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外语歌曲在听力教学中的运用

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【摘 要】歌曲是语言的一个重要组成部分,如果与语言课堂教学结合起来,将会产生巨大的 作用。本文重点叙述外语歌曲运用于外语课堂教学的意义以及在听力课堂中使用歌曲的教学步骤。

【关键词】 听力: 英语歌曲: 重要性; AFFECTIVE REASON; LINGUISTIC REASON; LISTENING TEACHING PROCEDURE

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English Songs in Teaching Listening

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Abstract: IntroductionSongs have been part of the human experience and an integral part of our language experience, and if used in coordination with a language lesson they can be of great value. This paper will focus on the importance of using English songs in teaching listening, as well as the teaching procedure of using songs in listening class

Key Words: English Songs; Importance; Affective Reason; Linguistic Reason; Listening Teaching Procedure

一、外语歌曲在外语教学中的价值

许多教师和语言教学研究人员已经发现了在外 语课堂教学中使用外语歌曲的价值。"Songs are one of the most enchanting and culturally rich resources that can easily be used in language classrooms." 歌曲给固定的日常教学活动带来了新 的活力。它们是帮助训练学生听、说、读、写能力的宝 贵资源。它们也可以用于多种语言教学项目,如像句 型操练、词汇、语音语调教学等。正规的课堂教学往 往使学生感觉紧张, 通过歌曲教学可为学生提供了 一个轻松愉快的学习环境。

外语课堂教学中使用外语歌曲有许多有利之 处,从理论上讲,主要包括情感(affective)和语言学 (linguistic)两个方面:

1 情感理由(Affective Reason)

很久以来, 我们已经意识到学生学习需要有积 极的态度。The Affective Filter Hypothesis is one

of the proposed hypotheses developed by Steven 他解释到, The affective filter must be week for optimal learning to occur. affective filter means that a positive attitude towards learning is present. If the affective filter is strong the learner will not seek language input, and in turn, not be open for language acquisition. 情感过滤器假设的实际运用则是教师应该为学生提 供一个积极轻松的学习环境。课堂中运用歌曲是达 成一个弱的情感过滤器而且促进语言学习的一个方 法。通过歌曲学习语言可使学生在学习过程中享受 到极大的乐趣,从而极大促进其学习动力。流行歌曲 和传统民谣都不乏美妙的音乐,简朴、贴近生活的语 言,它们以多种形式讲述一个个动人、有趣的故事, 为我们展现五彩缤纷新奇的世界。歌曲在听力课堂 中无论用于泛听或精听,都可在轻松愉快的课堂氛 围中激发学生的想象力和创造力。

2 语言学理由(Linguistic Reason)

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歌曲具有巨大的语言学价值。大多数的歌曲都 依照一种有规则地、押韵的、重复的诗歌形式,而且 有一系列的叙述特征,容易上口。歌曲夸大了语言的 旋律特性,而许多语种都有非常强的节奏,因而使用 歌曲对训练学生的语感十分有帮助。作为教学资源, 歌曲可增强教学效果。一旦一首歌曲被学习之后,其 中的语法结构,词汇,乃至句型都会随着歌曲的旋律 长久地留在学生的记忆里。根据教学要求,歌曲可用 于辅助多方面的教学,如像词汇、句型、语法等。例 如,歌曲"Blowing in the Wind"可让学生熟悉how many句型,而"If I Had a Hammer"则让学生了解 虚拟结构的用法。一些歌曲语言通俗,可让学生更多 地接触非正式的口语。许多研究发现歌曲是学生在 课堂以外最容易也最乐意获得的语言资源,同时也 是许多学生借以抒发情感的最真实语言,因而最能 促进学生的学习动力,激发学生的学习热情。

总之,这两个理由相辅相成,共同阐明了在课堂教学中使用歌曲的重要性。下一步则是要如何成功地把歌曲溶合到语言课堂中,使学生有机会在享受歌曲为他们带来乐趣的同时学习知识。虽然这类课程适用于任何水平的学生,但教师在选择歌曲时也应当考虑课堂教学的重点,歌曲语言的难度,学习者的兴趣等,以便获得最佳课堂效果。当然,为了要提高学习者的热情,学习者参加歌曲的选择也是有益的。

二、外语歌曲使用于听力课堂的教学程序

成功的听力在于是否我们能以所听到的语言去了解更多更广的信息。听的程序包括二种类型:top-down and bottom-up。Top-down程序是听者将音转化为字,词或句子,他们在听的时候会把注意力集中在关键词汇和句子上;而Bottom-up程序是听者在听的时候使用背景知识来理解信息的含义。这两个程序用于听力课堂教学皆可训练学生的听力理解能力。不管怎样,在课堂中使用歌曲的方法取决于学生的知识水平,兴趣爱好,年龄以及歌曲本身在目的不同的教学中所担当的角色。歌曲可用于下列教学活动中:

- Gap fillings or close tests
- Focus questions
- True-false statements
- Put these lines into the correct sequence

• Circle the antonyms or synonyms of the giving

Discuss

教师选择一个或一组教学活动应该以其教学目 的为基础。下面是将歌曲用于听力课堂的教学步骤。

1. Pre-listening

As a warm-up or schema building activity, ask students what they know about American pop culture: for instance. "Who is the most famous American movie or TV actor/actress in your "Do you have a favorite American country? " singer? " "Do you listen to American pop songs? " "If you do, do you think listening to those songs can help improve your English? " and "In what does it help you improve your English skills? " You might also want to bring some pictures or CDs of popular actors or singers to class.

The theme, the title, or the history of the song can be discussed. Since many songs are on themes for which it is easy to find related reading texts, it may lead the learner to read a text about the singer or the theme.

By directing the students toward specific areas, problem vocabulary items can be picked up in advance. Before listening to the song, it is also beneficial to let the students know which grammar points should be studied. At this stage, pictures may also be used to introduce the theme of the song.

Pass out the cloze activity handout, and have students read the lyrics and figure out what the missing words might be, using their knowledge in grammar. Have the students compare their guesses with their neighbors. Ask for volunteers to share their guesses with the class.

2. While-listening

In the listening stage, some of the techniques listed above can be used, but among them gap filling is the most widely used technique. Students listen and fill in the missing words. Play the song once, and ask students whether they need to listen to the song again. If they do, play it one more

time. Through such gaps, the vocabulary, grammar, or pronunciation are highlighted.

3. Post-listening

After the second listening, go over the answers with the class. If necessary, replay the parts where students had trouble understanding the words. Go over grammar points as necessary.

Besides, many songs give a chance for a written reaction of some kind. Opinion questions may lead the learner to write about his own thoughts or reflections. Some songs deal with a theme that can be re-exploited through role plays. Acting may add enthusiasm to the learning process.

Finally, some songs dealt with themes can lead to a guided or free discussion.

总而言之, 歌曲在外语课堂教学中的运用有许

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"谁给人民幸福生活,谁就是人民心中永远的神灵",这话融在了我的人文价值理念体系中。

在新时期条件下的一个宏伟目标是全面建设小社会,在中华民族文化历史、乃至于世界人类文化历史上,这都是一幅最激动人心的、最波澜壮阔的人类文化历史图卷。千百年来,我们的祖先、我们的民族所世代梦寐以求的事情是:吃饱饭、穿暖衣、住好房,解决基本生存问题。而今天,这一基本生存问题的解

决,在中国共产党的领导下在被卓有成效地实践着,正在一步步地获得成功解决。这一伟大的实践变革的历程,也正是当代大学生自我培养建构民族人文精神的过程。建构和完善自身的人文价值体系,把自己置身于伟大的社会实践变革中,让原有的人文价值观主动接受社会现实生活的检验,升华民族人文精神。在不断变移、动态发展的理论与实践内涵中砥砺自身的人文价值观,校正其人文价值取向,这就是一代大学生所要做的事情。

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