

ENG504

QUIZ 4, 2023

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- ❖ Self-regulation is the capability of **autonomous** functioning that mature and skilled individual possess.
- ❖ **Successful learning** involves a shift from collaborative inter-mental activity to autonomous intra-mental activity.
- ❖ The process of supportive dialogue that prompts them through successive steps of a problem is known as '**scaffolding**'.
- ❖ The domain where learning can most productively take place is named as the '**Zone of Proximal Development**'.
- ❖ Learning is first seen as social, then **individual consciousness** and conceptual development are seen firstly as inter-mental phenomena.
- ❖ Language is the **prime** symbolic mediating tool for this development.
- ❖ **Phylogenies** are the learning that happens across different human races across different periods of time.
- ❖ **Microgenesis** is the description of how humans learn throughout their life.
- ❖ **Ontogenesis** is the learning that infants pass through in the course of their early development.
- ❖ **Young children** are well known to engage in private speech,
- ❖ Private speech in classic **Piagetian theory** is seen as an evidence of children's egocentrism.
- ❖ **Socio-cultural theory** interprets it as an evidence of children's growing ability to regulate their own behavior.
- ❖ **For Vygotsky**, private speech eventually becomes inner speech, a use of language to regulate internal thought without any external articulation.
- ❖ Activity theory comprises a series of **proposals** for the social context within which individual learning takes place.

- ❖ **Activity** is defined in terms of sociocultural settings in which collaborative interaction, inter-subjectivity, and assisted performance occur.
- ❖ Actions are always **goal-directed**.
- ❖ Socio-cultural **perspective** sees early language learning as a process of meaning-making.
- ❖ **Language** itself develops as a 'tool' for making meaning.
- ❖ Knowledge is constructed through **collaborative activity**.
- ❖ The aspect of **private speech** has been regularly noted in naturalistic studies of child SLA.
- ❖ Vygotskian perspective, it provides **evidence** about the role of language in problem solving, self-regulation, and appropriation.
- ❖ **Early studies** of private speech worked with data elicited from older learners in semi-controlled settings.
- ❖ Three main types of second language private speeches were identified by **Ohta** (2001).
- ❖ Activity theory strongly argues for the **distinctive nature** of individual interactions as experienced by the participants.
- ❖ **Aljaafreh and Lantolf** (1994) conducted a study to examine SL development during scaffolded teacher-student talk.
- ❖ ZPD stands for : **Zone of proximal development**
- ❖ rejects conventional separation between social and psychological aspects of cognition and development: **socio-cultural theory**
- ❖ Socio-cultural theory rejects the classic view of **language** as a formal abstract system that is distinct from language use.
- ❖ research approaches are affected by difficulties in developing causal **Explanations and generalizations** through naturalistic research.
- ❖ Socio-cultural theory views language as a '**tool for thought**.'
- ❖ Private speech and meta-statement are values used positively as **instruments** for self-regulation.
- ❖ Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different **social contexts**.
- ❖ **Researchers** in socialization believe that language and culture are not separable.

- ❖ **Meanings and functions** are socioculturally organized; linguistic knowledge is embedded in sociocultural knowledge.
- ❖ Understanding of social organization of everyday life is acquired through **language**.
- ❖ The **communities of practice** are an aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagement in an endeavor and this is different from the traditional community.
- ❖ The social structure of communities and the **power** relations obtaining within them define the learning possibilities available to the members.
- ❖ The most obvious application was to consider the classroom as a community of **practice**.
- ❖ Social identity is the sense of '**belonging**' to a particular social group, whether defined by ethnicity, by language, or any other means.
- ❖ concept has been criticized for being too static and too focused on the individual: **social identity**
- ❖ **Norton's** (2000) longitudinal study explored changes in social identity over time, particularly, their struggle to achieve the right to speak in SL settings.

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