness: Using song in the language classroom

Soon after its original release in 1990, teachers began to use Billy Joel's song „We didn't start the fire“ as a starting point for project-based learning, initially focusing on groups of learners researching the actual content behind names, events, etc. listed in the song and creating and sharing explanatory hypertexts, websites or presentations to be discussed in class or even published for a wider audience.

Billy Joel's "We Didn't Start the Fire" Year by Year (1949-1989)

Learners as social agents:



- groups of learners research the actual content behind names, events, etc. create and share explanatory hypertexts, websites, presentations discussed in class, (publish)
- 1949:** Ha
Ray Sou
- 1950:** J
television
- learners reflect the song's more American perspective, add a few stanzas with content from a more European/local context.
- 1951:** Ro
Brando, I
- learners create a kind of „Present Day `We Didn't Start the Fire´ Song“, rewrite the song using more learner relevant present day events.
- 1952:** I
queen
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-onk-Qm7ATw> (Marvel Avengers cast do a mock version of the song representing “events” & characters in their “universe”)
- We didn't
the world
we
- Update option based on video above: learners create a stanza/song based on their own favourite “franchise”, e.g. Lord of the Rings, Harry Potter, its „Wizardsing Franchise“ (Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore, Grindelwald), Game of Thrones, Superheroes in general, The Hobbit, ...
- 1953:** Jo
Rock
- 1954:** I

Billy Joel's "We Didn't Start the Fire" Year by Year (1949-1989)

Learners as social agents:

Recent topical Update Option based on Article in *Rolling Stone Magazine* „[Twitter](#)

1949: Hi [Gives 'We Didn't Start the Fire' Revamp in Wake of COVID-19'](#)

Ray Sol

1950: “Schools close, Tom Hanks, trouble in the big banks,
television No vaccine, quarantine, no more toilet paper seen

1951: Ro
Brando, Travel ban, Weinstein, panic Covid-19,
NBA, gone away, what else do I have to say?”

1952:
queen Tom Hanks is infected, flights from Europe re-directed
Quarantine, nowhere clean, panic in the U.S.

We didn't
the world
we Stocks and markets all derailed, Harvey's gonna rot in jail
Donnie's telling lies & tales/Cover up another fail

1953: Jc
Roc >>> groups/learners write their own „Covid-19“ stanza or tweet

1954:

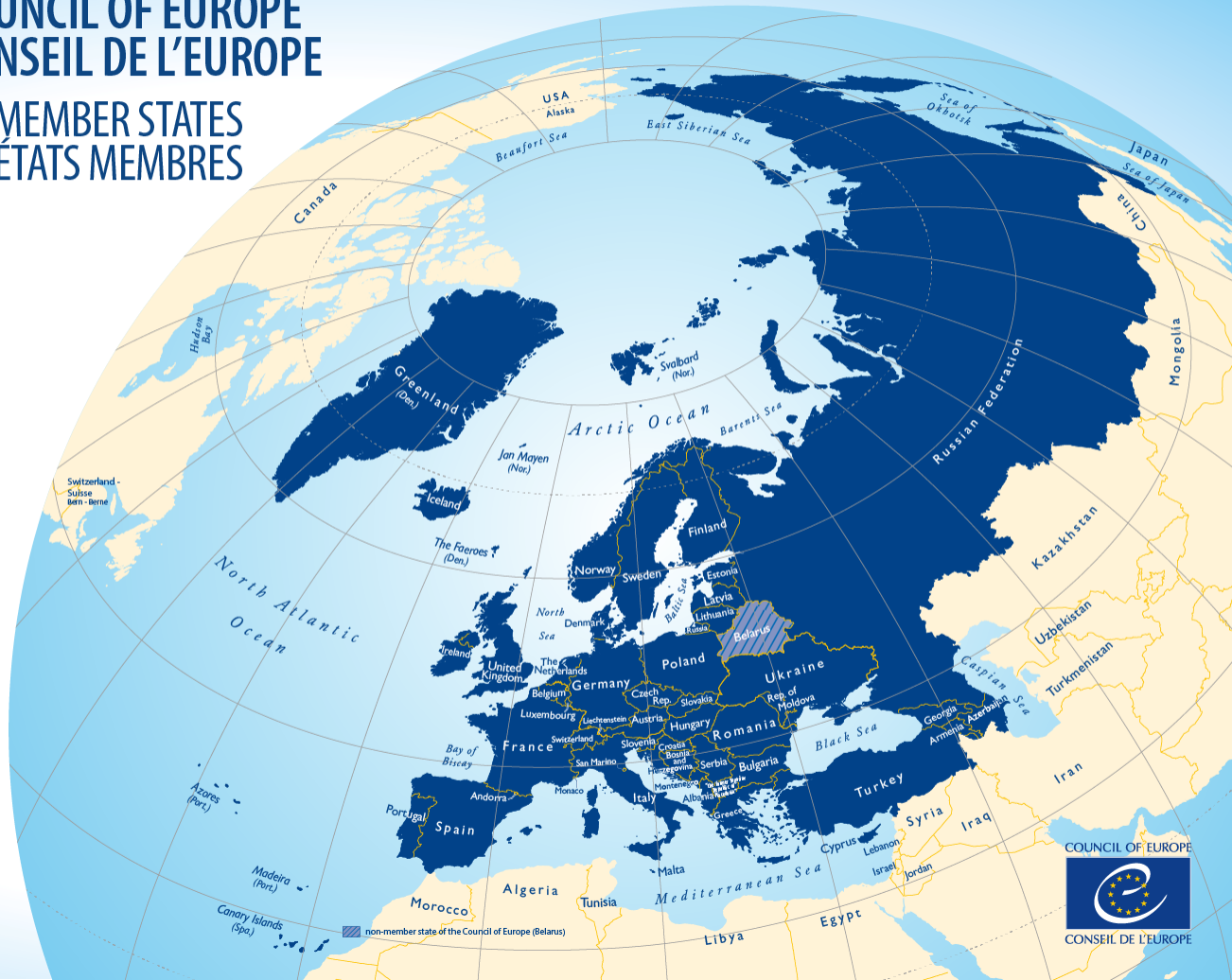
Breakout Groups

- You will be assigned to **look at ONE of the sample activities** contained in the handout; please **critically reflect this** as to its potential to put into practice the concept of social agency & action-orientation in language teaching
- Do share **your own ideas** or experiences and **decide on one sample of „own“ practice to share** in plenary
- Be prepared to **share your critical reflections on unit from handout** as well as your group's chosen **sample of „own“ practice.**
- Please **choose a moderator** and consider the time constraints (**5 mins max** per group) when preparing presentation.



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