Music In Professional Language Training.

Pascal Archimede

12th November 2015

TOGETHER WE BUM BUM BUR ENGLISH PROJECT

Introduction

- I have implemented a training sequence within which Music is the main educational tool.
- This approach has been the subject of a book published in French and in English.



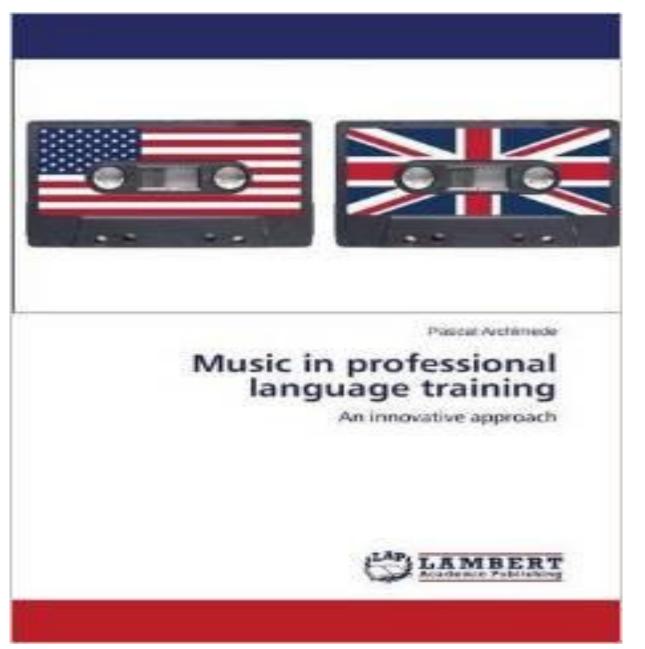
Musique en Formation Linguistique



Musique en formation linguistique professionnelle

Une approche innovante

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Agenda



A

Genesis Of The Project

- Groups
- Program
- Pedagogical Project

B Analysis of the training sequence

- Diagnosis
- Design
- Development
- Management and Monitoring of the pedagogical action
- Evaluation

Agenda



Genesis Of The Project

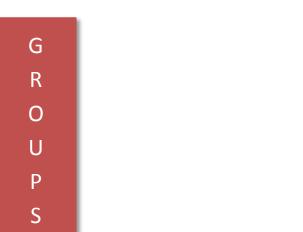
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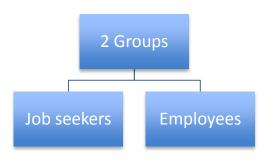
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A. Genesis Of the Project



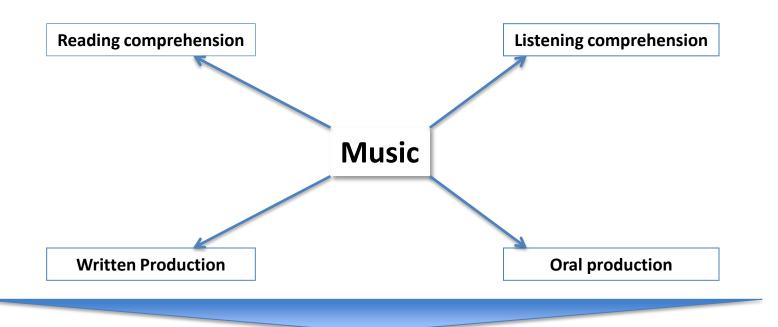


Present tenses	Past tenses		
Habits and current situation(s).	Socio-professional backgrounds.	Future tenses	
		Socio-professional projects.	



A. Genesis Of the Project





- 1. Use a song by trainees' favourite artist(s)
- 2. Design activities to develop and strengthen the four linguistic skills (reading/listening/writing and speaking) while adding a cultural touch
- 3. Chosen song: "*When am I going to make a living*" by Sade from the album "*Diamond Life*" released in 1984.

Agenda



A

B

Genesis Of The Project

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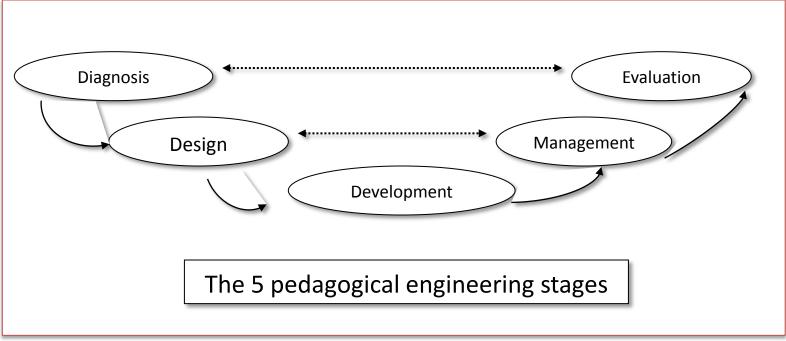
Analysis of the training sequence

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B. Analysis of The Training Sequence

This training sequence was built and analysed from a pedagogical engineering approach which comprises five stages, Diagnosis, Design, Development, Management and Evaluation .



CARRÉ. P., CASPAR, P. (dir.) (2004) Traité des sciences et des techniques de la Formation, 2è. éd., Dunod

B.1 DIAGNOSIS



PRESENTATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS

- 1. Gender
- 2. Age
- 3. Education Level
- 4. Socio-Professional category
- 5. (Last) position held
- 6. Marital and family status
- 7. Motivation for attending the training session

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- Expressed in language skills to be acquired:
- "Understand and be understood in English"
- "Acquire skills in English that can be used in a professional capacity"

B.2 DESIGN

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The *Design* stage focuses on pedagogical objectives and helps one to turn the diagnosis data into a first formalization.

1. Educational objectives

Expressed in terms of knowledge to apply in a learning situation.

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 Divided in 4 language skills (Reading/Listening comprehension and Written and Oral production).

2. Educational means

- Educational method(s)
- Educational Tools
- Pedagogical resources
- Equipment

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3. Choice of the training sequence

Music, assertions about its impact on learners and the links between Music and memory are defined.

B.2 DESIGN



Effects of Music on learners

Here is a non-exhaustive list of the value of Music as an educational tool :

Music relaxes and reduces the stress level which inhibits the learning process*.

Music can facilitate some complex learning processes.

Music has a powerful impact on memorization.

Music restores harmony between both hemispheres: the trainee is more receptive, so it is easier for them to learn new knowledge and skills.

Music educates the Ear from a linguistic standpoint. The Ear forms to the psycho-acoustic system (sounds) of our mother tongue up to the age of 12. After, all sounds which are not relevant, are not heard.

Music is therefore used to overcome this "Pathological Deafness".

* DUBE, Sylvie, CEDEP. *La musique, un extraordinaire support à l'apprentissage.* Workshop presented during the « *Cerveau, et apprentissage, Intelligences multiple* » conference. 8, 9, 10 November 2001, Rimouski.

B.3 DEVELOPMENT

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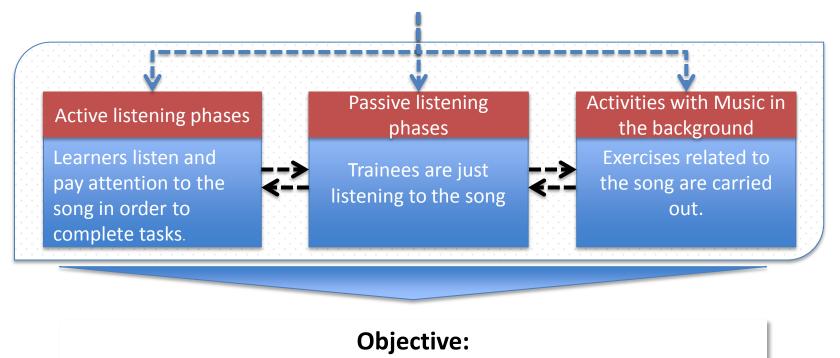
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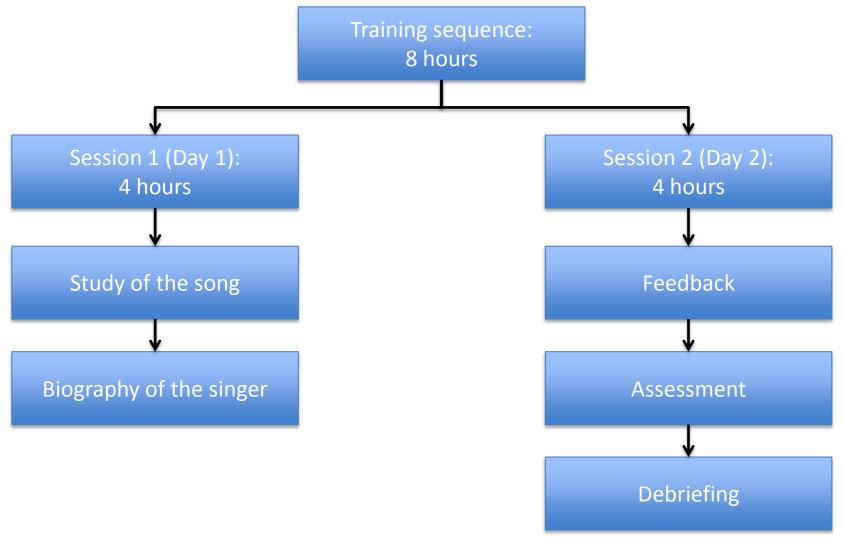
Development of the learning progression. Alternate "Passive" listening phases with "Active" listening ones.



Create an atmosphere of confidence conducive to learning



B.3 DEVELOPMENT (Training sequence)



SUMMARY TABLE First part: study of the song



METHODS/TECHNIQUES/ PEDAGOGICAL ASSESSMENT TYPE AND ТЕМРО LINGUISTIC **LEARNERS' TRAINER'S** SKILLS TOOLS ACTIVITIES ACTIVITIES **OBJECTIVES** MODALITY -Define the oral content -Listening - Passive listening of the song -They listen - He plays the song - The trainer observes the trainees 10 mns expressed by an English speaking comprehension behaviour during the listening interlocutor 15 mns - They listen and -The Fill in the gaps exercise is made - Define the oral content -Listening - Active listening of the song - He plays the song expressed by an English speaking comprehension with the lyrics in the form of a transcribe what up of 30 gaps. Thus, trainees can - Written Fill in the blanks exercise interlocutor they heard assess their listening production - They listen to the 20 mns - Define the oral content -Listening - Listening of the song -He asks questions - Writing of the song lyrics through - Discussions around what was filling in the gaps of the Fill in the expressed by an English speaking comprehension song and explain - He writes down the interlocutor - Written understood what they words suggested by gaps exercise production understood the group on the board 25 mns -Extract information from a text - Reading - Group work -They read and - He clarifies the - The correction of the translation is a by distinguishing main theme comprehension translate the text points which seem way to assess learners' linguistic and secondary ideas - Oral production unclear to the learner skills - Translate an English text into French 30 mns -Differentiate both forms of - They ask - Reading - Group work -He asks questions to - Further to each notion introduced. comprehension - Brainstorming about the questions to the future (will / shall and to be going the group learners are invited to build one or to) and use them correctly - Oral production linguistic notions mentioned -He clarifies the trainer several sentences - Use correctly the modals can / - They participate linguistic notions may/might and must by sharing their mentioned knowledge with the group - Use autonomously one's -He asks questions -Listening -Discussion - They have a -The trainer corrects possible 20 mnslanguage skills comprehension discussion on the -He relaunches the linguistic errors - Oral production themes which debate emerge from the text - Summary documents delivery - They ask -He distributes the - Grammar exercises are distributed - Synthesize and measure 10 mns possible gaps between targeted questions if documents with their answers so that learners can goals and those actually reached necessary -He explains self-assess. 15 mns b k r e a

B.4 MANAGEMENT AND



MONITORING

The management of the sequence is conducted in two ways:

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Animation mainly characterized by "direct" face-to-face educational relations with trainees.

EXTERNAL

Monitoring of the action from an "external" perspective (contacts with participants, day to day management of the action, attendance recording, etc.).

B.5 EVALUATION



Objective: assess the training action in terms of pedagogical productivity which can be measured by the ratio between the expected results and actual training costs.

• Cost factors

This training sequence does not necessarily require a huge financial investment and it may generate interest among learners.

• Result factors

90% success rate. 100 % satisfaction rate.



- All capacities of Music as an educational tool are not fully exploited.
- The Trainees' satisfaction, low implementation costs and success rate certify the efficiency of this approach.
- My target: make a contribution to language Teaching and Learning today.

De nos jours, la mondialisation et l'ouverture à l'Union européenne sont des facteurs déterminants qui expliquent le souhait grandissant des entreprises françaises de former leurs salariés aux langues étrangères. Or, malgré la large panoplie de méthodologies qui existent dans ce domaine, les professionnels de la formation linguistique s'interrogent toujours sur LA façon de stimuler l'apprenant et de l'inciter à apprendre. C'est dans ce contexte que nous nous proposons de présenter et d'analyser un dispositif au sein duquel la musique occupe une place centrale. L'objectif de cette recherche est de mener un questionnement sur l'efficience potentielle de cette approche vue sous l'angle de la démarche d'ingénierie pédagogique. Cette étude met en valeur l'aspect motivant que peut revêtir la musique en formation d'Anglais langues étrangères. Musique en Formation Linguistique







Pascal Archimede

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Pascal ARCHIMEDE, formateur indépendant en Anglais est titulaire d'un Master II en "Sciences de l'Education". Sa spécialité en "Développement des Compétences en Formation d'Adultes", lui a permis de mettre en place des séances de formation basées sur des méthodes interactives, motivantes et innovantes.

Archimede

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Une approche innovante



Nowadays, due to globalisation and the opening of European frontiers, French companies are more and more interested in having their employees trained in foreign languages. However, despite the array of methodologies that exist in this field, trainers are still trying to find THE way to motivate the trainee and to incite him to become fully engaged in the language learning process. It is in this context that we introduce an innovative training sequence in which music plays a central role. The aim of this research is to conduct an inquiry into the potential efficiency of such an approach from a pedagogical systems design perspective. This study shows the motivating aspect that music can get in English as a foreign language training. Translated from French by Pascal ARCHIMEDE.





Pascal Archimede

Music in professional language training

An innovative approach



Pascal ARCHIMEDE is a self-employed ESL (English as a Second Language) trainer. He has a Professional Masters 2 Degree in Educational Sciences. His expertise in" Skills Development in adult training" along with considerable field experience have enabled him to implement interactive training sessions based on innovative methods.



