

Skills for Successful LSP Learning: Creativity, Enthusiasm, Flexibility, Resourcefulness

Ilinska Larisa, Smirnova Tatjana, Platonova Marina

Institute of Applied Linguistics, Riga Technical University

Florence 12-13 November, 2015

Needs analysis



 growing tendency for interdisciplinarity and transdiciplinarity of studies and research;

 change of the paradigms of industrial economy to the recognition of the needs of the contemporary knowledge intense economy and knowledge society.

CEFR



 CEFR – major reference point in language learning, teaching and assessment;

 does not fully account for the specifics of teaching and assessing LSP skills.

QUALSPELL project



• to review the existing test practices;

 to agree on the procedure for designing test specifications for language skills in order to unify foreign language examination requirements at tertiary level educational institutions in the participating countries.



 The Institute of Applied Linguistics of Riga Technical University has implemented final examination according to the guidelines laid out in the Handbook of LSP Examinations;

 Test specifications and learning outcomes have been formulated to account for the specifics of LSP learning at technical universities.

Vision



 Language as a supporting tool in performing professional functions – leadership, management, knowledge generation and transfer, cooperation, and coordination.

LSP learning



- a shift from receptive skills to the productive skills;
 - the knowledge of domain terminology,
 - ability to read and comprehend professional literature, instructions and manuals.

LSP learning



- content and knowledge management skills;
- terminological competence (in several fields);

• communicative skills.

LSP learning



 to operate within new learning and working environments;

• to interact within multilingual teams;

• to generate and disseminate knowledge;

to participate in the development of research projects.

Content management



 Information or content management skills to account for the growing volume of information a contemporary engineer has to deal with;

 text analysis skills within a professional discourse, taking into account intercultural constraints (conflict management);

Content management



• critically evaluate the content;

• extract relevant information;

 relate it against background knowledge and integrate the new information within one's world and professional knowledge;

Knowledge management



• pragmatic competence;

thematic development in the field(s) of specialization;

 e-learning tools enabling to construct semantic webs and mental maps.

Linguistic competence



vocabulary range

- knowledge of various lexical classes
 - terms,
 - professionalisms,
 - different instances of general vocabulary use

vocabulary control

 the ability to balance the appropriateness of the vocabulary governed by the register conventions and the acceptability of the vocabulary chosen within the given communicative setting Learning outcomes with regard to terminological competence



 should be aware of term formation patterns, both morphological and semantic, in order to be able to deal with new and/or non-equivalent meanings;

 know how to deal with the set of core terms of other scientific domains within interdisciplinary fields. Learning outcomes with regard to terminological competence



- to be aware of the status of a lexical item standardized term, professionalism, element of professional jargon – to be able to fit the requirements and conventions of the particular genre and register within the relevant context.
- should be informed about available terminological resources and know how to use them efficiently.

Communicative skills



- interactive and mediating skills;
- turn-taking and cooperating skills;
- leadership skills;
- ability to cooperate within the multilingual and multicultural environment:
 - coordinate processes,
 - resolve conflicts
 - maintain an adequate degree of sociolinguistic appropriateness.

Communicative skills



- Problem-oriented tasks and activities developing presentation skills to perform professional functions:
 - research,
 - projects,
 - negotiations,
 - fundraising,

multimedia – most efficient tools in developing these skills.

Financial Engineering



 the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology

 the Faculty of Engineering Economics and Management

Curriculum



- mathematics,
- statistics,
- financial theory,
- IT solutions for financial management and analysis,
- insurance

Developing terminological competence – polysemy security



warrant

- -law,
- politics,
- international trade

stock exchange, occupational safety, banking,

return

- general vocabulary,
- taxation,
- financial performance

Developing terminological competence – national varieties



British English Americal English profit and loss account income statement balance sheet statement of fianancial position accounts receivebale debtors accounts payable creditors social security welfare gearing leverage

Conclusions



The changes on the contemporary labor market call for the greater flexibility on the part of the learners and the necessity to adapt to both the learning environment (classroom and e-learning environment) and the continuous upgrade of the working arrangements.

Conclusions



Poorly designed study courses would impose certain guidelines to fit a given framework, while intelligently developed curriculum would contribute to the advancement of learner's autonomy required to successfully and efficiently operate within academic and professional setting.

Conclusions



- outcomes are motivating and encouraging rather than prescriptive and regulatory;
- to choose own way of solving the task;
- to express independent opinion rather than to reiterate the already existing points of view;
- to perceive any result as a step forward rather than classifying or labeling them as the success or failure.



- C Creativity
- E Enthusiasm
- F Flexibility
- R Resourcefulness



Thank you for attention!





- Borrego, M., & Newswander, L.K. (2010). Definitions of interdisciplinary research: Toward graduate-level interdisciplinary learning outcomes. The Review of Higher Education, 34(1), 61-84.
- College Learning for the New Global Century (2007) Association of American Colleges and Universities. Washington, DC: Association of American Colleges and Universities.
- Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR), accessed at http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/linguistic/cadre1_en.asp on 2 September, 2015
- Dudley-Evans, T., St John, M. J. (1998). Developments in English for Specific Purposes. UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Handbook of LSP Examinations (2004), Estonia: TUT press.
- Hutchinson, T., Waters, A. (1999) English for Specific Purposes. UK: Cambridge University Press.